

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK

Industry's Recruiting Sergeant

MODERN factory organizations have become so large that they are often compared to an army. The simile holds good in one point, at least, and that is, that industry's armies now find the recruiting sergeant indispensable.

In nearly every large business, both industrial and mercantile, there will now be found the employment bureau man. Superintendents, foremen and department managers make their requisitions to him for so many additional men or women, boys or girls, to perform such-and-such duties, and it is his duty to furnish help as systematically as the supply man furnishes tools or supplies.

The employment man looks at labor somewhat as the supply man looks at materials, up to a certain point. He knows where to draw recruits from and how to appraise them and assign them to given work. He makes his tests and takes account of his failures and tabulates and analyses in every way that will indicate improvements in methods and personnel. But he also brings to bear in his work a large element of human nature, very logically, for he is dealing with human beings as well as averages, and the human equation could not be overlooked.

Finding Good Help

Almost the first detail in his work is to know where to seek recruits. It is easy enough to go into the streets and pick up a Falstaff's army of the professional unemployed. An advertisement in a newspaper can be counted upon to assemble a group of such, even in the best of times. The employment man knows, however, that satisfactory help is not commonly found in that quarter. It is one of the first precautions of modern business organization to employ men and women who add stability to the force and who bring initiative and interest. So he lays his lines to intercept every possible recruit who can be interviewed during the short period when he or she is passing from one good position to another.

He takes great pains to find persons who are eager to step from present positions into something better. He lets every employee already with his organization know that friends or relatives of ability and character will be well received if they apply to him. He knows where to go for reserves in times of pressure.

Not so very long ago, the usual way of hiring people was to bring 50 or 100 candidates of all sorts to the office on a given morning, perhaps the day after it was found that more help was needed, and to select the half-dozen men or boys, women or girls, who were wanted for given work, haphazard and with no regard for real ability.

But the employment man has changed all that. He requires that foremen and managers look ahead more than one day, letting him know in advance when new employees will be needed. And he looks

ahead himself. You will seldom see a crowd of candidates around his door, for the whole plan upon which he works is to get acquainted with applicants one by one, gauge their abilities, place them on a reserve list, and assign them to various departments as required.

Handling Applicants

The recruits come in by ones and twos all day long, and every day in the week. The employment man asks them to sit down and be comfortable. The most desirable candidates are likely to be embarrassed in applying for a position, where the applicant that stays in a place no more than a week has, by long experience in seeking new jobs, become glib in answering superficial questions. The employment man invites the candidate to sit down, and they have a talk. There is sympathy, absence of hurry, no competition with other applicants. The recruit is asked to tell something about himself—where he has worked, where he lives, whom he knows, and what. The way he walks into the office, his manner of sitting down, the firmness of his hand-clasp, the light in his eyes—these are all points of great importance to the employment man, for they denote character and ability, or reveal their absence. The employment man studies such details because he wants to form a general impression that will indicate whether or not the recruit before him has the right sort of stuff in him. If the candidate is available, he wants to decide where to assign him, and also to make an impression upon him in return—an impression of the character of the organization he may be about to join, and the opportunities a position there will carry, and its responsibilities.

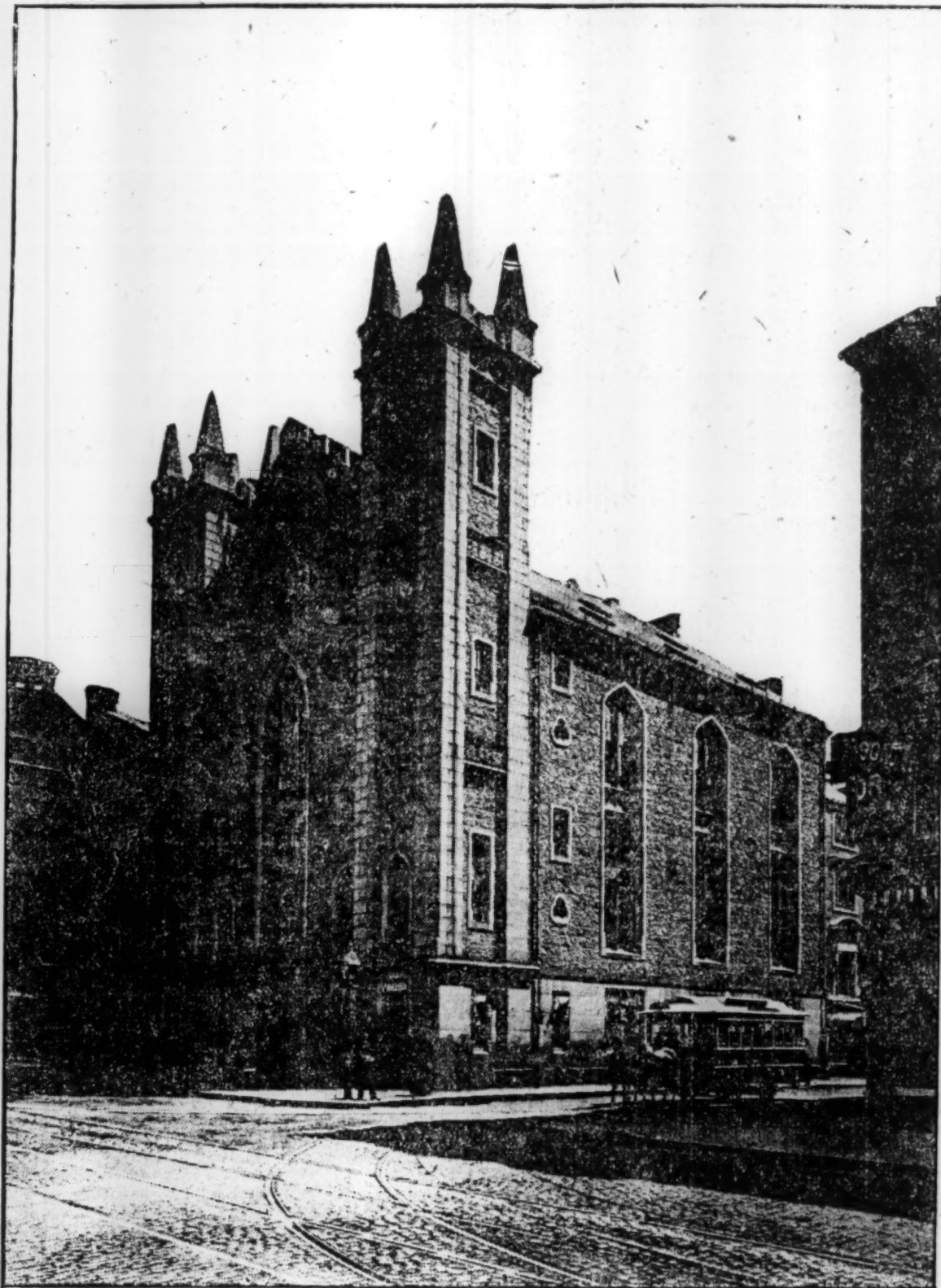
This preliminary interview is especially important where boys and girls are concerned. For one of the chief ends sought in business recruiting nowadays is to get impressionable youngsters from the grammar schools, high schools and academies, add them to the organization before they have had a chance to form roving habits by hunting haphazard jobs, and make them part and parcel of the organization from the very beginning of their business experience. The ideal employee in any well-conducted business is apt to be the one who can say, "I have been here ever since I went to work—never had a place with any other concern."

Interest Unceasing

After his recruits have been found, gauged and assigned to places, the employment man's interest in them does not end. Indeed, if he is capable, it might be said merely to begin there. He seeks to form a friendly relation that will last. He was the first man connected with that business whom they saw. His sympathetic inquiries enabled them to put forward their best points. His friendly explanations gave them a conception of the character of the concern, and they feel that no matter how long they are there, or in what position, there is always an implied obligation on their part to "make good," measuring up to his first estimate of them. There between them that employees will take any difficulty to him, appeal to him when they feel that their own interests are being overlooked, and even report waste, mismanagement or favoritism on the part of those over them. But here is where experience and tact count immensely. For it is one thing for the employment man to establish such a relation so that it will be a valuable and harmless safety-valve for the business, and quite another thing to make himself a center for tale-telling and fault-finding.

Finally, comes a moral responsibility, and a great one. For just as the abilities and character of candidates must be taken into account, so their material circumstances and family responsibilities must be known, and employment adapted thereto. The girl who applies for a position may not know why the employment man asks where she lives, and with whom. But he is shirking his moral responsibility if he hires a girl who supports herself, at wages that will not decently meet her expenses. The girl living at home, on the contrary, and seeking employment for pin-money, can often be hired as a learner at low wages, so that her ultimate earning power will be increased when her apprenticeship is over. Likewise, the man with a family to support, and pressed for money through some condition not in his control, will often accept a boy's job, which would be unfair to him and to the company too. His work with that concern will be perfunctory, and he cannot be blamed for leaving the moment he finds something better elsewhere.

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The view is of Tremont street and Temple place before changes were made. The building with the towers is the Masonic Temple, erected about 1833, and in 1858 sold for court purposes. A few years ago it was torn down and a large business edifice occupies its site. The Masonic fraternity moved to the Winthrop house, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets about 1859. Temples have been erected on its site. The building at the far left is St. Paul's church, occupied June 30, 1820. It is still in use.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 38—The Little "Shoves, Pulls and Lifts"

TO LOVE one's work aids much to be successful. To whatever the worker loves, he gives himself; and if he is doing fair justice to his best self-hood, the man of industry can give much to his work. But his best success will be found in extending this same feeling to his fellow-workers. To work beside others, with others and for others in a self-centered way limits success. To feel and to show a kindly, courteous, charitable and sympathetic feeling for every other man on the job is to sharpen one's own wits and increase the value of his workmanship.

Few men indeed can get along in the work-a-day world without an occasional helping hand from some work-neighbor. Again, a little advice may be needed to solve some vexing problems. The man who has no time or inclination to open his door to the needs of others in these lines usually finds their doors closed to him in his hour of need. The worker who loves his fellows enough to forget his own task a few minutes now and then to help one of them with a push, a pull, or a kind word of advice is the worker who will always find some one to help him through his difficulties when they loom up and obscure his pathway.

In these small work courtesies the best man is the one who "keeps no books"—no records of his own little personal helps to others. What others do for him he engraves on the steel of his memory; what he does for others is written in the dust, and the records may blow away with the winds of each day so far as the giver is concerned.

When the time comes for such a worker to seek aid or advice from a friend he does not go to the friend with a long plea, prefaced by a detailed account of what he himself has done for the friend, and then sue for reciprocity, as if doubting the friend's kindness of heart. Having been accustomed to put out the friendly hand, to give the lift, to advise, or to encourage, out of a generous heart, he goes for help himself expecting to find the same qualities in others. He usually finds what he expects. It should never be necessary for the worker who has been generous and unstinting in his helps to others to lay down a statement thereof and plead and beg for a "please remit."

A really unselfish man who works for the love of the work, for the good it will do, and with a friendly feeling for his fellow-workers or customers, finds pleasure in helping and encouraging all to persist in right doing. His workmanship will increase in value, because he brings a more alert intelligence to his tasks, his heart is warmer, he is more patient, more charitable. So, in his own hour of need, hands, hearts and heads unite on all sides to fill his real requirements with a "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over." His bread has been cast on to the waters of human relations, and after many days it comes back in generous slices, buttered and jellied by those who can never forget the demands of gratitude and true friendship.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., field artillery, unassigned, to Ft. Monroe, Va., to deliver a lecture on "The Cause of Field Artillery."

Maj. W. A. Phillips, orderly, will make not to exceed four visits per month during Jan., Feb. and March to works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Carney's Pt., N. J., to inspect material.

First Lieut. D. P. McCord, med. res., to Ft. W. H. Harrison, Mont.

Lieut.-Col. O. S. Horney and Maj. E. P. O'Hern and W. A. Phillips, ord., to New York to attend a meeting of the joint army and navy board on smokeless powder.

Navy Orders

Commander H. A. Wiley, detached duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, Jan. 1, 1912, to duty on Asiatic station.

Commander J. R. Y. Blakely, detached duty the Washington, Dec. 26, 1911, to duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington.

Lieut.-Commander J. V. Klemann, detached duty office naval intelligence, navy department, Washington, Dec. 30, 1911, to the North Dakota as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. L. Caskey, detached duty as aid on staff commander second division, Atlantic fleet, on board the Louisiana to duty the North Dakota.

Ensign W. L. Lind, detached duty the Vicksburg to duty the Stewart.

Ensign J. F. McClain, detached duty the Rowan, to duty the Iris.

Ensign A. M. Cohen, detached duty as aid on staff, commander second division, Atlantic fleet, on board the Louisiana, to duty the Delaware.

Midshipman O. W. Leidel, resignation as a midshipman in the navy accepted, to take effect Dec. 20, 1911.

Midshipman G. A. Trever, detached duty the Independence, to duty the Rowan.

Midshipman P. H. Marion, detached duty the Stewart, to duty the Vicksburg.

Chief Gunner J. Donald, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1912, to duty the Washington.

Gunner C. D. Holland, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty the Washington.

Gunner W. Seyford, detached duty the Maine, Dec. 28, 1911, to duty the Georgia.

Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard, detached marine barracks, Boston, to naval prison, Portsmouth.

Second Lieut. R. T. Zane, detached naval prison, Portsmouth, to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington. Leave revoked.

Second Lieut. G. W. Martin, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Boston.

Second Lieut. D. S. Barry, Jr., detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to recruit depot, Charleston.

Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, Jr., detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler, detached marine barracks, Norfolk, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. W. H. Parker, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to the Minnesota.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER

Price - - - \$1.50

Served in all our Dining Rooms from - Noon to 8 P. M.

Tables may be reserved.

MUSIC

Crawford House
SCOLLAY SQUARE
BOSTON

Newton

Mr. L. J. Hunter has purchased an estate on Carlton Road in Waban. Mr. Joseph Congdon is the broker.

Mr. John Fennell has purchased an estate on Cheever St. in Milton.

The Massachusetts Title Insurance Company examined and guaranteed the titles.

It settles the thing beyond any question of a doubt, and takes it off your mind for all time. This is the main feature of a title guaranty. It is most important to the busy man of affairs. Offices at 70 State St., Boston.



Christmas Presents
Delivered
Special Delivery Messenger Co.
24 BEACON STREET, Boston
Tel. Haymarket 283-284.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and
refinishing
Metal
Weather
Strips
R. T. Adams & Co
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

DIARIES and W. B. Clarke Co.
CALENDARS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS

SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY—2 p. m., first production of "Mignon."

BOSTON

COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."
R. F. KEITHS—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."
PARK—"Get-Rick-Quick, Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Princess Zim Zim."
SHUBERT—Solheim and Marlowe.
TREMONT—"Dr. De Lutz."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
RELIASCO—David, Wardell.
CASINO—"Peggy."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DAILY—"Kindling."
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."
FULTON—William Collier.
GARRECK—William H. Crane.
HARRIS—"Maggie, Upper."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUXFORD—"Miss Helen Ware."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LYCEUM—"Mme. Nazimova."
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Irish players."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

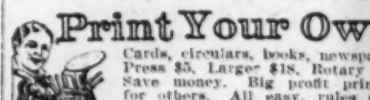
BLACKSTONE—Frances Starr.
CORT—"Master of the House."
GARRECK—"The Bohemian Girl."
GRAND—"Gertrude Elliott."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
LINCOLN—"Snobs."
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."
MCKICKEN—"The Round Top."
OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite Sylva.
POWERS—Tim Murphy.



Highest Grade Possible to
Produce
Strictly an Unbleached Flour
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD CO.

Asahel Wheeler Co. PAINT DEALERS

Wholesale and Retail
Sole Manufacturers of
CONSTANT WHITE
ENAMEL PAINT
SICCOST PAINT
For Floors
68 HIGH STREET, BOSTON



Carls, circulars, books, newspapers.
Press 35, Large \$18, Rotary 300.
Save money. Big profit printing
for others. All easy, rules sent.
Write factory for press catalog.
Type, cards, paper, etc. The Press Co., Meriden, Ct.

Automobile Trunks

TIRE CASES SUIT CASES BAGS
Trunk and bag repairing a specialty
J. J. KEANE
Maxwell Building
60 MASS. AVE., BOSTON, Tel. B. 2, 1942

Leading Events in the Athletic World

HARVARD CHESS TEAM MEETS COLUMBIA FOR COLLEGIATE HONORS

Two Universities Now Tied for First Place and Today's Victor Will Get the Title for Coming Year

STANDING TO DATE

NEW YORK.—With Columbia and Harvard tied for first place in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess League, interest in the outcome of today's games in which the two leaders faced each other was at its height. These two universities are far in the lead on the list of colleges that have won the title and each is especially anxious to get its name engraved on the handsome trophy this year.

So far it has been a run-away race for these two teams. Thursday each won a clean-up victory, Columbia shutting out Yale at all four boards and Harvard doing the same to Princeton. Friday, when the second round was contested, Columbia met Princeton and won by 3½ to ½, and Harvard won from Yale by the same score. This made the standing of the teams when they took the boards for the final round today:

	Won.	Lost.
Harvard	7½	½
Columbia	7½	½
Princeton	7	2½
Yale	7	2½

Columbia took the lead at an early stage in her match with Princeton, thanks to a quick victory on the part of E. L. Gluck of New York, who had no difficulty in disposing of K. E. Stockton in a Palador defense, lasting 17 moves. Stockton was unprepared for the attack upon his king's bishop pawn made with queen and bishop and lost two pieces.

S. H. Childs proved too much for F. H. Shaffer, winning in a Vienna opening after 35 moves. Kenyon of Princeton essayed a king's gambit, no doubt with the special brilliancy prize in mind. The gambit was declined by Wise, who proved the better man in a long drawn out contest of 62 moves. Capt. C. B. Beadle was again the last man to finish for Columbia and as on the day before his game with Van Vliet of Princeton lasted 79 moves. Beadle relied upon the Sicilian defense, but Van Vliet obtained a shade the better of it in the combination play that followed the opening moves. He maintained the upper hand until the ending, when Van Vliet had two minor pieces against Beadle's rook. They were content to draw, but were directed to continue. A repetition of moves thereupon brought about the same result under the rules.

For Harvard Schoonmaker had the hardest game of the match with Yale. Hooper of Brooklyn, who had also to contend with a Sicilian defense, keeping him at bay for 67 moves. The former won out in a difficult rook and pawn ending. A Giuoco Piano between Hadley of Harvard and Beach of Yale ended in a draw after 36 moves. Stearns, the Yale captain, made things a bit uncomfortable for Seinger of Harvard, but the latter turned the tables nearly after a careful defense and scored after 47 moves. Harris of Harvard and Forbes of Yale reached a pawn ending by noon, with the Cambridge player two pawns ahead. Eventually, he scored in 52 moves. The summaries follow:

COLUMBIA		PRINCETON	
B'd.	Won.	B'd.	Won.
1-J. B. Beadle	½	1-B. Van Vliet	½
2-S. H. Childs	1	2-F. Shaffer	0
3-H. A. Wise	1	3-G. Kenyon	0
4-E. L. Gluck	1	4-K. E. Stockton	0
Total	3½	Total	½

HARVARD		YALE	
B'd.	Won.	B'd.	Won.
5-T. Schoonmaker	½	5-H. D. Hooker	½
6-C. S. Hadley	½	6-B. Beach	½
7-S. Seinger	1	7-E. Stearns	0
8-W. B. Harris	1	8-R. Forbes	0
Total	3½	Total	½

PORTLAND WANTS NEW FIELD
PORTLAND, Me.—It now appears that a determined effort will be made in the near future to secure and equip an athletic field for the city of Portland. Alderman Henry T. Seully of ward 2, at the next regular meeting of the city government the first of January, intends to introduce an order for a special appropriation for a field to be owned and controlled by the city of Portland. If this order passes both the upper and lower boards it will then be referred to the committee on athletics, to be appointed probably the last of the present month. There are four available locations for an athletic field now owned by the city—the Harvey grounds on Munjoy hill, the Cunningham grounds at the foot of Boyd street, Richardson field at the West End and the level land just north of Deering Oaks.

RED OR VULCAN STYLOS
Moderate price, easy writing pens that give satisfaction unequalled for rapid writing and ruling. \$1.00 each (postpaid).
Two sizes, 4½ and 5½ in. Extra size, 6 in. (Black only). \$1.25. Agents wanted. J. G. ULLRICH & CO., 27 Nassau St., New York.
Manufacturers of Stylo and Fountain Pens.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

T. Simpson makes the following synopsis in Golf Illustrated of a recent article which appeared in the Morning Post from the pen of Mr. Croome: "Mr. Croome is always instructive, but it is doubtful whether even in his most happy moments he ever hit more nails on the very center of their respective heads than he has done both in the article which I have quoted, and in his more recent article in the Morning Post of Oct. 19, which also dealt indirectly with questions of construction."

"When a new club is in process of formation, it is a comparatively simple matter to lay out a really good course, always provided the ground is suitable and the architect has the requisite experience and money at his command. I have said it is comparatively simple—that is to say, simple as compared with the proposition of altering a course already in existence."

"There are many reasons why this proves to be the case, but first and foremost the reason is that the architect is not worried with the pet objections and theories of several hundred members, the vast majority of whom have no knowledge whatever either of the theory of course construction or of what will make for their greater enjoyment of the game; but who, nevertheless, regard themselves as fully competent to offer endless hints and at times to lay down very positive dogma."

"It has, I believe, been the experience and good fortune of those connected with the management of such courses as Walton Heath, Worplesdon and Combe Hill, that from the opening day onwards these courses have severally met with the almost universal approval of their members—irrespective of handicap. It now becomes necessary to inquire how this most desirable result has been obtained, and this brings me once again—after digressing somewhat—to Mr. Croome's article."

"The reason is that these courses have been laid out for the scratch golfer, but not in the sense that the long handicap man means, when in horror he refers

to old courses nowadays using aid out for the benefit of the scratch golfer.

"True, they are laid out for the scratch golfer, but only to worry him, never to give him an advantage."

"It is this fact which the long handicap man will not appreciate, until by force of circumstance, such as having joined one or other of the really good courses, he is soon compelled to realize it. A course properly laid out for the scratch golfer is comparatively easy to the long handicap man. And why? Because the hazards are placed to catch the scratch golfer's good shots with a little mistake at the end of them, and the long handicap man finds he is short of them with his first shot, and round them with his second."

"As a result every one is satisfied—the scratch golfer is tested very high and worried, both of which he enjoys. The long handicap man, who does not appreciate being in bunkers, finds that he is seldom in one, and goes home quite pleased with his day's golf and at the same time secretly enjoys the knowledge that he belongs to what is universally talked about as a very good course."

"Now, if only the members generally of these clubs, whose houses are not in order, would appreciate the truth of what Mr. Croome has said, they would not fight so hard to prevent improvement being carried out, and would realize that Mr. Croome's well-chosen words—'That if only the double-figure man knew it, he has a greater pull over the scratch man on an ordinarily difficult course than he has on a course which does not provide so good a test of golfing skills.'"

"In conclusion, there is one point about which those who have had practical experience of course construction will agree that, except in very rare instances, it is inadvisable for the committee or the green committee of a club to attempt to carry out extensive structural alterations of their own lat."

"Far the wiser plan, when once the general principle has been agreed upon, is to hand the matter over to an expert, either amateur or professional, and give him an absolutely free hand."

U. OF PENN. MAY MEET PRINCETON IN CREW CONTEST

Correspondence Is Being Carried on Between the Two Universities With View to Getting Race for Spring

PHILADELPHIA.—Both Pennsylvania and Princeton students are looking forward with much interest to the prospects of a race being held next spring between the varsity eights of these two universities. Negotiations are still on foot between the universities and should the event be arranged it will take place either on Carnegie lake or the Schuylkill river.

The rowing men of both universities have been working hard to bring their eights together on the water and now it appears that a race will be scheduled in the near future. Although rowing has been on the athletic calendar at Princeton for a few years, the students and followers of the Orange and Black oarsmen are proud of their showing and would like to match the Tigers against Pennsylvania on the water.

Dr. Duncan Spaeth, who is in charge of the Tiger crews, is an old Red and Blue oarsman and knows the Pennsylvania system thoroughly. His success with the Princeton crews has been wonderful, and having had experience in coaching the Central high school oarsmen previous to his going to Princeton, he was highly regarded at Princeton.

Allen Pryor, manager of the University of Pennsylvania crews, has been in communication with the Princeton authorities for some time, but as yet has received no definite answer. It is thought, however, that the matter will be finally settled within the next month.

CRITICISM OF SHERMAN LAW IS APPLAUDED

NEW YORK.—Criticism of the Sherman antitrust law was greeted with applause Friday night at the New England Society's dinner in the Waldorf. Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew made one of the principal speeches of the evening. His reactionary speech seemed to catch the favor of the crowd, and especially of J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Depew spoke to the toast, "The Survival of the Fittest." Job Hedges on "The Forefathers as Examples"; the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham of Boston on "Forefathers Day," and the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton on "Cheerful Yesterdays and Confident Tomorrows."

The dinner marked the two hundred and ninety-first anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth rock.

At the guests' table, besides the speakers and Mr. Morgan, there were Howard Davis, president of the society; Lloyd B. Sanderson, Justice Vernon Davis, Bishop William M. Grosvenor, Austin B. Fletcher, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Horace Russell, Seth Low, A. Hubard Hepburn, Commodore J. W. Miller and Col. W. M. Griffith.

POWER LEAKS IN MOTOR CARS AND STOPPING THEM

General Principles of the Automobile Have Been Standardized and Improvements Now in Refinements

The general principles of motor car design have been standardized to a point where improvements now are largely a matter of refinement, looking to economical use of power and long life. These have of course always been considered, but they have been more or less incidental to other things. Even the lines of the car—one of the points that has been given a great deal of attention in the past two or three years—are strongly influenced by its mechanical equipment.

Economy of operation requires developing the most power "at the rim of the wheel" with the least consumption of fuel and the least wear and tear on the machinery and chassis. The more weight there is in the car itself, the more power is taken to move it at a given speed, obviously, and furthermore, the more wear there will be on tires.

So the first problem was to reduce this weight. That meant that strength must be given by quality of materials rather than by mass, and the selection of the particular material for each part which could be shaped to the right size for that part and have the necessary strength, became a matter of mathematical exactness. The Stevens-Duryea factory was a pioneer in this work and lightness always has been a notable characteristic of Stevens-Duryea construction. With a design which best combines lightness and safety, the proposition became one of putting to actual use the largest proportion of power created by the motor. There was a saving of weight here, too, for the less power it had to create the lighter the motor itself may be.

Duryea realized that many of the severe strains on the mechanism of a motor car are caused by the writhing and twisting of the car body when one front wheel is elevated higher than the other by a road obstacle, for instance, or one end of the car is put out of alignment with the other end by road inequalities. The way to get around this, as he saw it, was to attach the power plant to the car not too rigidly. As he worked it out, his idea became what is known as the "three-point support" which leaves the power plant unit free at one corner, so that it maintains its level position all the time, while the body of the car may shift and undulate without disturbing it.

These two features of Stevens-Duryea construction, regarded as freaks when they were first exhibited, have much to do with the remarkable efficiency of the Stevens-Duryea and its long life, and have been the basis of many of the changes in motor car construction generally during the last few years.

BRIGHT WILL CAPTAIN ELEVEN

Horace Bright, quarterback on the Browne & Nichols school football team of Cambridge, has been chosen for captain for 1912. His best work was done in the Volkman, Stone and Country Day school games.

Man Who Will Lead Maize and Blue Varsity Nine on Diamond Next Spring



CAPT. E. D. MITCHELL '12
Michigan varsity baseball team

MICHIGAN BASEBALL COACH TO HAVE MANY MEN TO SELECT FROM

Majority of Last Year's Varsity Nine Will Be Lost by Graduation When Spring Work Starts

MITCHELL CAPTAIN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Over 50 men have answered the early season call for baseball candidates at the University of Michigan and preliminary work will be begun for the 1912 season directly after the holidays. Although the new material promises much on paper, Captain Mitchell and Coach Rickey have an unusually large number of big gaps to fill, due to the lack of old material, and the outlook for a strong team is still more or less of a speculation.

Coach Rickey, who has another year of coaching here on his contract will not be on hand until March, but the battery men will get at work right away indoors, and the gymnasium cage will be let down for the squad about the first of February. Until Rickey's return the practise will be in charge of Foran, formerly catcher for the Washington Americans, and this year a student here in the literary department.

In addition to an entirely new pitching staff, the new material must produce catchers, a new infield, with the exception of first base which will probably be held down by Captain Mitchell, and two new outfielders. Bell being the sole survivor. Of the old men, Borleske and Fisher, catchers, are lost to the team; Smith, pitcher, has used up his three years, and Campbell and Verheyen, the other staff men have graduated. Hill, captain of last year's team and Michigan's first baseman for three years, has graduated. Martin, Hayes and Campbell, infielders, have either graduated or left school, and Shortstop McMillan does not expect to remain in school during the second semester. Walther, outfielder, has also graduated.

Among the men in school this year for the first time and so ineligible because of the freshman rule are Quintance, who pitched last season for Amherst, and Wetherole, formerly of the Brown team. They will be eligible in 1913. Lannigan, Baribeau, Otis and Johnson are likely candidates for the pitching staff, and Ward and Hippler seem to have the call for behind the bat. Snadrij, Munson and Restrick on the infield, and Meyers, Gould and Steadman in the outfield are the men most favorably talked of for vacancies in those quarters.

MACK SIGNS PRINCETON MAN

PHILADELPHIA.—Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics signed Roger Salmon, a left-handed pitcher, whose home is in Newark, N. J. Friday. Salmon is 20 years old and is 6ft. 2in. tall. His baseball experience has been confined to academy games. He entered Princeton University last September and played in a few class games. He will go South with the team in the spring.

COLGATE 21, N. Y. U. 19

NEW YORK.—The basketball team of Colgate University of Hamilton, N. Y., beat the New York University representatives in a close game on the latter's court Friday night by a score of 21 to 19.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

THE MONITOR for Nov. 29 contained the beginning of a brief history of archery in the United States. This will be continued until brought to date.

After the organization of the National Archery Association, in Crawfordsville, Ind., in January, 1879, the first thing of importance to take place was the field meeting or tournament in August in Chicago.

This was held in White Stocking park, now a part of Grant park, at the foot of Washington street. It was a grand affair. Nearly 100 archers took part. Admission to the grounds was by purchased ticket. A brass band furnished music.

Following the then English custom, cash prizes were given, besides a large number of valuable specials, for which Chicago and the country had been raked; though many were purchased. The offering of cash prizes was continued only a few years, and later the specials were discontinued, to be offered again, a few years ago.

The double York round was shot for the men's championship. The double American round was established in 1883, and has since been shot for the short range championship.

At first the women shot the Columbia round, for the championship. The longer National round, was established in 1881, and since then there have been two championships. There seems to be no record of the Columbia round having been shot in 1881, 1882 and 1884.

The team contests for men, for the first three years were shot at the American round. Afterward 96 arrows at 60 yards.

The women's team contest was introduced in 1882, and for that year and for 1883, 72 arrows at 40 yards were shot. Afterward 96 arrows at 50 yards.

At the close of the meeting, Maurice Thompson, president, presented the championship medals and the various prizes. W. H. Thompson won the men's championship, score 172-624 and Mrs. S. Brown, Hastings, Mich., the women's with a score of 110, and the team championship went to the Washburn Merry Bowmen, the score being 302-1508.

The Chicago newspapers devoted much space and favorable notice to the meeting, which closed with every one pleased and satisfied, except some of the officers who met a large financial deficit. Of those who took part in this first meeting, W. H. Thompson, T. B. Hussey, G. F. Henry and Dr. E. B. Weston are the only archers who are shooting in the present-day tournaments. However, there are a number now shooting who took part in the

early meetings of the National, the Eastern, the Western, the Pacific, the Ohio State, and other associations.

The second tournament was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1880, and was a very satisfactory meeting. H. C. Carver, of Highland Park, Ill., the president, was absent, and in his place Franklin Sidway of Buffalo presided. L. L. Peddinghaus of Marietta, O., won the men's championship, with a score of 152-706, almost double that which he had made the year before. Mrs. T. Davis of Buffalo won the ladies' championship, scoring 174-598, and the Marietta (O.) archers won the team round, scoring 314-1640.

In 1881 the tournament took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the range was laid out on the beautiful parade ground, in Prospect park. Archers probably never shot over a finer lawn; and those who were there, when referring to the meeting, always speak of it, and also of the great storm. Major A. G. Constable, N. Y., was president, and G. F. E. Peersall was secretary-treasurer, and to their efforts was in great measure due to the success of the meeting. Mr. Peersall presented to the association a fine silver bugle, to be held each year by the champion team; and it is still competed for annually. F. H. Walworth, of Saratoga, won the championship with a score of 173-763; the year before he had made 144-590. Col. Robert Williams, Jr., then of Eaton, Ohio, appeared at a National meeting for the first time, and crowded the champion for first place. Mrs. A. H. Gibbs, of Newark, N. J., won the women's championship, her score being 97-393. The College Hill Archery Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, won the team championship, score 313-1611.

The following archers, who became prominent in the sport, all of Cincinnati attended the national meeting for the first time: Adam Gray, Dr. W. H. Wilder, J. R. Siders and Miss Morrison.

In 1882, for the second time, Chicago was honored, being assigned the fourth annual tournament, which was held in July on the south lawn of Lincoln park. W. H. Thompson was president and H. S. Taylor was secretary-treasurer. H. S. Taylor won the championship, his score being 168-678. His rapid rise as an archer was phenomenal, he having made in Brooklyn the previous year only 112-449. This year, 1911, he again won the championship. Mrs. A. H. Gibbs retained the women's championship, scoring 101-449. The College Hill team again won, scoring 300-1435. In 1882 W. A. Clark, E. L. Bruce and C. S. Upson of Cincinnati, C. C. Beach of Battle Creek, Mich., W. A. Havemeyer of Chicago and Prof. T. R. Willard of Galesburg, Ill., first shot in the national.

Robillard is the only experienced guard back this year, and seems sure of his position. Coach Cooke has six good men fighting for the other place, and it probably will be well filled. Cyrus Sawyer has the speed and size and is getting the required experience. Giltinan, Salisbury, Burnett, Jenness, E. W. Sawyer and Pearce are by no means out of the running. Pearce may also get a chance at forward, as may Bratrud and Clark.

CANADA MAY SEND SWIMMERS TO U. S.

NEW YORK.—Canadian college swimmers are very anxious to meet the leading varsity watermen of the United States, and it is not at all unlikely that negotiations which are now under way will be brought to satisfactory conclusion. McGill University is willing to bring a team to the states some time next month, and several of the eastern colleges are trying to arrange dates.

The Canadians seem quite confident of being able to put up a great contest in any of the intercollegiate classic events and the confidence is unquestionably warranted. George Hodgson, who gave England's best distance men such an unpleasant surprise last summer, when he took their measure, is now a student at McGill, and considering that he has done 50 yards in 25.4-58, 100 yards in 1m. and 220 yards in 2m. 30.4-58, he bids fair to show his wash to most of his opponents. But he is not the Canadian's only star. Frank McGill, the fastest sprinter, has done 50 yards close to 25s., George Draper is traveling the century under 61s., the four-man relay team has negotiated 400 yards in 4m. 10s., and the fancy divers are exceptionally clever. It will be a hard aggregation to beat.

ROCHESTER FIVE BEAT PRINCETON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The University of Rochester basketball team defeated the Princeton University team decisively Friday evening in the alumni gymnasium by a score of 29 to 12. Rochester showed superiority over the visitors on the court at all stages. Princeton's scoring was on fouls for the most part. Rochester was proficient in shooting goals from the field. The lineup:

ROCHESTER	PRINCETON
Schoen, f.	Heath, f.
Kaiser, f.	Chil, f.
Neely, f.	Young, f.
Carey, f.	Briggs, f.
Benoni, f.	Kahler, f.
Empire, f.	De Witt, f.
Tracy, f.	Referee, f.
Graves, f.	Y. M. C. A. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

LEXINGTON AWARDS AND ELECTS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Seventeen football players of the Lexington high school were awarded their "L's" Friday in the school hall. Merrill Seamon '13, the star right tackle, was elected captain of the eleven for next fall. Fred C. Ball, teacher-manager, presented "L's" to the following boys: Briggs '14, Brown '13, Doe '14, Hill '13, Knowles '11, Locke '14, MacDonald '16, Mitchell '13, C. Reed '12, M. Reed '13, Captain Seamon '13, Spier '13, Sullivan '14, Ernest Viano '13, Eugene Viano '14, Walker '14 and Watt '14.

BRESNAHAN AND HAUSER AGREE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Manager Roger Bresnahan of the St. Louis National League baseball team, fore going to Toledo Friday announced that he had come to terms with Arnold Hauser, shortstop.

MANY CANDIDATES FOR THE MINNESOTA BASKETBALL TEAM

Coach Cook Is Not Expected to Select First Men Until Just Before First Conference Game

FRESHMEN ARE FAST

MINNEAPOLIS.—Final choices for positions on the University of Minnesota basketball team probably will not be made by Coach L. J. Cooke until shortly before the first game of the season, that with Illinois on Jan. 12. Although the Gopher prospects did not look very bright three weeks ago, when the first practise call was issued, coaches and students are now hoping that it will be another championship five which will represent Minnesota in the western conference this season. The only present handicap which may militate against the team's success is the fact that the Minnesota holidays, which began Friday, will last for 17 days, or until shortly before the Illinois game.

At present Whipperman seems to be in line for the center position. His experience as substitute at this position last year, and his sterling work so far this season have given him an advantage over the other aspirants for the position. Barring a tendency to hurry, he is an accurate shot. Crosswell, who is contesting the position with him, is big and aggressive, and covers a deal of ground.

Capt. Frank Lawler will play right forward, Leonard Frank, the football and track man, probably will be seen at left forward in many of the games. However, Gilroy and Geib are still in the running, and Gilroy's fast work on the floor insures him of a chance, in spite of his light weight.

Robillard is the only experienced guard back this year, and seems sure of his position. Coach Cooke has six good men fighting for the other place, and it probably will be well filled. Cyrus Sawyer has the speed and size and is getting the required experience. Giltinan, Salisbury, Burnett, Jenness, E. W. Sawyer and Pearce are by no means out of the running. Pearce may also get a chance at forward, as may Bratrud and Clark.

The 20 eligibles, up to the time of the holiday recess, were out every day, working from two to three hours. The freshman team is of such caliber as to give them good practise, and Reuben Rosenwald, captain last year, who is ineligible because he has played three years, has been working with the opposition.

Minnesota's first conference game comes rather late, and the five in the meantime will take on some of the colleges near at hand. Several practise games will be played with the team from the Minnesota Agricultural College.

PRACTISE TRIP FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Manager Haus has arranged a practise trip for the Wesleyan varsity basketball team, on which four games will be played. The dates are as follows: Dec. 26, Orange Y. M. C. A., Orange, N. J.; Dec. 27, Montclair Y. M. C. A., Montclair, N. J.; Dec. 28, Madison Y. M. C. A.; Madison, N. J.; Dec. 30, St. Johns College, Brooklyn, N. Y. The regular season will not open until Jan. 6.

In addition to Captain Davidson the following seven men will be taken on the trip, Hayward, Parkinson, Crane, Allison, Harris, Trewhithick and Eaton.

TO LEAD CAMBRIDGE LATIN NINE

S. R. Adams was elected captain of the Cambridge Latin baseball team at a meeting of the players held Friday.

PIANOS KRAKAUER

Sohmer-Cecilian
Player Pianos

Connorized Player Music
Victor-Victrola

COMPLETE LINE OF VICTOR RECORDS

If you are an intelligent buyer and are dissatisfied with the pianos advertised as "bargains" (1) look over our large line of various makes taken in exchange for new pianos. You'll notice the favorable difference and be satisfied as to prices and reliable quality.

A square deal is yours here.
Try our service—it's different.

PARKER
Third Floor
100 Boylston Street

REDISTRICTING PLAN AGREEMENT CLEARS POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

Maynard, Lincoln, Berlin, Hudson, Northboro; total 200,483.

Weeks district — Plainville, Wrentham, Bellingham, Franklin, Norfolk, Walpole, Medway, Millis, Medfield, Holliston, Sherborn, Dover, Ashland, Needham, Natick, Southboro, Framingham, Wellesley, Marlboro, Wayland, Sudbury, Weston, Newton, Waltham, Boston (ward 25), Brookline; total 207,512.

Haris District—Mansfield, Easton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Foxboro, Brockton, Whitman, Abington, Sharon, Stoughton, Avon, Holliston, Canton, Randolph, Weymouth, Braintree, Norwood, Westwood, Dedham, Hyde Park, Milton, Quincy; total 207,555.

McCall District—Cambridge, Watertown, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Lexington, Winchester, Stoneham, Melrose, Wakefield; total 206,020.

Roberts District—Somerville, Everett, Malden, Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop; total 215,927.

Lawrence-Lynn District — Lawrence, North Andover, Boxford, Middleton, North Reading, Lynnfield, Peabody, Saugus, Lynn, Nahant; total 209,523.

Gardner District—Amesbury, Beverly, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimack, Newbury, Newburyport, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, West Newbury, Wenham; total 209,261.

Greene district—Westport, Dartmouth, Fall River, Somerset, Freetown, Swansea, Lakeville, Berkeley, Dighton, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Taunton, Raynham, Attleboro, Norton, North Attleboro; total 205,926.

New Cape district—Nantucket, Dukes county, Falmouth, Mashpee, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Harwich, Chatham, Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, Provincetown, Sandwich, Dennis, Bourne, Fairhaven, New Bedford, Mattapoisett, Marion, Wareham, Acushnet, Rochester, Plymouth, Carver, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, Duxbury, Pembroke, Hanson, Marshfield, Hanover, Rockland, Norwell, Scituate, Hingham, Cohasset, Hull; total 209,036.

Murray district—Boston, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and precincts 1 and 2 of ward 11; total 216,007.

Peters district—Boston, ward 11, precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and wards 10, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23; total 215,514.

Curley district—Boston, wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24; total 211,880.

(Continued from page one)

and the West, and northern New England points, that all the important through trains on the lines converging here are running in two and three sections. Every train from New York to Boston, over the New Haven road, is running in three sections, and all trains to New York from the South station are in two sections. Trains to Chicago and the West and to New York over the Boston & Albany are in two sections and the Boston & Maine through trains to the north are in two sections.

The 10 and 11:30 a. m. trains today over the Boston & Albany for Chicago and the West each went out in two sections which were heavy in themselves. These trains were most convenient to those who were anxious to make early connections with their homes on Christmas morning in the West.

The train leaving the South station over the Albany at 2 p. m. today for the West went out in two sections and the 12 o'clock noon train for New York via Springfield likewise went in two sections. The 4 p. m. train for New York over the Albany is to go out in three sections and the 11:30 p. m. train for New York will be in two sections. All of the other through trains today have extra sleepers and coaches.

The through express and mail trains on the Boston & Maine are running extra cars and in two sections.

READY TO OPEN FISHERMEN HOME

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Fishermen's Home, recently purchased by John Hays Hammond, will be opened Dec. 25 when six of the most deserving of the fishermen will be received. The trustees have voted to throw the home open to public inspection on New Year's day.

DYNAMITE JURIES ADJOURN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—More than 100 witnesses, it is said, will be called before the federal grand jury when it resumes its investigation of the alleged dynamite conspiracy on Jan. 3. Charles C. Kaiser of Los Angeles was questioned before adjournment was taken.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—No report was made by the grand jury investigating the alleged dynamite conspiracy when it adjourned Friday to Wednesday, J. E. Murray of Salt Lake City was the witness Friday.

MR. LA FOLLETTE ON JOURNEY TO REPLY TO PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from page one)

the lengths desired by Mr. La Follette nor can Mr. La Follette retreat to a point which would bring him into line with Mr. Taft.

Regarding this kind of a break next year as being probable, a good many folks are already seeing in the campaign of that year a condition similar to that which existed in 1896 when several Republicans led by Senator Teller of Colorado walked out of the Republican national convention at St. Louis on the free silver issue. At that time Mr. Teller carried with him into the Democratic party a great many free silver Republicans, but that was the signal for a much larger number of gold Democrats to go over into the Republican party. In numbers, it is now known, Mr. McKinley gained much more than Mr. Bryan, as the result of these desertions back and forth.

It is predicted now that if Mr. La Follette should refuse to support Mr. Taft next year, assuming the latter's renomination, and walk out of the Republican party, either as an independent or as a Democrat, he would cause movement of conservative Democrats the movement in 1896. This is merely one of the possibilities of the 1912 situation.

MUSIC NOTES

The Boston Symphony orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor, rehearsed its tenth program at Symphony hall Friday afternoon before an audience of almost the usual matinee numbers. There was no soloist and no novelty produced, but the interest of the listeners was just about the same as in the great weeks of the season. The program seemed designed to set off to the best advantage possible Mr. Fiedler's study of Debussy's "Iberia," the orchestral picture belonging to the incomplete set of compositions called "Images." Old music, including a Christmas piece put on the program by request, took up the first half of the afternoon. Sharply contrasting works of the French school, preeminently "Iberia," occupied the second half of the time. The program was as follows: Bach, pastorate for the Christmas oratorio; Gluck, overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Haydn, symphony in G major (B. & H. No. 13); Debussy, "Iberia"; Images for orchestra, No. 2; Berlioz, Minuet of Will-o'-the-Wisps; Dances of Sylphs and Hungarian march (Rakoczy).

The old music of the first three numbers disclosed the tone of Mr. Fiedler's string players in a cumulative way. Bach tested their skill in reproducing the absolute, dispassionate type of melody which the great contrapuntist chiseled out in such quantity as to exhaust the quarry. The Gluck overture challenged their appreciation of a genius who could give a strain of music the passionate touch. The Haydn symphony failed out their talent for brilliant, facile and joyous expression. Here and there throughout these numbers were passages requiring delicate interpretation on the part of the wind players; the shepherd's song in the Christmas excerpt was an especially interesting example. But for the most part it was the violinists' opportunity; and when the Symphony violins have the responsibility of making a program effective, there can be no failure, whatever sentiment composers ask to have voiced.

The Debussy music, given its second Boston reading within the calendar year, was given the most careful attention by conductor and players. A piece of the latest type of modern scoring, it is a flood tide of orchestral tone with mirror surface. All the devices of choir enlarging which composers have found practicable are here, and various means of extraneous tone filling are present, too; but all is clarity. There are nowhere any overwhelming surges of the tone masses to climax. Great effects by simple means were the aim of all orchestral composers from Mozart to Schuman; great effects by vast means have been the aim of the school that began with Wagner and culminated in Strauss. Light, detailed effects gained by the employment of large means enter into the Debussy formula, and in "Iberia" the object is attained most successfully.

With surpassingly fine program effect the highly colored pages of the French composer stood out against the low tinted scoring of the old masters. Quite as strikingly the Debussy instrumentation was enhanced by the piquant scoring of the Berlioz music which followed. And this was none the less true though Mr. Fiedler did not give remarkably close attention to Berlioz as Berlioz. This composer was heard not because the special purport of his message was valuable to the occasion but because the orchestra of his minuet, ballet and march is in emotional key with a present day poet who wanders after afternoon, night and morning over Iberian highways and through Iberian villages.

OFFICIALS AND SALESMEN DINE

The firm of Farley, Harvey & Co. tendered its annual banquet to the traveling salesmen and department heads Friday evening at Youngs hotel. A. C. Farley, senior member of the firm, presided, and about 50 representatives of the store were present from Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Indiana.

NEW COURSES AT ART MUSEUM

Arrangements Announced for Winter Lectures — Changes in Japanese Department

Francis Bullard, who owns many of the pictures in the present exhibition of French portrait engravings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will talk about them in the print study Dec. 28 at 2:30 p. m. Tickets may be obtained of the secretary to the full capacity of the room.

It is customary for the various museums which have Sunday decent service to exchange lecturers and last Sunday Louis Earle Rowe of the Egyptian department went to the Rhode Island school of design, where he told them many things about their own collection.

Under the commission on extension courses the museum offers to teachers of literature and to others a course by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum and an assistant on the mythology of Greek and Rome, with special reference to its influence on European literature. It will comprise lectures, reading and written work, and the study of objects in the museum Mondays and Wednesdays at 4 p. m. Application blanks may be had from the commission, 19 University hall, Cambridge.

Through the advisory committee on education the museum offers to teachers and others the following course of lectures during the winter:

"The Observation of Pictures." Fifteen lectures by Miss Alicia M. Keyes in the east classroom on Saturdays, from 10 a. m. till noon, beginning Jan. 6. Three lectures will be given on the work of each of five artists and as in the previous lectures, special attention will be paid to the artistic problems involved in the construction of the paintings studied each week in the galleries of the museum.

Henry Turner Bailey will give 10 lectures on the "Elements of Beauty" in the lecture hall of the museum on Saturdays, beginning Jan. 6, at 10 a. m. An exercise following each lecture will include actual work with the pencil and brush from objects in the museum, illustrating the following topics: Consistency—(a) color, (b) form. Harmony of color—Five typical schemes. Proportion—(a) the Greek division, (b) rhythmic measure. Curvature—Three typical lines. Composition—(a) rhyme, (b) radiation, (c) balance. Forms of application for admission may be obtained from the registrar of the museum.

In the ninth room of the Japanese department a new set of Ukiyo-e paintings has been hung. The Japanese prints have been changed and some interesting objects in lacquer are shown in the wall cases.

A gold screen painted in full color with scenes in the Yoshiwara, the gay quarter of early Edo, by Moronobu, is seen near the door. Moronobu's period was from 1644 to 1713. In his early life he designed embroideries in the style of the Tosa school, and in the variety of patterns on the robes of these figures we see his interest in this line. In this screen we see the Kano style in the composition and use of gold, but the subject is entirely Ukiyo-e in its representation of the life of the common people. It shows a feeling for style and a decorative sense that took delight in rich and harmonious combinations of color.

A kakemono by Moronobu near by shows a painting of a courtesan sitting on the floor with the samisen lying idle on her knee. This shows interesting use of white in painting the pattern on the kimono and the same interest in design. In fact this interest seems common in many of these early Ukiyo-e men and is found in the work of Sanraku and Matsubei.

The lion dance by Katsukawa (eighteenth century) shows a lively representation of a figure full of action and brilliant color. A set of three kakemono shows groups of women at their toilet under a cherry tree and by the seashore under a pine tree.

The painting of an oiran, in the corner near the prints, is one of those rapid sketches on unsized paper which shows the skill of the painter in manipulating the brush and in this case affords some charming bits of blended color.

A large kakemono by Hokusai, whose prints are seen on the wall close by, shows a lady at her toilet and in the case below is one of those exquisite boxes with little drawers and a stand holding the metal mirror, beautifully decorated in gold lacquer. In another case is seen a gold lacquer lunch box with its little trays and boxes arranged most compactly.

The incense game, opened and spread out in another case, shows the paraphernalia of a sport much enjoyed in the luxurious days of the Fujiwara court, when prizes were given to those who could recognize the composition of odors in the many kinds of incense burnt in succession. Here we see the dainty gold papers, the silver picks and other implements, the knives, the incense burner with open silver top and all the little boxes and counters used.

The last fold of the print screens holds Surimono or New Year's greetings on which the artists lavished their greatest skill. They always have a poem or some expression appropriate to the season. The museum owns a large collection of them and they are worthy of special study.

The Flemish tapestries made after original designs by Rubens, which have been lent to the museum by George R. White, and which hang in the seven-

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits, memorial exhibition of work of Frederick P. Vinton; exhibition of lace owned by the museum; early American church silver; Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury street—Open 10 to 5. Admission by ticket. Artist members' exhibition. St. Botolph Club, 2 Newbury street—Open 10 to 12, 2 to 4. Admission by ticket. Paintings by Charles H. Woodbury. Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free: Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Vase of the gallery, 329 Boylston street—Paintings by American artists. Copley gallery, 100 Newbury street—Arthur C. Goodwin's paintings, Harold Warren's water colors, Photographs of Old Salem by Frank Cousins. Carrieholme Shop, 20 Copley hall—Exhibition of sketches.

teenth century room, are fully described in an article in the December number of Arts and Decoration, by Mr. Valentine of the decorative arts department of the Metropolitan museum, in New York.

Free decent service Sunday, Dec. 24, is announced as follows: Department of Egyptian art, Joseph Lindon Smith will speak on "Excavations in Egypt" in the Mastaba gallery at 2:30 p. m.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Red lights, green lights and white lights burst into being and gleam and glow from the front of the store of Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company on Boylston street as soon as the day begins to grow dark. It is a gay sight. Forests of ground pine and laurel are roped across the front of the building as high as the second and third stories, brought into relief by the sparkling lights. The store or ground floor is gayest still. Inside and outside are stacked in corners, evergreen trees are more numerous. Pine, holly and lights combine to make several set pieces which decorate the windows. These are made beautiful still further by an artistic arrangement of upright pianos and Victor Victrolas in the richest woods.

Inside also are the colored lights, the pine and the holly in wreaths and garlands and the displays in the different rooms are particularly attractive. The grand pianos, the uprights and the player pianos are each gathered into separate departments and there are shown in all their variety of woods and designs and some one is ever ready to bring out their sweet tones. An upright that is particularly handsome is shown in the window. It is made of marble wood, a species of ebony grown in the Philippines. It is a rich dark red, beautifully marked, and made in mission style. The store of Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company is at 395 Boylston street.

So great has been the rush during the last few weeks one would think that when Chandler & Co. closed its doors tonight it would enter upon a period of quiet, that next week would be given over to sorting and distributing and getting things in order. But no! even before the last customer has left the store forces will be at work removing all signs of the day's business, and when the door are opened Tuesday morning it will be as it were, brand new, and offering an assortment of goods and bargains which it may be believed will be greater than ever before.

It will be the beginning of the great annual January sale and for days and days, and weeks and weeks preparations will have been going on. In fact, it may be said, for a whole year it has been planned, for no sooner was it over last winter than arrangements began to be made for the new.

These clearance sales at Chandler's have become well known to the principal importers and manufacturers of the country and they like to take advantage of it for clearing out their own surplus stocks. They contribute to it some of their finest merchandise to be offered at the prices current in the sale.

This year's business has been along the lines of a better grade of goods than even Chandler & Co. have experienced in any year. The purchases have been larger and the sales have been larger, all tending to make larger lots of broken stock and odds and ends of merchandise, with the necessary sequence of larger mark-downs. As it has been with the merchant, so has it been with the manufacturer, business has been successful and of large volume, and they can afford without hesitancy to make reductions of what remains low enough effectually to clear out all goods quickly.

This mark-down is on all new merchandise. The store has no old stock, allowing none to accumulate. The goods to be sold consists of surplus stock, the overplus of winter and holiday goods, and whatever is not needed for the coming spring. It is general throughout all departments, and even includes some not usually carried. To him, to her and to their or their stockings Monday morning, this offers an opportunity of investment that will bring returns double and triple that of ordinary expenditure.

To begin with are the suits, dresses, coats and waists for which this store is renowned. They comprise the balance of the best-selling models of the season, and from special lots bought late in the season, all made up to Chandler & Co.'s order. In materials and workmanship

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale

BEGINS WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27

This Annual Sale is to the General Public the Most Important Merchandise Movement of the Year. The Unusually High Quality of the Goods and the Fact That This One Sale Is Used as the Medium to Effect a Positive Clearance of Our Importations Makes This Event Unlike Any Held Elsewhere. We Have Forgotten Cost in Making the Prices This Year.

Charge Customers Will Not Receive Bill for Goods Purchased at This Sale Until February.

Clothes of Excellence for Men and Boys in this Sale at Low Prices

Particular men will find wide choice in fabrics and styles.

Men's Winter Sack Suits, Regulars and stouts. Formerly \$28 to \$50. Now \$20 to \$35.	English Coats, Raglans and Ulsters. Formerly \$38 to \$75. Now \$28 to \$55.	Men's Raincoats. Formerly \$20 to \$35. Now \$15 to \$28.
Men's Winter Overcoats for dress occasions. Formerly \$32 to \$75. Now \$22 to \$45.	Men's Spring Suits, regulars and stouts. Formerly \$35 to \$45. Now \$20 to \$30.	Black and Oxford Overcoats. Formerly \$35 to \$55. Now \$25 to \$40.
Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly \$25 to \$75. Now \$20 to \$50.	Blue Serge Suits. Formerly \$30 to \$38. Now \$18 to \$25.	Auto and Driving Coats. Formerly \$80 to \$75. Now \$45 and \$55.
Men's Winter Reglans. Formerly \$38 to \$55. Now \$28 to \$40.	Blue Cheviot Suits. Formerly \$38 to \$45. Now \$20 to \$30.	Youths' Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly \$18 to \$30. Now \$15.
	Men's Ulsters. Formerly \$40 to \$75. Now \$30 to \$55.	Youths' Overcoats. Formerly \$18 to \$30. Now \$15 and \$20.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Boys' Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits, 8 to 16 years. Formerly \$10 to \$20. Now \$6 to \$15.	Boys' Washable Knickerbockers, sizes 7 to 16 years. Formerly \$1.50 to \$4. Now \$1 and \$1.50.	Wash Russian Suits. Formerly \$3.50 to \$12. Now \$1.50 to \$7.00.
Boys' Winter Reefers, Ulsters and Overcoats, 3 to 16 years. Formerly \$12 to \$30. Now \$7 to \$15.	Boys' Woolen Knickerbockers, sizes 7 to 16 years. Formerly \$2 to \$6. Now \$1 to \$3.50.	Washable Blouses. Formerly \$1.50 to \$3. Now 75c to \$1.50.
	Spring Coats and Reefers. Formerly \$10 to \$25. Now \$4 to \$12.	Hats and Caps. Formerly \$1 to \$10. Now 50c to \$5.00.

This Is the Only Sale of Men's and Boys' Furnishings We Hold During the Entire Year

Because of this fact we offer rare values and the sale needs no introduction. Everything offered is fully up to our usual standard.

Men's Negligee Shirts—A Great Sale of 1200 at \$1.35. Made from best imported madras, in our own workshops.	Men's Pajamas—25 dozen. Made of fine colored madras, in our own workshops.	Men's \$1.50 Fancy Lisle Hose. Fifty dozen of French Hosiery in an excellent color assortment.
Men's Former \$1.50 and \$2.00 Four-in-Hand Ties. 75c. An excellent assortment of designs and colorings, sixty dozen in all.		25 Dozen Boys' Colored Negligee Shirts, now \$5c.
		Men's Mohair Lounging Robes, now \$6.00.
		Boys' Woolen Bath Robes. Reduced to \$3.50 and \$5.00.

they are of the best, and cover a splendid range of colorings, including navy and black. Many of the beautiful gowns are of embroidered net, satin and chiffon cloths. Paris models and reproductions, some decollete and some having high yoke and collars of lace or net. Victor Victrolas in the richest woods.

Inside also are the colored lights, the pine and the holly in wreaths and garlands and the displays in the different rooms are particularly attractive. The grand pianos, the uprights and the player pianos are each gathered into separate departments and there are shown in all their variety of woods and designs and some one is ever ready to bring out their sweet tones.

In a general way the same things can be said about waists as about suits and gowns. The advance styles for spring are now being shown with special reference to those needed for southern wear. Waist patterns come in beautiful designs, some of them imported and embroidered in seed and open work. Robes and tunics are even more beautiful. In importations of millinery materials the present year was the largest the firm has known, and the quantities the richest. These have been made up in fashionable new shapes and with the French and other model hats in the store are to be sold at a very low figure. The hats and bonnets are for all kinds of wear, and are priced remarkably low.

The new silks for spring are to be shown for the first time at this sale. Silks of the finest qualities are marked way down. Among them are some exclusive dress patterns from France. There are silks and satins of all colors and kinds, plain and figured, and also velvets and corduroys. In the dress goods department the most beautiful materials have been marked at sometimes but a fraction of the usual values. Priestly's cloths are less than half what they were. The highest-class suitings, imported dress goods and French velvets and plaids, double-faced cloakings, fine imported black cloths, all have been marked at a very low figure, from one third to more than one half below the originals.

The small things have by no means been forgotten. Dress trimmings, veils, handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, scarfs, umbrellas, hosiery, sweaters, wash goods and even smallwares like collar bones and silk corset laces, pins, hair nets and absorbent cotton are marked very low. All the bargains are not in women's wearing apparel. They are to be found as well in the upholstery department and among the table linens. Purchased from Messrs. McCrum, Watson & Mercer of Belfast, Ire., are a large number of fine pieces bought especially for this sale and worth from 30 per cent to 40 per cent more than is asked for them.

Table cloths, tray cloths, lunch cloths, and dollies, napkins, towels, bed spreads, sheets, pillow slips, blankets, puffs are included in the mark-downs. A great feature in the sale of the Belfast Irish table linens is the very many round pattern table cloths in the best designs. What comprises certainly the best assortment of real Italian flit and Venise linens this firm has ever shown is put into this sale. In it are included some exceptionally handsome pieces, pieces that run up into the hundreds of dollars and which now can be obtained for

half or a third of what was asked for them a short time ago. Among these pieces are a Venetian lace square, a table cloth of flit and reticell lace, an elaborate table cloth of flit and Burnan, another with Venise medallions, one of real flit, and two Italian table cloths, dollies, centerpieces, squares, lunch cloths, scarfs, breakfast and luncheon sets, are to be found at all values. Persian and East India carpets, Oriental rugs, domestic rugs and carpet samples offer inducements for buying which seem to make this the proper moment to invest. All special purchases of lace curtains, some of which were bought at 50 and 33-1/3 per cent off, have been marked less than cost. Included among them are real lace Arabes, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, fancy scrims, imported madras and muslins.

Cretonnes, scrims and drapery nets, a great quantity of upholstery pieces and portieres and couch covers can be obtained for very small sums. Fine furniture, Sheffield plate, Grueby pottery, special lines carried temporarily, are to be closed.

A feature of this sale is that persons having charge accounts and wishing the goods put on their bills will not have them charged with their December purchases. As this is called a January sale the goods will be put in the bill rendered Feb. 1.

A clever little thermometer that is a useful thing to have around is made by Alvan L. Lovejoy of 29 Stratford street, West Roxbury district, Boston. It is a house made of metal finished in glossy coach colors. It has a correct thermometer and is a barometer as well, for through its two little doors issue a man and a woman to foretell a rainy or a sunny day. The man comes out if it is to rain but if the morning is to be a pleasant day milady trips out in her finery to take the air.

The next few weeks promise to be very gay ones for most people. Dances and dinners, teas and receptions occupy an important place on the program even for those who seldom go out into society. Therefore most persons will pay more attention than usual to their grooming, particularly their hair. They may have been wearing their hair done in one particular way for ever so long, but now that they are going to don pretty light fabrics, "party clothes" and be a part of a party, there comes a desire to have the hair arranged according to the latest style. The hair is an important part of the costume. It is as necessary to have it well-cared for as the hands and it should be carefully arranged however simple it may be. Madame Rourke of 58 Winter street makes a specialty of hair-dressing, shampooing and marcel-waving the hair. She also deals in the highest grade of hair goods and does hair work of all kinds.

Owners of the Kraft piano, like the owners of other pianos, usually have examined pretty nearly everything in the piano line there is on the market before making their selections, and declare that the one of their choice is "the sweetest toned piano in the world." It certainly has a beautiful tone, rich and mellow, clear and sweet. It has many what they are, any one can learn for himself by going to the store at 156 Boylston street maintained by the makers, Kraft, Bates & Spencer for this very purpose.

The Pelton Piano Company of 168

Tremont street, has added a new music roll department to its stock. The "Virtuose" rolls have been selected as the best in this line to be found. A full and complete line of selections is carried. The music is made for both the 65 and 88 note range. In addition to classic favorites and beloved old favorites, the newest and most up-to-date pieces are to be found.

For Monday's dinner and for Sunday's, too, delicious foods are being shown today by the Houghton & Dutton Company. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, fowl, and the different cuts of meat especially associated with this particular part of the month are offered by it at prices considerably lower than are asked elsewhere. In the delicatessen department are fresh roasted and stuffed chickens, bread, pies, cakes and puddings, tasty salads and other dainties. Among the groceries are many things especially suitable for the next two days, at somewhat less than the regular prices. The fish department also offers specialties intended to make the holiday table particularly attractive. Fruits and nuts include Persian dates, Almeria grapes, Florida oranges and fancy baskets filled with fruit. The flower department is under new management and guarantees to furnish the freshest flowers received from the conservatories every morning. It is located on the second floor of the store, with the grocery department.

CHARITIES PREPARED TO BRING CHEER INTO THOUSANDS OF HOMES

Services, carols and charitable distributions will be conducted by the churches and charitable organizations throughout the city on Monday.

In many of the churches the choirs have been drilling for months. Elaborate programs will be carried out both on Sunday and Monday. There will be the music of the old masters, the carols, organ recitals and instrumental selections.

Under the auspices of the Salvation Army between 12,000 and 13,000 basket dinners will be given out at the People's Palace on Washington street and 5000 gifts will be distributed to the children. In practically every case the worthiness of the recipients has been investigated and it is said by Col. A. Gifford, who is in charge of the distribution that but few of the gifts and dinners will go to those who are undeserving. The baskets will be given out at 9:30 o'clock and it expected that Mayor Fitzgerald will open the morning's work by giving out the first basket.

In Brookline, 75 deserving families will benefit by the generosity of the local legions of Elks in giving out complete dinners. The names of the families receiving the dinners were contributed by the various charitable organizations in the town and in many cases the police were called on for names. The Shut-In Society will bring good cheer to 300 who are confined in their homes, thousands of bags of candy will be distributed to the inmates of the various institutions in the city and an entertainment will be provided for them in the afternoon.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

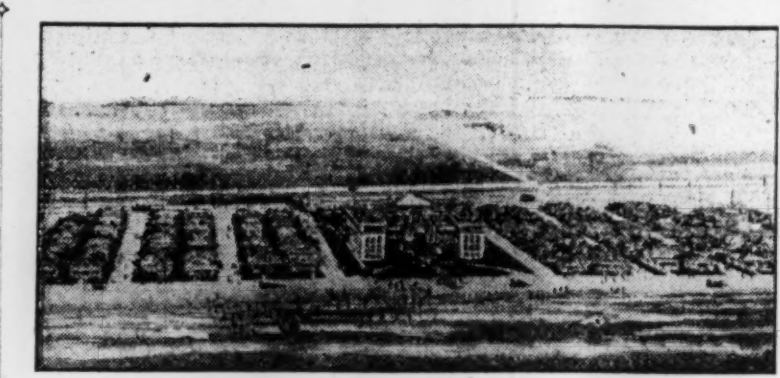
IT HAS been only during the last few years that the railroads have brought the attractive gulf coast of Texas within easy reach of the tourist and recreationist. Now that regular service has been established to this southern playground, with its sandy beaches and year-round bathing, large hotels are being built to accommodate the visitors.

One of the most recent of these is the Corpus Beach hotel at Corpus Christi, Tex., which will be open not later than Feb. 1, 1912. The hotel occupies a site on the peninsula made historic as the camping ground of General Taylor's army in 1845, facing the beach and the ever-changing colors of Corpus Christi bay.

It is not only fireproof but also steam-heated and electrically lighted and has every modern convenience. In connection with the hotel are a number of cottages. Among the attractions are surf bathing, fishing, hunting, golfing and automobiling.

HOTEL GREEN, PASADENA

Beautifully situated near the foothills of the Sierra Madre is Pasadena, "the crown of the San Gabriel valley," and in its most central and attractive part is the magnificent Hotel Green, the largest resort hotel in California. The hotel consists of the east, center and west buildings. The east building is five stories of brick and stone, the center of Moorish design, six stories, of steel, stone



Corpus Beach hotel and cottages at Corpus Christi, Tex., which will open about Feb. 1

and brick and is said to be absolutely fire proof. The partitions and floors are of channel iron and cement. The two buildings are connected by a covered steel archway.

The hotel is surrounded by parks and the city park of 10 acres adjoins. Conducted on either American or European plan it meets the desires of its most exacting patrons. Nearby is the world famous Annadale Golf Club, whose course is considered one of the finest in the country. Guests of the hotel may use the golf course. D. B. Plummer, who was manager of the Profile house in the White mountains of New Hampshire is

also manager of Hotel Green. Guests of moderate means are assured the same attention as those who arrive in their private cars.

HOTEL MEN ELECT OFFICERS

The Northern California Hotel Association at its last regular annual meeting elected E. S. de Wolfe president. The secretary reported that there were 91 members. President de Wolfe, in his annual address announced that 100,000 folders advertising San Francisco as a winter resort will soon be put on trains and steamers and in depots. A committee will cooperate with a similar com-

mittee from the chamber of commerce in devising a plan to correct soliciting at depots and ferries by runners and cabmen, also on trains and steamers.

SANTA FE DE LUXE PLEAS

The time—today. The place—anywhere east of the Rockies. The girl—married and grown up. Said the woman in the case, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, optimistic bit of humanity, who always follows the sunshine southward:

"At last I have found the perfect train, a veritable edition de luxe. It's called the Santa Fe de-Luxe. Pronounced Santah Fay duh Leuks. It leaves Chicago every Tuesday evening for Los Angeles, during the winter and early spring, and runs every mile on Santa Fe rails. It makes the trip quicker than any other train does. It has every little luxury dear to the feminine heart: just exclusive enough, too. And the extra fare charged doesn't hurt the pocket-book."

In the end her friends found that they had been told only half the truth. The beautiful new train that they boarded in such doubt was all, and more, than the Woman Who Knew had described. There was everything that would contribute to the comfort of a woman traveling alone or with children.

"It was like being in a first-class hotel," one of them said later. "The de-Luxe manieirist is a jewel, who does your nails just the proper way; and the hairdresser—well, rarely have I been so pleased with one. Soiled gowns? Of course not. How in the world could your gown be soiled when all you have to do is to sit comfortably in a handsome compartment or drawing room car, as well fitted out as your own reception room at home? And even if your suit does get a bit wrinkled, there's a cleaning and pressing department aboard."

NEW COMMISSIONERS FOR SALT LAKE CITY READY TO BEGIN RULE

SALT LAKE CITY—After a visit of several cities, in each of which they studied municipal government, this city's commissioners-elect are ready to begin their duties Jan. 1. Many ideas have been gained by them.

Those whose course of investigation took them to Des Moines, Omaha and Denver have returned. They are Henry W. Lawrence, Richard P. Morris and W. H. Korn. Auditor-elect W. H. Shearman, who went along to investigate the auditing systems in the cities visited, continued his trip to Chicago. He will return about Dec. 15.

At Omaha the conduct of the police department was especially interesting to the visitors, and at Denver the cleanliness, the spic and span appearance of the city streets and sidewalks, the municipal street paving plant, were interesting to the new Salt Lake officials.

The visitors were impressed by the great change in the condition of Des Moines since the commission plan went into effect. They were guests of the city civic societies, and attended the meetings of the Des Moines commissioners, who meet every other day and two evenings a week. All the problems confronting Des Moines at the reorganization were explained to the Salt Lake men and the disposition of these problems was related.

Mayor-elect Samuel C. Park and Commissioner-elect George D. Keyser have been touring along the Pacific coast, visiting cities there to gather ideas of their municipal methods.

SITE PURCHASED FOR A NEW DAM

DALLAS, Tex.—All the land necessary for the 400,000,000-gallon permanent dam near Carrollton has been bought.

Assistant City Engineer Young has almost completed his plans for the dam and it is expected work will begin on it soon.

Water Commissioner Nelms thinks the dam, after work is begun, should be completed in 90 working days.

INSPECTING LEHIGH RAILS

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is sending rail inspectors over its entire system and every defective rail is being replaced with a first-class one.

LITTLE ONES DELIGHTED

Some 60 little girls of the Dwight school in the South End were the guests of the trade school for girls on Massachusetts avenue Thursday morning. For their special entertainment was a tree laden with gay tinsel and a Santa Claus who gave to each little girl a dolly with curly hair, which would open and shut its eyes, a bag of candy and a necklace of popcorn. Such dolls had never before been seen by these wee people and they pressed them to their hearts often in speechless joy. The dolls had been dressed and the corn popped and strung by the girls of the school who enjoyed the presentation almost as much as their small guests. After that trade school pupils had a good time with a program of songs and a sack of little remembrances for themselves.

All week the girls had been busy getting ready for the children and had decorated the entire building with red and green garlands and other things appropriate to this time of year.

TO OUR PATRONS

We gratefully acknowledge at this time our appreciation for the confidence placed in this store and its business policies, as evidenced so convincingly during the year now drawing to an end. Through your liberal patronage we have registered the largest Christmas business—and by far the greatest twelve months' business—in our entire history.

To everyone we extend our heartiest Christmas Greetings with sincere wishes that the new year of 1912 may bring to all a generous measure of Happiness and Prosperity.

Jordan Marsh Company

USHUWAIA SETTLEMENT NOW SAID TO BE FARTHEST SOUTH



UNFREQUENTED BEAGLE CHANNEL

Thirteen thousand miles farther south than the cape of Good Hope and considerably below Punta Arenas, the Argentine colony of Ushuwaia, at the extreme end of South America, is now said to be the southernmost settlement in the world. Punta Arenas is commonly supposed to be the most southern human habitation. Few vessels visit this place, which, through the greater part of the year, is cut off from the outside world. Ushuwaia has about 3000 population.

GROUP OF USHUWAIA RESIDENTS

made up of Argentine soldiers, convicts—for it is a penal colony—native Indians, fur traders and missionaries. It is the only settlement on the island of Tierra del Fuego.

Ushuwaia is to be visited this winter

TYPES OF INDIANS THERE

by a cruising steamer, when the steamship Bluecher of the Hamburg-American line will pass through Beagle channel on its annual South American cruise. This, it is said, will be the first time a large steamer has passed through this remote channel, so that its passengers will be the first body of tourists to enjoy this wonderful scenery. Leaving New York in the later part of January, Ushuwaia will be reached in February, which is midsummer there.

Trombone solo, by the submaster, James T. Donovan; singing by quartet of pupils from grade 8, William E. Preble, Christine Murphy, Joseph Keefe, Leona Forbes, of the following selections, "Arise, Shine, Thy Light Is Come," "Be Born in Us Today," "Be Joyful, O Earth." The "Coronation Ode" was sung by the children of Miss Hayes' and Miss Morrissey's classes. It was in this house that this famous hymn was composed by its owner, Oliver Holden.

All the rooms were decorated by the teachers with evergreens and appropriate pictures. Children of different rooms exchanged visits to see the decorations. Gifts made by children were presented to visiting parents by a small child dressed as Santa Claus.

The Copley primary school children of this same district celebrated the day with decorated trees, songs and the giving of presents. An elaborate musical program was carried out by third grade grade children in the classes of Miss Morse, Miss Osgood and Miss Curry.

LOVE-GIFTS ARE PLEASURE

At the High School of Practical Arts the celebration took a form altogether different from that of other schools. It was decided to make it an occasion for giving to others, to some person whose path seemed less bright than their own, rather than to entertain themselves. Some 30 names had been selected by the girls of families to whom they would make gifts. These always had children in them and in most instances they were entirely dependent upon the mother for support. All of them were personally known to the girls, and therefore worthy recipients of whatever might be done for them.

Small sums of money ranging from 5 to 25 cents were brought in by the girls to cover the cost of expenditure and also gifts of vegetables from their homes. In each basket was placed a good chicken or other fowl which they cooked themselves in their cooking classes, a loaf of baker's bread, one pound of coffee, a quarter of a pound of tea, a tumbler of jelly, two quarts each of potatoes and onions, two pounds of sugar, a can of condensed milk, a mince pie and a pudding made by the girls, nuts and candy made by themselves.

With each basket was a collection of clothing and toys and games suitable to children. Thursday and Friday, when there was no school, were spent in getting the baskets ready, and this morning the girls met at the schoolhouse to

GOOD ROAD ENGINEER CALLED STATE ASSET

Member of Bay State Highway Board Says Cities and Towns Are Requesting Advice More Each Year

ASKS MAINTENANCE

By COL. WILLIAM D. SOHMER, Massachusetts highway commissioner, in an address at the recent good roads convention in Concord, N. H.

WHY is it that every man thinks he knows how a road should be built and exactly what should be done to it? It seems to be inherited from our English ancestors, and yet there is no subject that requires more knowledge and experience, as well as good horse sense, than road building. In my opinion no expenditure made by Massachusetts is of more benefit and prevents the waste of more money than that made for good road engineers. I think we have managed to educate the people and the officials in our state to this fact because every year more and more of the cities and towns are requesting the advice and assistance of the Massachusetts highway commission and its engineers in the expenditure of their own money. They are not only requesting the advice, but they are actually following it.

Many times the towns have built roads using, say six inches of gravel the whole width of the road (16 or 18 feet wide) dumping the gravel, pulling off the tops, only to find the next year that the road had rutted, that much of the gravel had washed off the shoulders and that there was a mud puddle upon each side of every place where a load of gravel had been dumped. They found that they were using twice the quantity of gravel that we used where the foundation was prepared and we had built the road with five inches of gravel in the middle, tapering off to nothing at the sides, 21 feet wide, and that we had built two yards to their one, with the same quantity of gravel.

Now what had we spent, extra? We required the dumping of all the gravel on a dumping-board, all of it being spread by hand, and the raking of all the stone ahead and underneath, requiring that no stone should come within one inch of the finished surface of the roadway. This insured a smooth, well-crowned road which was evenly and had no mud puddles, the water running off at the sides. One yard of gravel built twice as much length of road and the gravel, as you know, was the main item of cost, the cost varying from 60 cents to \$1.20 per cubic yard, according to the length of haul, cost of gravel, etc. The additional cost of spreading it and raking the stones underneath, which doubled the length of road, did not exceed 10 cents per cubic yard.

The advice of an experienced engineer, one who has been with a state long enough not only to know materials and realize conditions at a glance but also to know local conditions and local materials and what is best to use in any given neighborhood, is of extreme value. While I have been but three and a half years on the highway commission in Massachusetts, I have taken three different sets of commissioners from New York (where they are spending \$50,000,000 on state highways) over our roads with our engineers, trying to help them in every way to know all that we knew.

I have seen roads in that state built of six inches of macadam on top of clay and have known that the clay would be on top of the macadam the following year, and the following year I have seen that it was.

Each of the three commissions in New York has agreed that the work done by its predecessor was incompetent and, if I remember right, when they had spent \$14,000,000 and the roads were only three years old, at the most, it required an expenditure of \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 to put them back into reasonably good condition, and this was because they did not have experienced engineers and proper investigation before the road was started and the contract was let.

You need a man who is experienced and familiar with road work and with the locality to determine on what part of the road one kind of drainage is necessary; on what part of the road a foundation is necessary and what the best material available for that foundation is, and to go over the whole road before a contract is let, digging it up wherever he thinks it is necessary to determine the material underneath and to make a report thereon so that the contract can be properly drawn. He must know—and this requires long experience and knowledge—what the material that he finds is, and whether it is or is not suitable to be under a road. He must be able to tell, when he has measured up, what sized culvert will carry the water and what sized drain is necessary, what places need blind drains, and what places need blind drains, and he must then know the neighborhood well enough to be able to determine what is the most available and cheapest material that is satisfactory for use and will produce a good road.

Maintenance Necessary

There is no way that I know of in which more public money is wasted than in the failure to maintain any expensive structure and especially a road. So many cities and towns build expensive and possibly splendid macadam roadways and then consider that they are done with that road forever. They do this in spite of the fact that they know that rain and wind alone, without any travel, will destroy a road surface.

Take the main roads of France, which are entirely under the supervision of a practical organization in the department of roads and bridges, with engineers, sub-engineers and department engineers. Their roads have for years been held up as an example to the world. I found some years ago that they had 23,000 miles of these main roads and that the average cost of maintenance was \$219 a mile a year. The average amount paid to a workman was \$169 a year for an 11-hour day.

In England the rural main roads, which means the main country roads corresponding to our county highways, cost \$305 a mile a year to maintain three years ago, and in the urban districts, that is, the main roads lying close to the big cities, the cost was \$1140 a mile a year. The cost of maintenance varied in the different counties from \$165 a mile a year in Westmorland county to \$2780 a mile a year in Middlesex county.

Heavy Cost in Boston

Take Commonwealth avenue in Boston, which has a tremendous amount of automobiles and carriages though no extremely heavy teaming. The cost of maintaining the macadam surface upon that road was something over \$2000 a

mile a year, reckoning it on a width of 15 feet, which is the standard width of the macadam on the state highways in Massachusetts.

The average cost of maintaining the state highways in Massachusetts will probably be over \$400 a mile a year, as these roads are situated on the main traffic roads. We have found it necessary upon roads that have a large amount of fast automobile travel to adopt either some more permanent form of construction, incorporating some bituminous binder in the construction, or to protect the surface of those roads with some bituminous covering to prevent their being torn up and ravelled by automobiles. You must adapt your construction to the amount and character of your traffic.

Where your roads are used practically only in the summer and you have not money enough to build a roadway that would be in good condition the year around, you should repair those roads constantly with a log drag whenever they are in proper condition and by filling the hole with the best material that can be obtained, and you should keep at it constantly. That has been found the world over to be the cheapest form of maintenance.

PYRAMIDAL CAP FORMS WALL CELL

GATUN, C. Z.—In the construction of the cellular portion of the upper approach wall at Gatun locks it was found impracticable to dump the concrete directly from buckets into the 18-inch forms for the walls. The method adopted is to cap the inner forms for the rectangular cell with a pyramid of heavy boards.

The concrete is dumped over the apex of the pyramid, and flows down the sides in an approximately equal distribution among the forms at the base. Since the concrete falls into the continuous space between two homologous rectangles, it can be packed evenly about the inner form without difficulty.

FINDS U. S. PAPER IS 'ADULTERATED'

WASHINGTON—Discovery by the Congress joint committee on printing that "adulterated" paper had been used for years in the government printing office has led to the adoption of a new set of paper standards. The adulteration, it is said, was accomplished by using clay instead of wood or rag fibers, and it has led to the fear that many of the government records will become unreadable in less than a century.

The committee has been trying for more than a year to bring about a standardization of paper, for which the government spends more than \$1,000,000 yearly.

THINKS PREMIER WILL YIELD

NEW YORK—A despatch to the Times from Shanghai says Tang Shao Yi, who is representing Premier Yuan Shi Kai at the peace conference here, authorizes the statement that he still hopes the premier will agree with his views and accept the republic as the only means of securing peace.

DIVIDENDS HELD TAXABLE

WASHINGTON—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the dividends paid by mutual and "participating" insurance companies to their policy holders are subject to assessment as income under the corporation tax law. About \$400,000 revenue to the government was involved in the decision.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

IN ALL the schools it is customary to have some special exercises on the day preceding a holiday. This takes sometimes one form and sometimes another, and is more or less elaborate according to conditions. A little more attention is usually given to the December entertainment than any other and decorations of evergreens, holly, red bells and so on, are conspicuous. There was not a school in the city that did not have some kind of an entertainment Thursday morning at the close of the fall term. In most of them the upper grades were assembled in the big hall on the top floor of the main building where a program of songs and recitations with dialogues and folk dancing was carried out. In the kindergartens and primary grades, especially the first, second and third, the exercises as a rule were given in each room separately as being of more interest to the children.

LOWELL SCHOOL DECORATED

At the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain it is the custom to place each entertainment in the charge of one particular teacher. The one on Thursday was arranged by Miss Elsie D. Keniston in such a way that every room in the main building contributed something to the program. The great hall was elaborately decorated with red and green, and a tree, bright with tinsel, had a place on the platform. The first feature was a representation of the story of the three wise men following the moving star to the manger where was the new-born child. During this there was sung, "Once a little baby lay."

This was followed by group quotations appropriate to the season, special songs and Eugene Field's "Hush thee, little Dear-my-soul." Holiday-making in other lands was next presented in ways typical of the different countries. For England old carols were sung; for Norway sheaves of wheat were scattered to make a feast for the birds; for Holland the boys sang a marching song composed by Edward J. Cox, submaster of the school. It was as follows:

Marching on, marching on,
At this merry Christmas time,
When all selfishness is gone
And the Christmas bells' sweet chime,
Seems to say to the world
"Peace on earth, good will to men,"

While from ev'ry bell abroad is hurled
A glad amen.

Happy day, merry bells,
Round each joyful Christmas tree,
May the creed their music tells
Reach good will to you and me,
Charity for all mankind,
Speed the right, redeem the wrong,
Universal brotherhood the burden
Of our song.

So France, Italy, Germany were each presented, ending with the singing of "America" by all and a selection by the Lowell school orchestra. Then came a farce which the children enjoyed hugely for it was a skit on the holiday shopping. It showed throngs of people, each person loaded down with boxes and packages of all sorts and sizes. In it were all types of the holiday buyer even including the one who is so overcome by what he sees he can only stop and look, blocking the way for everybody else, also the policeman who is supposed to keep things moving. Last of all a Santa Claus came out with a deep bow to wish everybody a merry time.

WARREN SCHOOL HAS LECTURE

The children in all the grammar grades of the Warren school, Charlestown, listened Thursday morning in the school hall to an illustrated lecture on great pictures by the master, Walter J. Phelan. Numerous views of noted cities in Germany, France and Italy were also thrown upon the screen.

Among the musical selections rendered by the children were the following: "Silent Night," fourth-grade children; "Hark! How Sweetly the Bells!" fifth-grade children; "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," fourth and fifth-grade children.

A unique celebration was held in the kindergarten room of the district in the historic old Doane building, 106 years old and recently named by the school committee the Oliver Holden school. Over the large ancient fireplace the children's stockings were hung, and Santa Claus, impersonated by Joseph Fleming, distributed presents. A large tree, beautifully decorated under the direction of Miss Alice C. Ringer, occupied the center of the room.

In the other rooms of this old building the following program was given:

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

The Dorchester Woman's Club will hold its regular meeting on the afternoon of Dec. 26 at 2:30 p. m. A musical program has been provided by the social entertainment committee. Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, chairman, and the club will entertain several guests from the Mt. Pleasant and Burnap homes. A program of Bulgarian songs will be contributed by Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles of Auburn-dale, which will include national and folk songs and verses of a lighter vein. The Rev. William W. Sleeper, who has lived among the Bulgarians for a number of years as a missionary, will lecture on the Bulgarians and their peoples.

The Daughters of Vermont observed President's day Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome by an entertainment and reception. Mrs. Emma Kimball Merritt presided at the short business meeting and introduced the artists. The program arranged by Mrs. Walter Clapp and Mrs. C. Q. Ring consisted of songs by the Orpheus Ladies quartette and readings by Miss Grace Hilton Chamberlin. Mrs. Watson Lovell was president of the Vermont State Association, made a short address, bringing greetings from the Green Mountain state.

Refreshments were served by Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. William A. Barton, Mrs. Clarence J. Allen, Mrs. George H. Graves, past presidents of the club, and the ushers were Mrs. Frederic W. Sherburne, Mrs. Gilman A. Wheeler, Mrs. George D. Wheeler, Mrs. John H. Thurston, Mrs. Eugene Wylie, Mrs. Albert L. Paul, Mrs. Harry H. Clark. Mrs. Abbie Cousins of Salem had charge of the contributions received for the general federation endowment fund.

Among the clubs represented were Melrose and Melrose Highlands, Cantabrigia, Thought and Work of Salem, Dorchester Social, Woburn, Middlesex of Lowell, Daughters of Maine, Medford, Maplewood, New Century, Current Topics, Malden Musical, Revere, New Hampshire's Daughters, Mattapanock, Ladies' Physiological Institute, Framingham, Daughters of Massachusetts, Chelsea.

The Dorchester Social Club of Women met at Colonial hall on Monday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. Henry S. Rickett in the chair. The afternoon's program was arranged by the music committee, the chairman of which, Mrs. R. Stuart Prosser, presented the Misses Virginia and Josephine Gordon, violinists, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, cellist, Roy E. Larsen, boy soprano, Miss Allison Batchelder, reader and Miss Muriel Cook, pianist. Refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Herbert W. Robbins, chairman.

The Pilgrim Women's Literary Club met on Monday afternoon. Current events were given by Mrs. George A. Poor and Mrs. Russell Hathaway read a paper on Victorian prose authors, giving an interesting sketch of the lives and work of Dickens and Thackeray. Mrs. Miriam F. Bagley read from the poets of the Victorian period, especially Charles Kingsley's "Sands of Dee," Robert Browning's "There's a Woman Like a Dewdrop" and Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

The next meeting of the club will be held in parlor of the Pilgrim church on Jan. 1, when William C. Swan of the Associated Press will speak on "Current Events."

The informal "at home" of the Good Equal Suffrage Association for Boston Government on Thursday proved delightful. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley and Mrs. Anna Bond Stevens served refreshments and the table was daintily dressed with yellow flowers, brass candlesticks and china.

The special guest of the association was Mrs. Charles H. Bond, who read with effectiveness Wendell Phillips' address, delivered in Worcester in October, 1851, on "Shall Women Have the Right to Vote?" Mrs. Bond prefaced her reading with a word about Mr. Phillips, who visited her home when she was a child and offered the oration as her contribution to the association for the afternoon.

At the close of the reading Mrs. Charles Park, the secretary, called attention to the new-old fact that "the truth is always true," brought out by the way in which the oration answers all the arguments brought today against equal suffrage. Mrs. Park also quoted Havlock Ellis as asking, "If women are to be refused any opportunities, why should it be in the field of government where their achievement has been stupendous?" Mrs. L. Saxe-Holmes spoke briefly, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page talked about "doing things," and there followed the usual social hour.

A woman suffrage party rally was held at High school hall, South Boston, Monday evening, at which Miss Lillian Haley presided. Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan spoke of the working woman's need of the ballot. Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald of the history of the woman suffrage movement, former Representative Edward T. McGrady of the successful working of woman suffrage he had seen in the western states, and Miss Margaret Foley of the gains in other countries, as reported at the international convention in Stockholm which she attended last summer. A lantern slide suffrage talk also was given by Mrs. Charles Park. A number of the woman suffrage party cards were signed and some workers were secured.

The Current Events Club of Hyde Park met on Wednesday morning, when current events of interest and information were given by Mrs. Charles G. Chick, who closed with the reading of a

"Christmas Carol" by Phillips Brooks. A lecture on "Historic Women and the Suffrage Movement" was given by the Rev. Peter McQueen. He compared the rights of the American women with those of the women of England, and pointed out the greater difficulties to be overcome by the latter. He concluded by paying tribute to women, and gave a list of those whom he considered to be the most remarkable in the history of the world.

The meeting for Dec. 27 is in charge of the music committee. Mrs. William Flett, chairman. The Temple quartet will be heard, and Mrs. L. S. Evans will give current events.

At the Home Club of East Boston on Tuesday evening, the president, Mrs. Emma C. Fraser, resumed her place after her long absence. The general topics committee, Miss Grace M. Strong, chairman, presented a "Club Magazine," all parts of which were original with the members. The artists of the club furnished the cover design in color, the frontispiece, also in color, and the title page and other embellishments in pen and ink. The text was varied and interesting, comprising history, reminiscence, travel, romance, poetry, humor, philosophy, and character sketches as well as an editor's drawer and advertise-ments. The book was read from cover to cover and proved to be delightful and entertaining. On Jan. 2, Mrs. Christabel Whitney Kidder will give a recital—"A Doll's House."

Members of the Col. Thomas Gardner chapter, D. A. R. met at the home of its vice-regent, Miss Ursula Dunbar, at 81 Thorndike street, Brookline, Dec. 16, to enjoy an evening with Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schubert. Abstracts from the history of these men were read and selections from their musical compositions were rendered by voice and on the violin and piano.

Miss Dunbar first read a paper on the general theme of the evening, Mrs. Grace W. Vose of Allston read of the life of Beethoven, and the second movement from Beethoven's fifth symphony was then rendered on two pianos by Miss Lillian Dunbar and Miss Delia R. Bartlett.

A minuet by the same composer was played on the violin by Mrs. Evelyn J. Wentworth. A paper on the life of Mendelssohn by Miss Ina Baker was read by Miss Harriet Bean, after which the "March of the Priests" by this composer was rendered on two pianos by Misses Dunbar and Bartlett.

Walker L. Chamberlin of Allston played Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" and Mrs. Wentworth played his "Venetian Boat Song."

Mrs. Nellie F. Adams, the chapter's regent, gave a talk upon the life of Schubert and this was followed by his "An Meer" on the piano by Miss Lillian Dunbar.

The program concluded with a solo, "Who is Sylvia?" by Mr. Chamberlin and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by all.

A chafing dish collation was served in the dining room by Mrs. Ethel S. Burleigh and Mrs. Josephine A. Bauer, with Miss Elizabeth A. Wentworth and Miss Annie B. Wood assisting.

The residence was decorated in patriotic colors and the dining table bore the season's greetings. After the entertainment a letter was read from the Martha Berry school at Rome, Ga., in which deep appreciation of a donation of money sent by the Gardner chapter was expressed.

The Swampscott Woman's Club met in Ballou hall on Monday afternoon at a semi-monthly meeting and listened to a musical and literary program given by Mrs. Hanna B. Gregory of Chelsea, vocalist, Miss Alida Donnell White of Boston, reader, and Miss Lucinda Jewell of Chelsea, pianist. The program was of a holiday character and the contributions of the artists were well received. The next meeting of the club will be on the evening of Jan. 1 and will be the annual guest night.

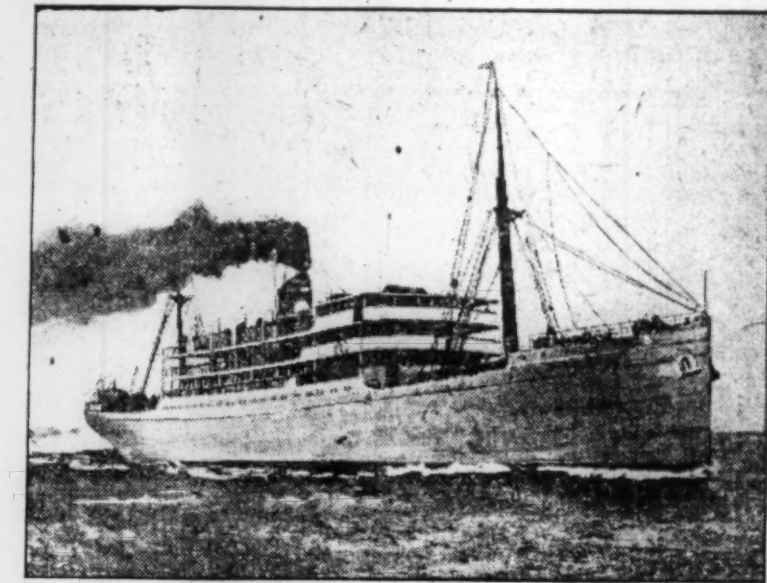
Dr. A. Z. Conrad and the Rev. O. P. Gifford were the speakers at the meeting Monday afternoon, held at the Somerset in the interest of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, and Mrs. Ellinwood of the home gave an account of its work. Musical numbers were given by Maud Parris Lane, pianist; Mrs. James H. McGough, soprano, and William V. Dixie, bass. Mrs. Augusta T. King and Mrs. Eugene N. Foss assisted in serving refreshments.

The Norumbega Club of Charlestown entertained the children of the members last Saturday afternoon. Miss Ethel Wood, "the children's story teller," gave readings. Master William McNally assisted at the piano and Miss Emma Raymond was hostess. The next meeting of the club will be Jan. 8, which will be an anniversary reception. Mrs. A. A. Fales will be hostess.

HOTEL MEN MOVE FOR CONVENTION

NEW YORK—The movement to obtain the Democratic national convention for this city took definite form when the Hotel Men's Association appointed a committee to ask the cooperation of Democratic leaders in the project.

FRUIT SHIP ON MAIDEN TRIP TO BOSTON



New vessel Tivice which is expected to arrive from Port Limon a day ahead of time.

WIRELESS TELLS OF SPEEDY VOYAGE OF BANANA-LADEN BOAT

Shipping interests here are likely to have an opportunity to inspect the new United Fruit Company's steamer Tivice tomorrow afternoon, a day ahead of the time she was expected to reach Boston. According to a wireless message received today the steamer is coming from Port Limon under command of Captain Close.

The Metapan, a sister ship, illustrates the type of vessel that is to run out of Boston.

Built at Belfast, Ireland, for service between Boston and Central America, the Tivice and her two sister ships, the Carrillo and Sixoala, will be placed on this route permanently next summer. Meanwhile they will be operated in the semi-weekly service between New York, the West Indies and Central America.

The Tivice registers nearly 6000 tons and is 384 feet long. She has accommodations for 125 saloon passengers. She has a cargo capacity of more than 60,000 bunches of bananas.

The Sixoala will arrive here on Jan. 1 and the Carrillo on Jan. 15.

NEW PASTOR FOR SAUGUS CHURCH

NORTH SAUGUS, Mass.—The formal opening of the vestry of the new North Saugus Union church will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D., pastor of the Baptist church of Wakefield, will give the address.

The Rev. William F. Kinsey of Ohio, a Boston Theological school student, will be installed as pastor. The formal dedication of the church will take place when the auditorium is completed. The church is a two-story edifice which cost \$3000 and the society which will occupy it is a union of all denominations.

CHANGES MADE IN OFFICERS OF STATE MILITIA



COL. JAMES H. SMYTH

Two changes in the personnel of the officers of the Massachusetts volunteer militia have been made by the appointment by Adjutant-General Pearson of Lieut.-Col. James H. Smyth as inspector-general with the rank of colonel to succeed Gen. Samuel D. Parker, retired, and the appointment of Capt. John Ralph Blood of Lynn to succeed Capt. James P. Parker as head of the Massachusetts naval militia bureau. Captain Parker has been retired with the rank of commodore.

Colonel Smyth's career in the state militia began on March 18, 1896, when he enlisted as a private in company A, first infantry. He was made corporal on Jan. 3, 1898, and sergeant on Aug. 9, 1899. He received his first commission Nov. 22 following, when he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company.

NEWTON'S BOARD CHOOSES B. P. GRAY TO BE LEADER

NEWTON, Mass.—The aldermen on Friday night elected Burton Payne Gray president for 1912. It was the last meeting of the board for 1911. Members who were reelected and the new members for the 1912 board participated in the election. Mr. Gray comes from ward 6, Newton Center, and has been elected for four terms. Alderman Frank R. Moore of ward 5 was selected for vice-president. The recommendation of J. Clifton Whitney, water commissioner, that \$7500 be expended to strengthen and increase the water mains in the city was adopted.

Early this year the aldermen asked the national board of fire underwriters to report on the needs of the Newton fire department. The underwriters asked for \$42,000 to strengthen and increase their water supply. The water commissioners declared that nearly all of the desired results could be obtained at an expenditure of \$7500.

An order was passed to petition the Legislature for the cleaning and beautifying of the Charles river from the Galen street bridge to Newton Upper Falls.

HEBREW SOCIETIES READY TO OPEN CONVENTION HERE

A reception and business session at Temple Adath Jeshuran, Roxbury, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon will open the first convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England. In the evening there will be a mass meeting in Faneuil hall.

The convention will close on Monday. The association consists of 15 affiliated organizations with a membership of over 3000.

Those expected to attend the convention are Oscar Straus, Jacob Schiff and Louis Marshall of New York; Judge Julian Mack of the United States court of commerce, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Senator Simon Guggenheim of Colorado, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and Judge A. K. Cohan. Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald have been invited to attend the mass meeting. Lieutenant Governor Frothingham has written from South Carolina that he will be present, and among the Bostonians who will speak are Rabbi Eichler and Charles Strecker. Another orator will be Representative Henry Cutler of Providence, R. I.

TRAIN BRITISH EXPERTS IN U. S.

When E. H. Strickland, an Englishman who has just completed a year's work in entomology at the Bussey Institution of Harvard University, left yesterday for Washington and Trinidad, it became known that Great Britain was turning to the United States for the training of entomologists to fill government positions in the British colonies, and particularly in Africa.

The training of three young Englishmen in America has been provided for by Andrew Carnegie.

After leaving Washington, where he has been ordered to attend the coming sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Strickland will proceed to Trinidad, where he will attend the agricultural conference for the West Indies.

BOSTON MAN BUYS THE YACHT POLLY

The cruising yacht Polly, which for years has flown the flag of the Portland Yacht Club and was formerly owned by Dr. George Woodward of Philadelphia, has been bought by Dr. E. M. Montgomery of this city. The yacht will be used by her new owner for cruising in the Maine waters next season. She is 61 feet over all, 43 feet water line, 16 feet beam, 6 feet draft, and is equipped with a 12-horsepower Boothbay motor.

ATWOOD DELAYS HIS FLIGHT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, declared today he will not make the trip from here to New York in his hydro-aeroplane until probably the middle of next week. He will make exhibition flights just outside of Providence this afternoon and tomorrow.

BAY STATE NEWS

QUINCY

The philanthropic committee of the Quincy Women's Club, held a holiday festival at the Quincy Home Friday afternoon. There was a program of vocal and instrumental music and all were presented with gifts.

Maple lodge 313, Knights and Ladies of Honor, has elected: Past protector, Nellie N. Cate; vice-protector, C. C. Williams; secretary, Agnes G. Fletcher; financial secretary, M. Lizzie Funnell; treasurer, Alberta Huston; chaplain, Emma E. Marnock; guardian, Fannie Brigrman; sentinel, Fred Bennett; representative to grand lodge, Agnes G. Fletcher; alternate, Rose A. Reed.

READING

Mrs. Helen Averell, president of the Upland Club, the new women's social and literary organization in North Reading, has called the next meeting for Jan. 18 and membership tickets are now in the hands of the treasurer, Mrs. Della F. Turner. A literature class is being formed by Mrs. Bertha Nichols, which will have its first meeting Jan. 25 to study the works of Washington Irving.

Preparations are being made by the Tourjee Musical Club for a celebration of its fifteenth anniversary on Jan. 8 in Unity hall. The program will include a concert.

ROCKLAND

Old Colony lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, A. W. Bennett; vice-chancellor, W. Herbert Loud; prelate, F. A. Morse; master of work, W. F. Ames; master of exchequer, William E. Douglas; master of finance, Joseph W. Richards; keeper of records and seal, Joseph H. Jenkins; master-at-arms, W. H. Pratt; inner guard, Ernest Cook; outer guard, P. L. Churchill; trustee, Charles Connor (three years); representative to the grand lodge, Everett W. Gardner (two years); alternate, William E. Douglas.

ARLINGTON

At the annual election of officers the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., elected these officers: Commander, Henry M. Smith; senior vice-commander, Edwin L. Sterling; junior vice-commander, Truman Weed; surgeon, David Cheney; chaplain, the Rev. C. S. Hubbard; officer of the day, Alfred H. Knowles; officer of the guard, Charles H. Prentiss; quartermaster, Sylvester C. Frost; delegates, Charles S. Parker and Sylvester C. Frost; alternates, Edwin L. Sterling and Alfred H. Knowles.

MELROSE

Special musical programs have been arranged at all of the churches of the city for tomorrow. Tonight the children's tree exercises at the Universalist. First Methodist and First Baptist churches will be held. Many of the churches will have Sunday school concerts tomorrow afternoon and evening. The sale is reported by Edward S. Cassell of 35,000 square feet of land on the Lynn Falls boulevard, to Dr. Francis H. Donahue of Boston, who buys for development.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The following churches at the Heights will give concerts Sunday: Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational, First Methodist Episcopal, Arlington Heights Baptist. The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will hold its holiday festival Monday at 7 o'clock, while on Tuesday evening the Sunday school of the Baptist church holds its festival. The Park Avenue church Sabbath school will have its tree exercises Wednesday evening in the church vestry.

EVERETT

With the beginning of the new year the city departments are to adopt a new system of bookkeeping upon plans recommended by the bureau of statistics. Thornton A. Smith, city auditor, will install the new system.

Upon the opening of the public schools after the recess Superintendent Fairfield Whitney will establish a special room at the Lincoln school building for children who are backward in their studies.

WALTHAM

Officers elected by Waltham Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M., are: High priest, George Hopkins; king, Francis C. Mann; scribe, John E. Cobb; treasurer, William B. Comstock; secretary, Samuel Friebe; trustee, George W. Carey.

Miss Alice L. Childs, teacher at the North grammar school, leaves Jan. 2 for a trip through the West on leave of absence.

MEDFORD

A new granite structure is to be built where the Dodge block is now located. The Board of Trade has sent a recommendation to Washington asking that the postoffice department locate the Medford postoffice in the new block.

The class of 1909, Medford high school, held its reunion in the Lawrence Light Guard armory last evening with over 200 members and guests present.

SIGNS INDIAN MEMORIAL ACT WASHINGTON—President Taft has approved the act of Congress, permitting the erection in New York harbor by Rodman Wanamaker and others of a memorial to the North American Indian.

COAL
James P. Stewart & Co.
BEST MEDFORD AND CHARLESTOWN
Best Quality for Steam and Family Use
Prompt Delivery and Clean Coal
Boston Office, 26 Exchange Place
Telephone Charlestown 4

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

Home Capital at Home

The First National Bank of Boston is essentially a commercial bank, seeking the average commercial deposit.

It is keenly alive to the business interests of Boston and New England, rendering every consistent banking service to its depositors, large or small.

Over 65 per cent of its loans are made to Boston business men, while its New England loans represent over 85 per cent of the total.

The First National Bank of Boston believes emphatically in utilizing home capital at home.

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

Capital, Surplus and Profit - \$9,500,000

GRAIN MEN HERE TO WATCH HEARING ON TRANSIT RATES

Grain merchants of Boston are taking an active interest in the hearing to be held in Washington, Jan. 29, before the interstate commerce commission on the milling of grain in transit and other privileges in connection with the transportation of grain.

The commission has received complaints that the rules and regulations of the carriers in certain respects, "are unreasonable, discriminatory and prejudicial."

The hearing is for the purpose of taking action to prevent violation of the statute should any such violation be disclosed. Rates on grain milled in transit are more advantageous to shippers than the shipping of the grain as grain.

EXAMINE PAPERS OF CANDIDATES

Nomination papers for school committee and city council were made public today at the office of the election commissioners. Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston examined the signatures to the papers of Frank A. Goodwin, and Mr. Goodwin scrutinized the papers of the Democratic candidates for city council. The names of the candidates for the city council are: Owen A. Cunningham, Joseph F. O'Brien, Edward D. Collins, Walter Ballantyne, Thomas J. Kenny, John A. Coulthurst and Frank A. Goodwin.

For the school committee the names are, Joseph Lee, George E. Brock, Joseph Sheehan, William F. Merritt and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald.

WINCHESTER

Twenty children from the Nickerson home in Boston are the guests of the Unitarian Sunday school this afternoon. Members of the Calumet Club will enjoy their annual tree tonight.

A meeting of the Loyal Temperance Legion was held in the Methodist church vestry yesterday afternoon. Mrs. H. G. Rice, the national and state superintendent of the legion, was present and spoke to the children.

BEVERLY

William A. Ferguson, for 15 years chief of the Beverly police, has been made a special agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Agent Ferguson's training in the police work will be of much help to him in his new duties which will carry him through various sections of the state.

RECEPTION FOR MRS. FOSS

A reception will be given Mrs. Eugene N. Foss by the board of directors of the Francis E. Willard Settlement at Phillips Brooks hall, 42 Chambers street, next Saturday afternoon.

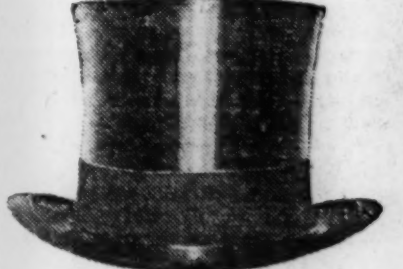
LEXINGTON SUNDAY SCHOOL PUPILS ARE GIVING PERFORMANCE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The members of the Hancock Congregational church Sunday school are presenting Carolyn Wells' new play "The Best Day in the Year" this afternoon in the vestry of the Hancock church. Twenty-five boys and girls are taking part.

The cast is as follows: Father Time, Howard S. Ostrom Nichols; Rain, Miss Edith Hill; Sunshine, Miss Helen Emery; Day, Miss Ruth Spaulding; Night, Miss Mildred Scott; Spring, Miss Katharine Buck; Summer, Miss Alice Clapham; Fall, Miss Claire Ball; Winter, Miss Alice MacKinnon.

The days—The Christmas Angel, Miss Ruth Wilder; New Year's, Margaret Hamlin; Lincoln's birthday, Mildred Meade; St. Valentine's, Rebecca Hamlin; Washington's birthday, Marjorie Newell; the three April fools, the three Bashian brothers; Memorial, Georgia Burr; commencement, Margaret Beatrice Noyes; Independence, Margaret Beatrice Noyes; Labor, Whittier Spaulding; All Hallowe'en, Margaret Nichols; Thanksgiving, Christine Blanche Noyes.

Lamson & Hubbard Leading Hatters



Silk Hats, Opera Hats, Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, etc.

FURS

Lamson & Hubbard

92 Bedford Street and 173 Washington Street

Special Articles

That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

WHY THE NEW AMERICAN CHAIR IN SAN MARCOS IS HELD AS SIGNIFICANT

First Such Experiment in South America to Be Tried in Oldest Collegiate Institution, Since San Marcos, at Lima, Peru, Was Founded in Sixteenth Century

THE Peruvian government itself has been a leading factor in making that South American nation better known to the northern people, and the recent establishment of an American chair in the University of San Marcos at Lima is an additional earnest of the efforts of Peru to work in harmony with the United States. The information about the educational innovation reaching the state department at this time makes it doubly significant, since the Carnegie foundation for international peace has decided to supply the funds for an exchange of professors between universities of Latin America and the United States.

When Prof. Felipe Barreda Laos last year delivered some lectures on American literature before the San Marcos students, the move was received with such plaudits that it was decided by the university authorities to go further and establish a chair that should discuss the United States from many angles. The San Marcos experiment will be the first of its kind in South America. And what makes the situation the more interesting is the fact that the University of San Marcos is the oldest collegiate institution in the western world.

Where most attempts to bring the American republics into closer relations have heretofore been concerned with commercial issues the new educational movement will prove effective no less as an instrument for continuous business between the peoples concerned. For this reason the strictly scholastic aspects of the venture are but so many phases of the general desire to benefit all America. That municipal and governmental institutions will also profit is natural.

Professor Hart's Comment

Among the American educators who look with great favor upon the unifying agencies at work between Latin America and the United States is Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of the science of government at Harvard University. Speaking of the installation of the American chair at Lima, Professor Hart said:

"This is a splendid move in a right direction. It is pleasant to know that the republic of Peru has awakened to the importance of drawing upon the world for its knowledge to the extent of creating an American chair. I have no present means of knowing what the curriculum will include, but it is probable that economics and political science will play no inconsequential parts. The opportunities for Pan-American cooperation are assuredly promising. And not enough can be done to disseminate information about the United States in Latin America or vice versa.

"I notice that considerable attention is to be paid to American literature. Under that head may come many things that are economic and instructive to a degree. The modern Latin American, I have noticed, shows considerable practicality and there is no reason to think that he will not include among the university studies matters of utility as well as those merely interesting."

What San Marcos Is Doing

Now that Peruvian students are to learn more about American institutions than has been available in the past, it is interesting to see what the University of San Marcos has done for the culture of the people of Peru. The university originated in a grant from Charles V. in 1531. Soon after the Spanish conquest advanced schools were founded at Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa and Cuzco. These places became centers for considerable intellectual activity. The sons of the Indian nobility and chiefs were well cared for educationally by the Spaniards. There is a continuous record of educational attainments, and the literature of Peru is rich in names the bearers of which stand high in the sister countries and in Spain.

With an enrolment of about 1000 students, the University of San Marcos is today looked upon as one of the principal higher institutions for education in Latin America. Looked upon in relation to the 5,000,000 population, the percentage in attendance at the university is considered high. The engineering department is particularly progressive. The director, Senor Michel Fort, comes of one of the most distinguished Peruvian families. The faculty is composed almost entirely of graduate engineers. Considering the importance of the mining industry in Peru, it would be expected that the laboratory and assay branches would be especially modern. There is a tendency among Peruvians to develop Peru with Peruvians, and while foreigners are accorded the most courteous treatment, the native born consider it their duty so to apply themselves that they can conduct their own affairs.

Other Schools

With the University of San Marcos as the higher educational nucleus, the technical schools of Lima are now absorbing the attention of the government under whose control they are. For a time these trade schools were drifting in the direction of engineering teaching, pure and simple, but the government awoke to the realization that the university could take care of this and that the technical schools should devote themselves to branches coming directly under their head. This is now being done with considerable success. The school of arts and trades occupies a most magnificent site in the city of Lima and the iron and wood shops, as

well as the printing establishment and other industrial shops are a credit to Peruvian modern methods for teaching trades.

The national agricultural school is another government institution which is helping the Peruvians to help themselves. Located about two miles from Lima, there is here every facility for carrying on experimental work. As at present organized the school began work in 1901 when a party of Belgians were brought in for that purpose, and these Belgians have continued as instructors and supervisors.

There were in 1906 in Peru 1508 elementary schools and 862 scholastic centers. Private schools are also numerous and in the year mentioned the number of pupils in such schools numbered 22,000. To provide teachers, six normal schools have been established.

Literary Development

According to Peruvian information the development of literature took concrete form toward the end of the eighteenth century. It was at this time that M. Godin, a professor of great learning from Paris, became a member of the faculty of San Marcos. The earlier writers on Peru concerned themselves largely with the geographical, botanical and topographical conditions of the country. In 1794 a nautical school was founded in Lima. One of the instructors, Andres Balleto, constructed a may which is considered a remarkable piece of work for the time. The most prolific author of Peruvian colonial days was Dr. Pedro de Paralta y Barnuevo, who wrote more than 60 works, including a great epic poem, "Lima fundada."

The most valuable historical work by a Peruvian is a biographical dictionary by General Mendiburno. The earlier history of Peru has been written in an entertaining fashion by Sebastian Lorente. Mariano Rivero's discussions on the antiquities in the land of the Incas are considered classics. Then there is Manuel Fuentes' collection of memoirs written by Spanish viceroys, which he edited with great care after additional historical research.

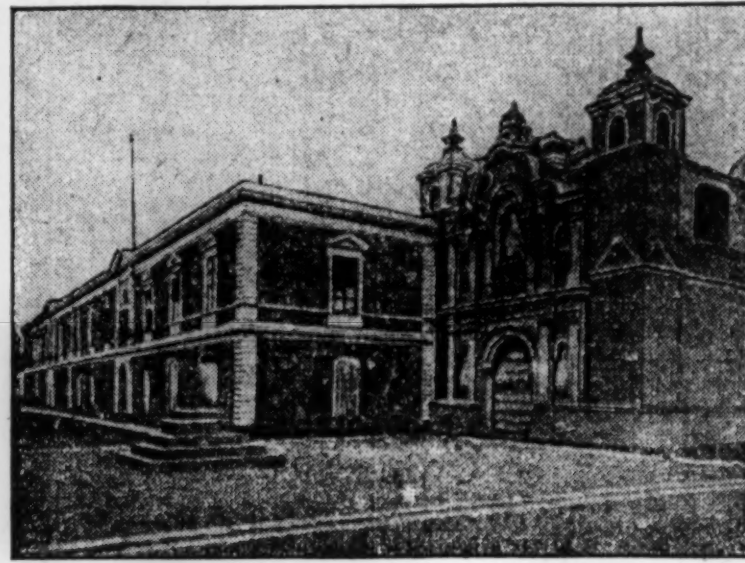
In the way of constitutional and legal subjects Peruvian writers are showing themselves especially prolific and thorough. This is to be expected since the University of San Marcos has the reputation of turning out the best equipped diplomatists in South America. It is largely since the era of independence set in that the governmental affairs have become such an important feature of study, and it is a curious fact, relative to Peruvian literature and authorship, that in most instances where the members of the diplomatic service are complete masters of their craft they often combine the profession of poet with the practise of writing prosaic documents.

There has long been a decided literary and artistic atmosphere surrounding the Peruvian legation at Washington, and in the case of the present minister from Peru it has been particularly marked. While there is no direct information that Senor Don Felipe Pardo has been the moving factor in bringing American educational ideas from the United States to his native land, it is almost a certainty that this progressive representative of his country at the American national capital has neglected no opportunity to draw the two nations closer.

Another case in point is presented by Don Jose Santos y Chocano, who recently visited New Orleans, where he lectured in the Panama canal from a Spanish-American point of view. A member of the Peruvian aristocracy, and in the diplomatic service, Don Jose is also a poet of distinction in his home country. His "Alma America" is a poetical work known to all Latin American lovers of literature, and while this Peruvian author has more than 15 volumes of political and historical prose to his credit he considers it also a distinction to be known as one of the most facile of journalists. Don Jose for some time lived at Buenos Aires where he worked in conjunction with the wide-awake newspaper men of the Argentine capital.

Lima Library

Peruvians are very proud of their national library at Lima, of which Ricardo Palma was the vice-director at the outbreak of the war with Chile. Senor Palma is an author of note, and since 1870 has devoted his talents to writing



University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, oldest collegiate institution in America, in which an American chair has been established



Avenue of the Ninth of December, Lima, Peru, also called Columbus avenue



SENOR DON FELIPE PARDO
Peruvian minister at Washington and an earnest worker for Pan-American unity

the historical traditions of Peru. The people of the country have never quite forgotten how the Chilean forces, during the occupation of Lima, pillaged their great library, but after the evacuation of Lima by the invading army Senor Palma set to work restoring the collections and he has had the satisfaction of assisting in the reopening of the library.

There exists a close tie between the Peruvian students and the government schools. Since 1909 four students are annually sent abroad at the expense of the government. The only stipulation is that on the return to Peru the students shall enter the service of the nation for four years at the same salary they received during the period of their stay abroad. There is each year spirited competition for the coveted honor, and it is at times difficult for the committee of judges to make their decision since the material from which to select is so plentiful.

Professor Laos of the American chair

at San Marcos will have little difficulty finding an audience for his lectures on American affairs. And if the Carnegie foundation decides to send exchange professors to Lima at an early date these American instructors may look for an eager hearing in the San Marcos university. On the other hand, should Peruvian professors come soon to one of the other university in the United States their reception will unquestionably be of the most gratifying kind, since in the North there is a growing appreciation of Latin-American educational affairs and a readiness to learn from authoritative sources just what is going on in the sister republics.

SCOTTISH RITE 32D GRADE IS CONFERRED ON 75

Seventy-five aspirants had the thirty-second grade conferred on them yesterday by the Massachusetts consistory of Scottish Rite. A sash and jewel indicative of the thirty-third degree were presented in the evening to Commander Benedict by his immediate predecessor, Everett C. Benton.

On the back of the jewel is the inscription: "Presented by Massachusetts consistory to Edward S. Benedict, thirty-three degrees, commander-in-chief, Dec. 22, 1911."

Past Commander Albert L. Richardson said that in the 30 years of the consistory many eminent men had been enrolled. Forty years ago it admitted a man who for the past quarter of a century had been its secretary and the members considered that such faithful service should be recognized. Secretary Rowell was called to the front and was handed a large silver vase, gold lined, about 20 inches high.

ALDERMEN ELECT THEIR CHAIRMAN

Alexander Cook, an alderman of ward 5 was chosen chairman of the board of aldermen and Edward H. Lowell of ward 5 chairman of the school committee by the newly elected Chelsea board of aldermen and the school committee which met in their respective offices at Chelsea city hall Friday night. The board and committee will be inaugurated Jan. 1.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Annual Mid-Winter Sale

BEGINNING THE
Day After Christmas, Tuesday, Dec. 26th
In This Sale We Offer Goods
In Every Department of the Store

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

Goods Charged Between December 26th and January 1st
Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered February 1st

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS UNASSUMING WORKERS IN CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

WHEN the Nobel prize committee at Christiania made known its decision in the 1911 awards, names of the peace prize winners meant less than usual to the general public because the labors of Prof. T. M. C. Asser of the Netherlands and Alfred H. Fried of Vienna are of a kind that make for international arbitration in ways most unassuming. To those familiar with international affairs, the officers and workers of the various organizations now striving to bring the nations closer, the selection of Professor Asser and Mr. Fried seemed eminently fitting. For during a number of years the Dutch jurist and the Austrian editor of the *Friedens-Warte* have been persistent advocates of the principles that, when applied, are intended to bring about better understanding between nations.

In the case of Alfred H. Fried, the man in the United States who perhaps knows him best is Edwin D. Mead of Boston, secretary of the World Peace Foundation. Mr. Mead recently returned from Europe, and in speaking about the great work accomplished by this continental conferee in the domain of world unity, he said:

"There is probably no man in Europe today more deserving of the Nobel prize than Alfred Fried. An indefatigable worker, a logical writer and without earnest in everything he undertakes, it is because of his inherent qualities that he gained the coveted honor. It is probably not amiss to say that Mr. Fried scarcely anticipated the prize. His thought is centered on results, such results as his writings and the writings of others in his *Friedens-Warte* are aimed to bring about.

Name Fried Means Peace

"Is it not interesting to think that here was a man virtually born to be a peace-maker, for the name Fried, as you know, perhaps, means nothing else than 'peace' when translated into English. However, the bearer of this pacific name needs no such credentials in order to be recognized. The monthly journal that he edits, and the contributions that he makes to the German and Austrian press, are such peace messengers as must ultimately accomplish great things for Europe when taken in collaboration with what other nations abroad are now aiming at.

"With Baron d'Estournelles de Constant holding the Nobel peace prize for

France and Alfred H. Fried the recipient of the identical honor for Germany, here alone is a tie that internationalism may well consider a gain of consequence. As author of books dealing sanely with the great issue of the day Mr. Fried shows himself in a light that reveals his thorough methods for investigation. His handbook of the peace movement, *Handbuch der Friedensbewegung*, is a standard work, which, first published in 1903, is now being revised and brought up to the present.

"In Vienna," Mr. Mead continued, "Mr. Fried works in association with the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, unquestionably the foremost woman advocate for peace in Europe. His journal, however, is published in both Vienna and Berlin. In each city he rallied to his aid some of the greatest intellectual forces within those countries. The influence of Baroness von Suttner, nevertheless, has been telling and we know that Alfred Nobel saw his great vision of perpetual peace and the advancement of knowledge through what the Austrian baroness told him in the early nineties."

Baroness Meets Mr. Nobel

In connection with the influence that Baroness von Suttner exerted in bringing about the princely gift of Alfred Nobel, the baroness, in her memoirs, speaks about her visit to the Swedish dynamite manufacturer, who was then stopping at Zurich, Switzerland, and had asked her to call on him. Baroness von Suttner gives a graphic account of what happened.

"Alfred Nobel came to meet us at the railway station," writes the baroness, "and conducted us to the drawing room prepared for us, and there, a half hour later, he joined us at dinner. He had us tell him all about the meetings of the Berne congress. He also gave us his name as a member of the Austrian Peace Society, with a contribution of £2000. He had sent a like sum through me to the congress committee at Rome the year before.

"What you are handing me, and I thank you for it," I said, "comes from amiability, rather than from conviction. A few years ago in Berne you expressed your doubts regarding the cause."

"Regarding the cause and its justice, no. I have no doubt about that, but only as regards the question whether

it can be realized; nor do I yet know how your unions and congresses propose to take hold of the work."

"Then if you knew that the work was being well taken hold of would you take a hand and help?"

"Yes, I would. Inform me, convince me—and then I will do something great for the movement."

"I replied that I could not then explain the whole matter, expel deeply-rooted doubts, and evoke firm conviction; but I would from that time forth keep him posted, send him regularly my review and other publications appertaining to the matter, and would endeavor to give him not only information, but enthusiasm."

"All right, try for that," he said. "I like nothing so much as to be able to feel enthusiasm, a capacity which my experience in life and my fellow men have greatly weakened."

What followed is history. Alfred Nobel found his enthusiasm in the cause of peace. He gave his fortune to a movement that should advance mankind. The Nobel prizes were part of the results. That one of the two recent peace prize winners should be able to collaborate with the woman who virtually set the Nobel peace-prize machinery in motion may be an assurance that Alfred H. Fried has solid ground on which to work.

Dr. Tryon Praises Winner

Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, is also familiar with the Austrian peace advocate's methods.

"When Mr. Fried was planning a Pan-European bureau to correspond with what the Pan-American Union is now doing for America," said Dr. Tryon, "he wrote me in the premises. He had been thinking for a long time whether his plan would not be feasible, and set to work examining the Pan-American Union, and as a result of this Mr. Fried wrote a book on the Pan-American congress meeting in Buenos Aires for distribution among the German and Austrian people interested in the work and in Brazil.

"I have no knowledge how he is progressing with the Pan-European plan. I can say however from my personal contact with him that he is one of the most

(Continued on page ten, column five)

Not for Any One Class

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read



Plaza Mayor of the Peruvian capital, on which government building and municipal structures face—Largest of the thirty-five plazas of Lima

These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation

ANNUAL Clearance Sale

BEGINS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26

At 8:30 A. M.

THIS SALE INCLUDES:

Belts	Household Linens	Suits
Blankets	Infants' Wear	Sweaters
Children's Wear	Jewelry	Table Linens
Coats	Laces	Toilet Articles
Corsets	Lamps	Tourist Goods
Drapery	Leather Goods	Towels
Dress Goods	Millinery	Trimmings
Dresses	Misses' Wear	Umbrellas
Embroideries	Neckwear	Underwear
Flannels	Negliges	Domestic
Furs	Pattern Robes	French
Gloves	Pillow Cases	Knit
Gowns	Ribbons	Veils
Hamburgs	Sheets	Waists
Hand Bags	Silks	Wash Dress Goods
Handkerchiefs	Silk Petticoats	White Goods
Hosiery	Stationery	Women's Wear

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A CATALOGUE, ASK FOR ONE WHEN YOU COME INTO THE STORE

R. H. STEARNS & COMPANY

USE A PINE STICK

An exchange states that, in order to keep the water barrel from bursting when cold weather catches it full of water, one should stand a stick of soft pine in the barrel with one end out of the water at the top. The stick should reach the bottom, but should be above the water at the surface.

GREENS AND BRIGHT BERRIES

Wild plants for winter decorations

THE florists' stores, full of attractive displays of plants and flowers, give rise to the thought that fully as attractive decorations can be secured from the woods, fields and fence-rows if one only knows what to look for and where to look. Of course, during the winter in cold climates there are no flowers, but there are many plants as beautiful in their winter resting state as when in blossom, and these plants have the added advantage that they require no care after being cut and placed, but will continue beautiful for weeks and even months.

In the fence-rows and in fairly open places in the woods, the hellebore may be found clambering over fences and up posts and saplings. It is, perhaps, our most attractive berry that retains its color and does not drop from its clusters. The yellowish pods burst open and show the crimson orange berries which are particularly useful for mixing with rather dull evergreen leaves such as mountain laurel, mahonia and spruce.

The common barberry, if gathered before frost and kept in a cool place, will retain its plumpness and high color for many weeks and even when the berries shrivel they are more or less attractive. Perhaps the most beautiful white berry that we have is the snowberry. This is rather an untidy shrub which is often grown in gardens and may frequently be found in old, neglected spots near where farmhouses have been. The glistening white berries are particularly striking when mixed with some of the evergreens.

Several of the wahoos or eunonymus species are very attractive during winter. Like the hellebore, the pods burst open and show the showily colored berries inside. In several of the species, the exterior of these pods is some shade of red, the interior white or cream color and the berries themselves scarlet, crimson or orange. The berries do not grow in such large clusters as those of hellebore, so they are not so useful for mixing with large wreaths or festoons. For dainty little wreaths they are excellent.

The eunonymus is found in rather moist places along the borders of streams and swamps, in fence-rows or the edges of woods. One of the cultivated varieties, eunonymus alatus, is particularly attractive because of the sprigs are cut in the fall, the leaves will retain their greenness for a considerable time and also because if grown in pots the plants may be kept green all winter if placed in a cool greenhouse.

Many people wonder why it is that some trees of evergreen holly do not bear berries and others trees do. This is because the flowers are different; that is, one tree bears pistillate flowers and the other only staminate, which latter do not produce berries. If there are no staminate trees in the neighborhood where pistillate trees are growing, then even the pistillate trees will not bear berries because there will be no pollen to fertilize them.

Where the evergreen holly, then, is deficient in berries some of the deciduous relatives of this plant can be relied upon for producing red berries. There are several of these kinds which shed

their leaves at the approach of frost but their berries cling to them more or less tenaciously. They are common in the edges of woods and in moist places along fence rows and swamps.

Besides the shrubs and trees already mentioned, there are several species of evergreens which may be used for winter decoration. Among these the best known are Norway spruce, arbutus, hemlock and juniper. All of these may be found either in the woods or in gardens. The delicate little princess pine is common in the woods. It rarely grows more than a few inches tall and is particularly useful for wreaths and garlands.

There are numerous wild grasses that may be used for winter decoration. In the swamps may be found cat-tails and rushes. In order to get these in perfection the tops should be cut in early fall and kept in a cool place where they will dry out slowly. Unless treated in this way the heads are likely to break up and scatter all over the place. In moist places also may be found a very considerable assortment of sedges, grass-like plants which present a wonderful variety of forms in their methods of seed production. Many of these can be made into bouquets or worked into wreaths.

Several of the grasses are as useful for decoration as the sedges. The most attractive perhaps is the Japanese species which has become common in our gardens, and may also be found growing wild along the fences. This is popularly known as eulalia. The seed heads are very feathery and delicate. Arundo donax, pampas grass and other species cultivated for ornament or growing wild may be used in the same way. They are best suited for big bouquets to be placed in large vases.

Two species of evergreens, particularly attractive during winter, are the wintergreen and the partridge berry. The former is a low-growing plant rarely taller than six inches. It remains green often with tinges of red all winter, and bears scarlet berries in the spring. It may be found in sandy, well-drained soil in the woods, especially where pine trees are growing.

The partridge berry grows in moist shady places in the woods, and is perhaps the most attractive of our little evergreen trailers. The plants may be taken up and transplanted with moss in any good soil and kept growing all winter.

A favorite way to grow them is to use soup plates covered over with glass. For decorating a table, perhaps, nothing is more attractive than this delicate little plant. In early June it bears tiny flowers which are exquisitely perfumed. For outdoor use it does particularly well in shady rockeries where there is plenty of moisture.

SCALES HANDY

Scales are useful in many ways, says an exchange. There are scales for the housewife to use in the kitchen, for the father or brother to use for weighing the mail at his desk, and for the young mother who wishes to know exactly the ounces that the baby gains each week.

FASHIONS AND

FRINGE HAS DRAPERY EFFECT GOLD MINES THERE FOR WOMEN

Plain skirt given stylish appearance

Reports of English investigators in Canada

FRINGE as trimming is utilized in almost every possible way just now, but this costume shows it used to exceptional advantage. It is arranged over a plain skirt to give quite the effect of drapery and elaboration and the skirt is faced with velvet to further enhance that idea, yet it is just a plain, simple circular one.

The blouse includes new features. It opens over a V-shaped chemise that is in itself smart and new and the sleeves are sewed to the arm-holes, consequently can be made of the same or contrasting material, also they can be worn with or without under-sleeves.

In this case the gown is of white broadcloth and black velvet with tucked net for the chemise and all over lace for the under-sleeves. The combination is as smart as the design.

No good model is to be limited by any given material and this one can be made of silk, satin or velvet quite as well as cloth. In fact, velvet, with broadcloth used where velvet is shown, would be fashionable. To still further add to the usefulness of the design the bodice can be made as shown in the back view and become adapted to evening occasions. Treated in this way it can be combined with this skirt or with any preferred one. Also the skirt can be left plain if a very simple gown is wanted.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of velvet and 1/2 yard of tucked net and 1 1/4 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 4 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of velvet and 10 yards of fringe, the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7255, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7253, in sizes from 22 to



30 waist, can be bought at any May Manton Agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A large audience assembled at 24 Park lane, the residence of Lord Brassey, to hear the work of the Colonial Intelligence League on behalf of educated women described by the Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor. Mrs. Grosvenor began by pointing out that while the interests of the servant class were being looked after by various associations, the educated class was now far in excess of the openings available in this country. She therefore went to Canada with the express purpose of inquiring into the opportunities offered there to refined and educated girls, and she now laid before the company the results of her investigations and conclusions drawn therefrom.

There were plenty of openings in western Canada for typists, secretaries, nurses, poultry farmers and horticulturists. There was an unlimited market for poultry, eggs, early vegetables and flowers, and if the society could start farm settlements for women in western Canada she had no doubt that they would become self-supporting. There were already some training settlements in eastern Canada, but the best chances were in the west.

The need of places to which girls could go safely on arrival was at the root of the whole matter, and a big organization and a great deal of money for the establishment of local agents and farm settlements in the colonies were also

needed, since it would be necessary to obtain information as to the changing conditions in the dominions and as new developments and forms of work. Public opinion would also have to be educated as to the training of girls made them suitable for colonial life. The league was getting into touch with a girlhood of England through the cooperation of the Head-Mistresses' Association and there was therefore great hope for the future.

Miss Ella Sykes, who has also been in Canada, where she carried her investigations so far as to undertake various strenuous occupations in order to get really trustworthy information concerning women's work, related her experiences, and observed that while work with capital might do very well with restaurants and boarding-houses, in vegetable and flower growing and poultry farming, dressmaking and millinery were gold mines.

Lady Selbourne then spoke of the possibilities for women's work in South Africa. That country was less advanced than Canada, she said, and the last offered no very suitable work for women except in dairies. She hoped that agricultural colleges would teach girls to make butter by machinery, so as to render them competent to work in South Africa. There was also a great demand for typists and stenographers, and teachers who were very competent earned more than in England.

EFFECTIVE WINTER MODELS

Mrs. Ashmore describes coats and gowns

WHEN word goes forth that coats are to be long the majority of women order merely "a long coat," while the woman who knows clothes and who follows the advice of her tried and trusted dressmaker sallies forth in a

coat of just the length necessary to becoming. There is a charming long coat this season, the creation of an artist designer, that if carefully selected is intensely becoming, made in rather rough cloth and matisse; it is a lightfully smart with skirt to match. Hangs straight from the shoulders, double-breasted, fastened with frogs, a narrow velvet collar, wide turn back cuffs with broad band of fur. The narrow skirt is finished with a broad band of fur and there is a large muffled shirred silk or satin trimmed with black of fur.

From the same establishment most noticeable costume, also of rough velvet. The double skirt is crossed and fastened over at the side with rosettes or motifs. The loose could be designed and finished into an artist in clothes, for while a recently shapeless it is extremely smart, a most unusual combination, be known. The coat is so double breasted that one side laps completely over the other. On the wide wide revers is embroidered design that stands clear and distinct against the background. The loose kimono also are short—just below the elbow—finished with deep bands of fur. There is also the inevitable huge to complete the costume. To the initiated this model seems devoid of line and symmetry, but there is a charm about it that attracts attention, and the lines are wonderful and the shapelessness indicates study of a line and good point of the individual says Mrs. A. T. Ashmore in the Washington Herald.

Charmingly graceful are some of new fashions, and there are many are not exaggerated and are becoming and practical. The soft, clinging rics are still the smartest and trained skirts of plain and brocade velvet, satin and velvet are all popular. Liberty satin and satin charmeuse fabrics that have for some time been fashionable. Voile de soie and ch are also been in great demand. All these fabrics one and all utilize the most fascinating of gowns, and are used as only an artist can utilize the material is wrapped rather draped around the figure. The charming effects, either in the material self or obtained by the lining of color of satin and then an overskirt, another in transparent material, marvelous in shading and contrast. There is almost always a high waist line, but invariably so placed that adds the effects of length and slenderness.

Embroidery, buttons, fur and ribbon are all used in many novel ways to trim the new gowns.

There is no decided length for the fashionable coat; it may be hip, three-quarter or full length. Feathers are being dyed to match the fur worn with the hat.

PARIS SHOPPERS IN GAY GOWNS

Rich costumes seen at the opera

THE avenues are thronged with wonderfully gowned shoppers. A constant stream of carriages and motorcars flows down the rue de Rivoli to the Louvre. To one stationed at the entrance the array of stunning gowns worn by the ladies entering is full of hints, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

One was taupe-colored velvet. The coat was extremely long and had a broad shawl collar of ermine. A hat of black velvet trimmed with a scarf of ermine and a large muff of the same fur completed the toilette.

Exceedingly smart was a tailored suit of sapphire-blue velvet. The coat, slightly below the hips in length, was trimmed with bands of skunk. The skirt was slashed up at the sides, showing an underskirt of black satin.

A dainty suit of white corded velvet had bands of black velvet trimming coat and skirt. A touch of color is introduced on the hat and in lining the furs worn with the costume.

Another charming suit was of black velvet. The coat was short-waisted and reached just below the hips. A band of ermine bordered the bottom of the coat and hem of the skirt. The square sailor collar was also edged with the ermine.

Touques of fur and velvet are most favored for street wear. One of skunk fur had the entire crown covered by a bow of blue tapestry velvet ribbon.

Coral velvet and skunk are charmingly combined in another fetching model.

Many and varied were the exquisite gowns worn at the Opera Comique last

evening. A particularly artistic model was of white satin veiled with black mouseline de soie. Fringe of steel and coral-colored beads bordered the tunic and sleeves. A giraffe of coral velvet with long shawl ends formed the high waist line.

Yellow mouseline de soie formed the lining of a dainty frock. The over-drapery was of a cream dotted net trimmed with bands of skunk fur. A giraffe of turquoise blue with long shawl ends completed this charming creation.

Wraps for evening wear are extremely elaborate. A design by Decoll of copper-colored velvet was finished with bands of skunk.

Another model of taupe satin had revers and lining of emerald green.

A wrap for practical wear was of brown ratine with collar and cuffs of beige satin. Large pearl buttons with a rim of gilt fastened the front.

Fur scarfs are wider and longer. Muffs are extremely large. One fascinating set of skunk fur had a lining of vivid cherry-red satin.

There is still a great demand for the separate blouse. One attractive blouse for a blue or green tailored suit was of dark green mouseline trimmed with narrow plaitings of blue.

Embroidery, buttons, fur and ribbon are all used in many novel ways to trim the new gowns.

There is no decided length for the fashionable coat; it may be hip, three-quarter or full length.

Feathers are being dyed to match the fur worn with the hat.

ART IN MATTER OF FUR SCARFS

Graceful wearing calls for study and skill

THE cult of the fur scarf has had more to do with the winter modes than is apparent at first glance, and in Paris this fall, combined with the vogue of the long, separate coat, has interfered seriously with the popularity of the two-piece costume.

Over here, says a New York Sun writer, the movement is less felt, but the furriers are showing the voluminous scarfs, and here and there one sees women wearing them; while as to the long coat, that is undeniably more in evidence than it has been within the memory of the present generation.

The successful wearing of a scarf, whether it be in chiffon or in fur, calls for artistic understanding on the part of the wearer. The average woman, if she throws a scarf of chiffon or lace about her shoulders, wears it as her washerwoman might wear a woollen shawl. She drags it closely about her, lets the two ends fall down in front and apparently appreciates not at all the possibilities of graceful line and deft handling in the flimsy bit of color.

But the Parisienne, when a scarf was the correct accompaniment of almost every evening toilet or house gown, studied the manipulation of this accessory as conscientiously as she studied all problems pertaining to dress and developed innumerable deft ways of making it becoming, forced it into emphasizing her best lines and veiling her worst.

into accentuating the play of pretty hands and arms, into softening sharp outlines.

Some of the scarfs are shaped for certain definite modes of wearing. Many widen over the shoulders and in the back, narrowing slightly or even shaping to a point at the ends. Others are in two sections running downward in the back and crossing, leaving a V shaped opening at the back of the neck and possibly forming a deep point or two points at the bottom in the back. There are too the scarfs of rounded or pointed cape aspect in the back. It is the perfectly straight, enormously wide and long fur scarf which is setting madam's wits to work and bringing out many curious effects.

The scarfs themselves are in the furs of shortest hair and supplest texture, mole, baby lamb, seal, ermine and chinchilla being first favorites, and the long haired furs are often introduced merely in bordering bands or in a band bordering one side. Yet one sees double faced scarfs, one fur lined with another, which might be expected to give rather too much bulk and as matter of fact are less graceful and less easily adjusted than the models in supple fur lined with satin, velvet or chiffon.

Combinations of fur are popular in these scarfs, as throughout the whole province of furs, and ermine is perhaps

PENDANTS LARGE

Pendants continue to be large and flat, and the inner design of the disk as fine as network, according to the diamantop News. Patterns exactly resembling fillet lace are traced upon the in the tiniest of diamonds.

CHARMING GIFT

Pictures make charming gifts, one must be pretty confident of the taste of the friend. A photographic reproduction of some old master is in good taste and will be an artistic joy for years to come.—Newark News.

more used for relieving purposes than any other fur, as it harmonizes well with all of the darker furs and is easily worked.

Burnett's Vanilla

dark amber in color, and temptingly delicious in flavor will improve your desserts almost beyond belief.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful Bright Light Burner. 50 candle power invisible and unbreakable Steel Mantle. Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and perfectly safe. No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells easily. Work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make good money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, 3c. 4 for \$1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 276, Grand Rapids, Mich.

YOU CAN BLAME THE GIRL

When she breaks a dish, but who is to blame if your Silverware is not properly cleaned—not the girl—she uses what you give her. The only proper material to clean Silver with is

SILVER
ELECTRO-SILICON
POLISH

Give her that and she will save your Silver and her time and your Silverware will be an ornament rather than a detriment to your table setting. If she is using any other silver polish the sooner she "drops it" the better for your Silverware. Send address for FREE SAMPLE or 15 cents in stamps for full sized box, post-paid.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 34 Chiff St., New York, N. Y.

Sold by Grocers and Drugists Everywhere

WISDOM IN CHOOSING A VEIL

Don't pin bottom too tightly when putting on

THE inconspicuous veil is always safe, and one of the best styles has a white foundation of a filmy sort of net, with the shadow design outlined with fine black threads.

Veils with borders are worn, but they are only becoming when the border is worn at the top of the hat, with the plainer part, having but little of the scroll upon it, brought over the face. The figured part usually adds attractiveness to a hat, while the remainder of the veil covers the face and ends under the chin.

All-over designs are the safest investment when purchasing a made veil, for then the veil can be adjusted upon a hat regardless of the design.

A veil should be considered from every point, not only as regards its becomingness, but also with a view as to its durability. A veil is not expected to last forever, neither should it sag or lose its shape after the first wearing. Many women wonder what is wrong with them when attired for the street; they notice that there is something lacking and preventing a smart appearance. They do not know where the trouble lies. Per-

haps it is the veil, which has lost its shape and does not drape itself gracefully around the hat.

After a suitable pattern is found it is advisable to cling to that particular veil or variations of it, says the New York Herald.

Of equal importance is the way to wear the veil after it has been selected. Not a line or wrinkle must appear in it after it covers the face. It must be pinned to the front of the hat in the center and drawn back where it is fastened at the nape of the neck, the ends allowed to remain loose while the lower part of the veil is being adjusted. Great care must be taken so that the bottom of the veil will not be pinned too tightly, for then it would draw at the turning of the head and be very uncomfortable.

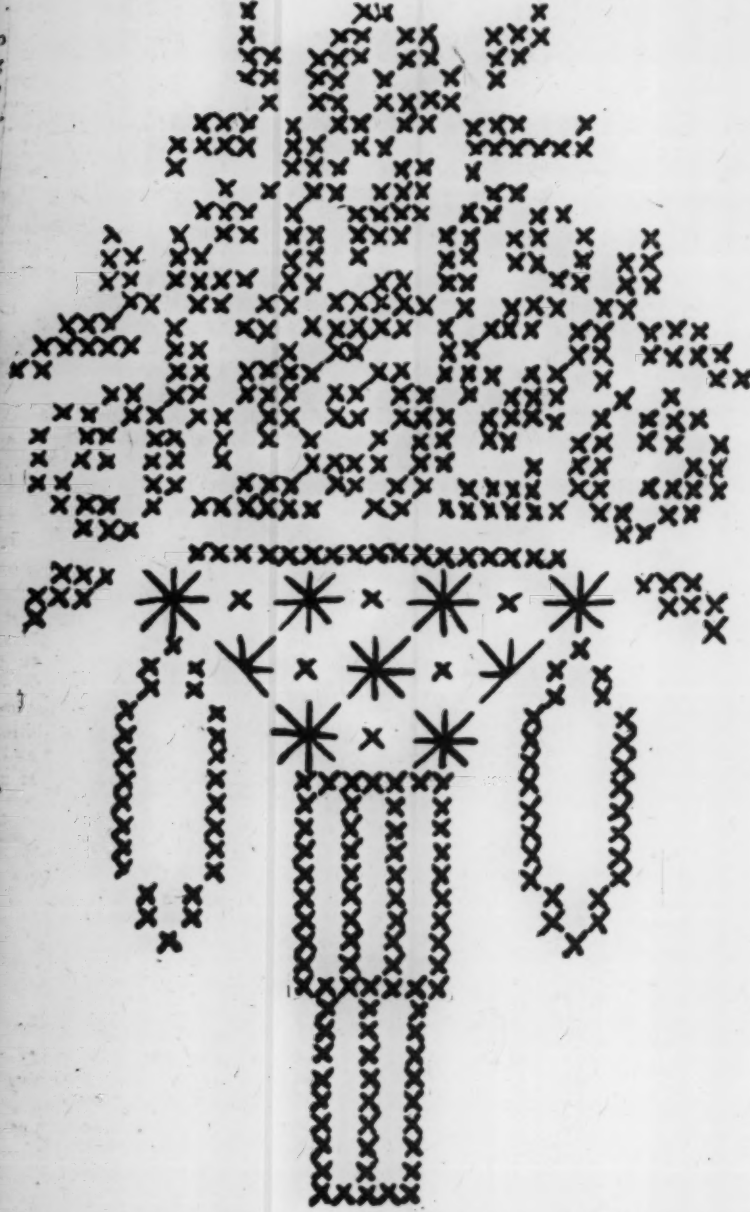
After the veil is fastened at the bottom the ends should be brought up to the brim of the hat in the back and wound round each other into a little ball. They should never be knotted or tied.

Fringe holds its popularity as the season advances, being used on hats, bags, gowns, scarfs, wraps and sashes.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FOR CENTERPIECE ON CUSHION

Simple design to be worked in cross stitch



THIS cross-stitch motif can be used in various ways. It will be effective in centerpieces, cushions, towels or bureau scarfs. All the stitches which slant in one direction should be done

first and then crossed by those which slant in the opposite direction, working always from left to right. Use mercerized cotton Nos. 14 or 10 for this pattern.

LEMON BRINGS OUT THE FLAVOR

Good to use in vegetable soup and other dishes

I HAVE some ways of using lemons in cooking that I think are not generally known, says a contributor to the Chicago Record-Herald. I make what I call a "red vegetable soup," which is a combination of beets, tomatoes and celery. If meat is used it is cooked a little ahead of the vegetables, and the tomatoes are added last. The beets are cooked until soft enough to chop finely. If the skins have been first removed the water in which the beets have been cooked may be used in the soup. The celery is cut up into small bits and the tomatoes in larger pieces. The novelty of the recipe is in using some lemon juice and a little sugar. The lemon brings out the flavor of the vegetables beautifully. Pieplant may be used, and then no lemon is necessary. A pinch of salt is added. This soup is served hot. It may be made without meat and is delicious served cold with sweet or sour cream added. It is not necessary to give exact proportions. That should be regulated by the number to be served. Only the soup should not be too watery. It may be as thick as one likes.

Fish may be cooked with a lemon and sugar sauce. Trout especially lends itself to this treatment. The lemon juice and sugar are put right in while the fish is cooking and the liquid is boiled down until there is only a little rich sauce left. Sliced onion makes an acceptable addition. It is put in during the cooking. It makes the fish taste better and may or may not be eaten itself. Then I make another and nice-looking dish, meat-balls in cabbage leaves. The meat should be ground at home to insure its purity. It is slightly seasoned with salt and pepper. A little stale bread first soaked in water may be added and chopped in, or the yolk of an egg may be put in. The meat is formed into balls and wrapped up in cabbage leaves which have been partly boiled before. The water in which the cabbage was boiled should not be used. The unique part of the dish is the lemon and sugar which are added. The soup must be almost entirely boiled down. Do not use much water in cooking, so that the flavor will be lost.

SAVING STEPS IN YOUR WORK

Home as well as factory should be routed

THAT worn place along your floor or olleth in your kitchen marks the path your feet have trod again and again in the course of your housework. Have you ever figured how many of those steps have been wasted and could have been saved?

In the shop or factory this matter is considered of the highest importance. In business, to save steps is to save money. The same thing is true of the household, says Prof. Charles Barnard in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

In a shop or factory the raw materials used in the business enter the shop at a door at one end of the building and travel from room to room, up and down stairs, along certain lines or paths called "routes," till they come out at the other end as the finished product of the factory.

"Routing" means the planning of these paths or lines of travel in advance that everything goes forward and not once backward, and is not delayed along the route. If this routing is badly done or is not done at all, the workmen lose time and labor.

What has routing to do with the home? Everything. If the housekeeper does not know how to route her home she will waste her steps, time and money. There are in every home dozens of little everyday trips from cellar to garret, from stove to table and back. In the average home routing will save at least a million steps a year!

The first thing to do in routing a house is to make a plan on paper of the house

itself and to mark all the routes in advance on the paper.

Suppose your home is so well planned that your kitchen, pantry and dining room are in a line on the south side of the house. Then you would have a standard route, because in a straight line.

But even with the best route it is still possible to save steps and gain time. Every housekeeper knows that in setting a table or serving a dinner the maid can save steps by carrying as many things in her hands as may be safe or convenient. She can save one or more trips by using a tray. Another and still better way is to use a wheel tray and carry the whole dinner in one trip.

Look round your home and see how many more housekeeping paths can be routed. How many times do you go up and down stairs in a day? Get pencil and paper and make a list of these trips and put down just why you went up stairs or down, and you will laugh at your own mistakes in going to a particular room upstairs three times a day when you could have done all three errands in one trip. Think. That's it; think out the best routes round the house. Don't be like the farmer's boy who went three miles into the woods to burn brush with one match. Make your routing tell.

A brass base with a hollow upright just large enough to hold the lead pencil, leaves no excuse for the desk not being supplied with a pencil.

CELERY NOT PUT UP BEST WAY

Housewives feel they have cause for protest

WILL you look at this," said Delia, coming into the room where her mistress sat going over the monthly accounts of grocer and baker! She held up a bunch of celery pierced with a rusty nail, broken and haggled, and turning brown wherever the nail had touched it. "Well nigh half of it we can't use at all," she complained.

Her mistress looked discouraged. "It has been the same way every time I have ordered it lately," she responded. "I do not know what to do about it. It does not look like the celery. It is not like it, the only thing it does seem not to get it."

Like everything else, celery has gone through a process of change in the last few years. It is now grown so as to be practically all "heart," small, tender and juicy. The stalks are seldom permitted to grow large, with tough outer pieces, but even where that is so it is cheaper than it was and it is usually sold by the bunch. To facilitate the sale, the grocers pack the stalks together and nail them in place. They make a neat bouquet, but the consequences are not always satisfactory to the housewife. The nails are supposed to be driven into the roots of the celery only, but they frequently go through the choicest stalks, lacerating them and so injuring them as to make them nearly if not quite useless, save for the given top, which may be called into play for

garnishing. Even when the nails go no higher than the roots, it makes the use of these out of the question. Celery roots make good soup, as all cooks know, and ingenuity has devised other ways in which they can be used for the delectation of those who gather about the family board.

Not even the grocers or marketmen can tell why the celery should be nailed together; it "always has been," and it continues. If you inquire about it they hasten to tell you what neat-looking bunches they make, and what a convenient way it is for selling it; it is firm, compact, much better than a string, therefore, and if a string were used it would cut the stalks and do just as much damage as the nails.

"But why need they use string or nails? Why not sell it just the same way, without either, so many stalks for so much?" Nobody knows; that isn't the way they do it, and they are quite sure they would not like it if they did. The results at present are satisfactory to the dealer, whatever they may or may not be to the housewife. As she has entered no organized complaint, nothing is done about it; but some hope may be evolved from the fact that hotels and railroad dining cars buying celery by the box insist that no nails shall be driven into it. If the housewives should make an organized demand, they, too, might get their celery usable in every part.

CRULLERS AS DUTCH MAKE THEM

Other dainty cakes for holiday table

IF you are blessed with Dutch ancestry you will take crullers as a necessary accompaniment of the holidays, writes Christine Terhune Herriek in the Chicago Inter Ocean. So I am giving recipes for these and some other dainty cakes beside which come from a source famous for such delicacies, a notable housekeeper from among the Pennsylvania Dutch, whose cookery some people think the best in the world. Perfection Crullers—Cream half a pound of butter with three quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, stir into this six eggs, beaten light, the whites and yolks separately, a teaspoonful of mixed cinnamon and nutmeg and enough flour to make a rather stiff dough. Roll out thin, cut into shapes and fry in deep fat to a golden yellow.

If you have a jiggling iron, you can make beautiful little lattice effects, first cutting your dough into small squares and then making slits in this with your iron. By pushing one or two of the strips in one direction and one or two in another you can make extremely pretty cakes. Then make rounds, with a hole in the middle and fry the "nuts," which come from the hole. Let your fancy and your ingenuity go and see what the result will be. Especially delectable are two thin rounds of the dough with a bit of some solid jelly laid between them and the edges of the rounds pinched together to hold the jelly fast.

Have your fat deep enough and at the stage where a bit of dough dropped into it will attain the right color in less than a minute. Take the crullers from the fat with a split spoon and put them to drain on a soft paper laid in a colander. Sprinkle with powdered sugar while they are warm, and don't put them away in a tin box or cork until they are entirely cool. For years I have thought these the best crullers ever made.

Imperial Cake—One pound each of butter, granulated sugar, flour, sultana raisins and shelled almonds. Three quarters of a pound of citron, one grated lemon, 12 eggs. Cream butter and sugar, beat eggs light, sift flour twice, dredge fruit and nuts well. Bake two hours in a moderate oven and put on icing when cool. This is a very fine cake and will keep a long time—if locked up.

Small Fruit Cakes—One pound of light brown sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs. Quarter of a pound of chopped almonds and citron, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, half a nutmeg, grated, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of baking soda, sifted with the flour.

Mix in evening, drop on tins and let

TO COOK STEAK

To cook round steak tender one must have the skillet hot, with a very little suet or butter in the skillet; flour the steak, after having well pounded it to break the fibres, and lay the pieces in the smoking-hot skillet. While the grease must be "smoking-hot," it must not be scorched. Sprinkle a little salt over the steak, and cover closely with a lid—the closer the better, as this will confine the steam. Turn once or twice, and cook until done. The steak will cool the grease, and if the fire is too hot it should be drawn a little aside, so as not to scorch, while still cooking rapidly. The hot grease will sear the surface, and confine the juices; the steak should not have a fork thrust into it for turning, but a narrow pancake turner may be used to good advantage.—Commoner.

them stand all night. Bake in morning. These are good when iced. They will keep for months in tin cake box or a glazed stone crock.

Salted Lake Rocks—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, one scant teaspoonful of soda, half a pound of English walnuts, three quarters of a pound of dates, cut fine, one teaspoon each of cinnamon and all-spice. Mix the flour with the nuts and dates, dissolve the soda in a little hot water. Form into cakes with the hands and bake.

Marguerites—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar with one half cup of water until it spins a thread. Do not stir. Remove it to the back of the range and add half a dozen marshmallows, beating steadily until they are dissolved. Pour this sirup gradually upon the lightly beaten whites of two eggs, then add two tablespoonfuls of shredded raisins, almonds and coconut. Flavor with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Spread on salted wafers and brown delicately in the oven.

PIGS IN BLANKETS

Take large oysters and wrap each in a very thin slice of bacon, securing the bacon with a wooden toothpick. Brown quickly in a hot frying pan. Moisten strips of toast with the liquid that gathers in the frying pan; season with pepper and salt. Serve the oysters on the toast, garnishing with sliced lemon.—Newark News.

RAFFIA COVERS

Specially prepared jellies are put up in glasses, with pretty raffia covers, which are ornamented with bits of color appropriate to the contents of each particular glass, says an exchange. After a glass has been emptied the cover will serve just as well for some other jelly glass.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING BUTTER

Former methods of sale and those of today

IN OLD days, while there were some fancy high priced grades that were sold in prints, in molded forms with some ornamental design pressed on them, the common way of selling butter was out of the tub. When the grocer or market man had taken the cover from a tub he scraped the salt off the top and then when he made a sale he cut the butter out with a knife or with a little wooden spade or with a wooden butter scoop. If he was an expert he could make pretty close to the exact weight with the first chunk he cut out; but if he found he had put too much on the scale he cut off a little piece and put it back in the tub; or if he had guessed a little scant he added a scrap.

This old way of selling butter is still pursued, says the New York Sun, though in many places nowadays they have butter refrigerators in which behind glass doors they lay the tubs on their sides to make them more easily accessible.

But now there are big market and grocery stores where they have done away with tub selling entirely, where they sell package butter only, the butter being cut and wrapped on the premises and then put on sale.

A butter cutting machine is a simple contrivance. They set the solid mass of butter from the firkin on the square of a platform over which is a frame having stretched across it uniformly spaced

It's Baker's and It's Delicious



Made by a perfect mechanical process from high grade cocoa beans, scientifically blended, it is of the finest quality, full strength and absolutely pure and nutritious.

SOLD IN 1 1/5 LB., 1/4 LB., 1/2 LB. AND 1 LB. CANS
NET WEIGHT

Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRIED RECIPES

SUGARED SWEET POTATOES
PEEL your sweet potatoes while raw. Lay them in a lake dish, after cutting them into rather thin slices and sprinkle sugar thickly over each layer (brown sugar is best). Put a few bits of butter on each layer, pour in warm water enough to fill the dish half full, cover closely and cook in a steady oven. Fully an hour will be required to make the potatoes soft and mealy and to mingle the flavor of the potatoes, the sugar and the butter.

Boil sweet potatoes until tender, scrape off the skins, slice the potatoes lengthwise and arrange them in a pudding dish, sprinkle each layer with light brown sugar and strew with bits of butter. Add three or four teaspoonfuls of hot water. Cover and bake 15 or 20 minutes in a steady oven, uncover, and brown.—New Haven Journal Courier.

VEGETABLE SALAD
Use straws of crisp celery, some small peas, tiny squares of cold boiled beets, a little chopped spinach and several spoonfuls of chopped white of egg. With the exception of the beet, blend all together with a French dressing made of oil and vinegar, salt and pepper. At the last minute add the beet—this is so that it will not discolor the rest—and sprinkle it with the yolk of the egg. Pack it. It should be served in a salad bowl heaped to a point.—Newark News.

ENGLISH HOT POT
Fry a chopped onion in two tablespoonfuls of dripping or butter in a skillet or a broad, shallow pot, and lay in a pint of cooked or raw beef cut in one-inch cubes and dredged in flour. When the pieces are brown on both sides, pour in gradually a pint or more of hot water or stock and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and vinegar. Stir gently for one hour, then add three potatoes, a stalk of celery, a carrot and a turnip, all cut the same size as the beef, a bouquet of sweet herbs and salt and pepper to taste. Stew one hour, move and serve with soup in a tureen. More liquid may be added as it cooks away. New Orleans Picayune.

COCOA ICE CREAM
Scald one pint milk, beat three eggs till light; mix three tablespoonfuls sugar, a pinch of salt and two teaspoonfuls Bessendorp's Cocoa; add it to the beaten eggs, and when mixed pour on slowly the hot milk, turn back into the double boiler and cook until it thickens like soft custard, stirring constantly. When smooth add one cup sweet cream and one tablespoonful sugar, or enough to make it quite sweet, stir until sugar is dissolved, then strain through a fine strainer. When cool add one tablespoonful vanilla, and freeze the same as any ice cream.



IRVING & CASSON
ARTISTIC SELECTION OF—
BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL GIFTS

Chests	Clocks
Tables	Mirrors
Cabinets	Chairs

150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
576 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Bathygene Bath Powder The Modern Bath Necessity. A delicate powder that will sweetly scent, as well as freshen and refine the air of the bathroom. It will soften the water making it more cleansing—remove all traces of perspiration (and its odor) and leave the skin surface smooth as velvet. The perfume is rich and exquisite, and will literally last for days. For the morning ablution—for the bath—for baby. Large metal package, 25c delivered. Sample and Booklet FREE—FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., 121 East 13th St., CHICAGO

CANDLE SHADES PRETTY GIFTS

Much admired as table decorations

HOUSEKEEPERS who appreciate beauty in table decorations will use candle light for the evening meal. Fancy candle shades are dainty, acceptable gifts that you can make with very little trouble, and when used in individual sticks of colonial glass, quaint silver or brass, they afford an artistic decoration, besides giving the necessary light.

Every candle needs a shade. If the table decorations are pink, then pink shades are used. Red, yellow and all the shades of rose are best to choose, as the wire frames are bought at any department store. They are then covered with bright-colored silk, crepe paper or flowers made of soft silks.

These frames are either round, four, six or eight sided. If round, fit a piece of tissue paper smoothly over the frame and cut it close to the edges, so that you will have a perfect pattern. Lay this on the silk selected to cover the shade and cut the silk one inch larger than the pattern all around; lay it on the frame and sew it on, folding the silk over the edges and fasten down with a backstitch very close to the wire.

Over this plain covering you can apply almost any trimming you desire. For example, small silk flowers can be sewed over the covering in garlands or small circles. A pretty piece of lace, edged

with a fine frilling of lace, makes a pretty and unusual shade.

Plain or figured silk, shirred in several rows on a round frame, then edged around the bottom with narrow silk fringe, is an easy and attractive way to make the shades.

Perfectly plain silk-covered shades, beaded with small crystal beads in a conventional design and edged with bead fringe, are new. Each section of the square of many-sided shades is treated separately. First cut a paper pattern of one section, then cut the silk in as many pieces as there are sides to the frame; sew them together, making neat French seams. Attach it to the frame, using a long backstitch.

Silk tapestry having small figures that fit into the sections of these shades is an ideal material to use. Lined with thin china silk in a delicate rose color and having a figure in the tapestry directly in the center of each section of the frame and bound with dull gold galloon, they are rich and beautiful to look upon. Crepe paper shades are also easy to make.

You can buy the paper in sets all ready cut to form the petals of flowers, and in natural coloring, so that all you have to do is to cover the frames and either sew or paste the flowers on.

DRAMATICS ARE BEING INTRODUCED IN BOSTON SCHOOLS AS INCENTIVE TO UPLIFT CHILDREN

Reading Lessons Acted Out in Natural Way, Giving Pupils Interest Formerly Difficult to Obtain

TICKETS TO PLAYS

Twentieth Century and Teachers Clubs Encourage Attendance at Wholesome Theatricals

THE children had been working hard all the morning, so it was with a sense of relief that they leaned back in their chairs while the monitors gathered the papers from their desks and placed them on Miss Sullivan's table. Miss Sullivan came to the front of the room and there was that in her manner that brought a look of bright expectancy to the face of every one of them, although she moved and spoke quietly.

"Will you get the chairs, please?" she asked them. Three or four boys darted from their seats out into the hall and came back each with a chair, which they carefully placed, just so, in the front of the room, and one in the middle at the rear for the visitor. Then they disappeared through different doors, shutting them carefully after them, and a little girl with flaxen braids took a seat at a small desk at one side of the room.

She bent over it until presently a knock sounded upon one of the doors. In response to her "Come in," two boys entered and as the pathetic voice of the little girl gave them greeting the school room melted away. All one saw was Jenny Wren in her little dolls' workshop receiving two visitors. The cadence of the voice, the words as they fell from her lips, seemed the spontaneous expression of the moment instead of something carefully worked out beforehand. It was the little dressmaker who lived and breathed before one's eyes, and not a little girl doing her lesson in school.

The children in their seats, too, were intent upon it, every face showing the quick response to the movements of the drama being enacted before them.

"Lord and Lady Teazel"

It was finished and the characters had returned to their seats. "Lord and Lady Teazel," said Miss Sullivan. A boy in knickerbockers and a girl in knee skirts, her hair bunched up under her ears with big bows of ribbon, came to the front, each carrying a reader. The boy got a long stick from somewhere and then they began. Boy and girl? It was Lord and Lady Teazel themselves. Short skirts and knickerbockers were forgotten. One saw the satin breeches and velvet coat of the one and the stiff brocade of the other. The irascibility of my lord and the irony of my lady seemed never to have been better done. Even the reading of the lines from the book scarcely broke the illusion.

Let it be thought this is merely a pleasant way of praising children for work that was well done it should be said that these statements are not exaggerated. The work is marvelous to one who is not familiar with the results obtained in the new way of studying the reading lesson. It is all the more so when the teacher, Miss Catherine T. Sullivan, explains that only a few weeks ago when she tried to get the little girl, who now gives Lady Teazel so remarkably well, to read her part from the front of the schoolroom, the only thing she would do was to stand there shamefacedly with her toes turned in and her finger in her mouth.

Call It Dramatic Reading

Dramatic reading, they call it. The idea is a new one, not at all general in the schools, but being experimented with here and there by individual teachers in different parts of the city who see its possibilities.

"People have no idea of the moral benefit to be derived from it," says Miss Sullivan; "it educates the children, helps them to see that the printed page is really alive with thought and action, cultivates their taste and satisfies their desire to do and be. It is also a safety guard. After doing a day's work people seek pleasure. If the child is taught to appreciate good things he will not find satisfaction in that which is bad and will not patronize it."

Miss Sullivan is a teacher of the seventh grade at the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain and an accomplished Shakespearean reader. In carrying out her work with the children they first read the lesson and find out what it means. This much has been done always by conscientious teachers, but never before have the children become so keenly alert to the fact that the lesson does contain a vital interest. Then they pick out the characters and the children choose the parts they will take. Then they work the scenes out. The reading lessons are not all conversation. As they follow the narrative they have to suppose words and actions and put them in on their own initiative. They become so interested in it they form little groups to meet on Saturdays and study their parts, and before and after school Miss Sullivan says, she almost has to pull them out of the cloak room where they become absorbed in showing each other how to do it.

Arouses Child Interest

The immediate effect is not to produce good readers in the usual sense of the word, but it wakes them, arouses their



Seventh grade pupils of Lowell school, Jamaica Plain, members of Miss Sullivan's class, which gave an original play written by their teacher with success

interest, quickens their observation, enlarges their sympathies, and their thought-world and makes them forget themselves in their interest in their parts. They stop stammering, learn to talk plainly, pronounce their words correctly, and if for the time being ordinary reading loses its charm it is only temporary, the play-actions falling away as other juvenile amusements do after having served their purpose of enriching the individual and preparing him for a mature appreciation of the treasures to be found in the printed page. Occasionally they give an ambitious play with costumes, as on last Thanksgiving, when they produced a colonial story written by Miss Sullivan.

The dramatic instinct of the children and the indulgence of it by them and their elders in attendance upon theatrical productions, many of them cheap and sensational, has been taken note of only recently, but now educators and social workers everywhere have begun to realize that this is a mighty force that must be reckoned with and movements have been set on foot to ascertain what is best to do with it. In Boston a work has been going on quietly for several years, but in the last few weeks it has focused and is now undertaking a systematic regulation of the situation. One great point about it is that while with one hand it investigates, with the other it is trying to better conditions.

Amusements in Boston

Two years ago a committee of the Twentieth Century Club made a report of the amusement situation of Boston based on a study of the theaters for 10 weeks. The committee was composed of Frank Chouteau Brown, chairman; Edward H. Chandler, secretary; Miss Helen A. Clark, Miss Lotta A. Clark, Robert M. Baker, Nathan Haskell Dole and William F. Macy. This committee found that the total expenditure for amusements in Boston figured on the actual seating capacity was \$273,000 a week. Further statistics bring out that the great majority of persons attend the cheapest kind of shows while the smallest fraction goes to grand opera. This may be due in part to the price of admission, but whatever the cause the condition is regarded as one needing adjustment.

For at least five years this committee has lent a hand, as it expresses it, in the encouragement of good drama and the investigation of the dramatic situation. Through its efforts arrangements have been made by which cooperation has been established between John Craig and his stock company of players and the work in literature in the public schools. By means of it the company produces each year five Shakespearean plays which the teachers have decided upon as of particular use to them in their work, and tickets are sold to the Boston school children for 50 cents for the entire series. This season 1472 full tickets were sold. They attend the performances accompanied by teachers or other elders, under right conditions, with the right surroundings, and seeing the best in dramatic literature.

Teachers Club Acts

Roused to the necessity of the situation the Boston Teachers Club two weeks ago appointed a drama committee, which has already accomplished much. The club is composed of about 2000 members. Its president is Miss Anna C. Murdoch.



Josephine McDonald, Annie Pruyn and Paul Kurkman, who took part in Jamaica Plain school play

The chairman of the drama committee is Miss Helen A. Clark, who is a member of the drama committee of the Twentieth Century Club.

This committee appointed four sub-committees which entered at once upon their respective duties. They mean to prosecute them so quickly and thoroughly that the committee is now looking for a club room which is easily accessible from all points of the city and always available where they may meet at a moment's notice. The first sub-committee is to investigate all the drama work that is being done in the public schools of the city. The only scheduled work in the schools so far is in the first two or three grades where the children act or play the simple fables and nursery rhymes, such as the hare and the tortoise and three little kittens who lost their mittens. In these grades dramatic work is considered a great aid in getting the children to express themselves in mental development, enlarging their vocabularies, stimulating their observation and directing the play instinct.

More or less dramatic work in the way of entertainment is done in all of the high schools and in most of the elementary schools, as always has been true since schools were started, but whatever special effort outside of that is scarcely known. Miss Clark has done a good deal at the Charlestown high school and Miss Sarah E. Leonard at the Harvard grammar school in Charlestown. The Girls' high school of practical arts and the Girls' Latin school also have done a great deal of dramatic work. At the former the productions have been quite elaborate and at the Harvard school the court scene from "The Merchant of Venice," given by the graduating class last year in connection with its study of English literature, was so successful that it was repeated several times in Charlestown and elsewhere.

Seek to Promote Taste

The second sub-committee of the drama committee of the Boston Teachers Club is to find out all the opportunities that can be had by school children to cultivate their taste to an appreciation of fine dramatic work. Although the committee has been in existence only two weeks several thousand children have had an insight into better things. The first thing that came the committee's way was 600 tickets to the lecture on "French Opera Since Faust," given by Henry L. Gideon at the Boston opera house recently and illustrated with musical selections rendered by members of the opera company. The second was the distribution of 500 tickets of the Christmas play, "Eagerheart," through the kindness of Miss Rose Lamb.

The plan is to have a teacher in each school who will distribute tickets of this kind to the children whenever opportunity offers. The wish is to treat all schools alike, but in the unorganized state so far the committee was limited to such schools as it could reach on short notice.

The third sub-committee is composed of members who are willing to do dramatic work themselves, to present some fine drama to be used as an example. The fourth sub-committee is to make a special study of the drama as a force in education, trying in every way possible to bring about improvement. This is regarded as a most vital work, not so

spectacular in its results as some others but of great power—a work that will solidify and give form to the whole.

Stage Glamour Dispelled

That it may not be thought that these efforts will tend to send young people to the stage as a profession, or turn their heads to it from more important things, it is pointed out that Miss Herts, whose experiments in the Children's theater in New York have attracted world-wide attention, says that although her work has been with hundreds of boys and girls aged from 16 to 18 and 19 years and has covered a period of more than three years, only one of these has chosen the stage as a profession. While the work is thoroughly enjoyable to the children it seems to disillusionize them regarding the stage. It takes away the glamour and brings them to a realization of the hard work involved in any adequate presentation.

While its work lies all before it and it realizes that it is a great and arduous task, the drama committee of the Boston Teachers Club, all the members of that club and all interested in the work are rejoicing that already through their efforts and that of the Twentieth Century Club more than 8000 opportunities to see the right kind of drama has been placed in the hands of Boston's school children.

MILLIONS SPENT IN PUBLIC WORKS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Expenditures on public works in Canada last year totaled \$11,807,055, according to the annual report just issued by the department. How the figures of outlay have grown is indicated in an interesting corporation table.

Twenty years ago the total was \$2,711,420. Ten years later it was \$4,699,680, and last year it reached five times that of 1891.

The expenditure for the 12 months was divided as follows: Harbors and rivers, \$2,975,059; dredging plants, \$4,471,203; slides and booms, \$190,187; roads and bridges, \$89,001; public buildings, \$8,000,665; telegraphs, \$568,492; miscellaneous, \$421,364. The revenue was \$537,529.

C'LL WITNESSES IN PACKERS' TRIAL

CHICAGO—When the trial of the 10 indicted Chicago meat packers is resumed Tuesday before Judge Carpenter in the United States district court the first witness for the government will take the stand. Three hundred witnesses will be called by the prosecution and it is believed several months will elapse before the case is completed.

John B. Payne, who appeared for the National Packing Company and Edward Tilden, its president, read voluminous extracts Friday from the report made in 1905 by ex-United States Commissioner James R. Garfield on the packing industry, to refuse the allegations by the government against the packers. The court then adjourned until Tuesday.

MR. ROOSEVELT WANTED LETTER

NEW YORK—George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, commenting upon the publication of the correspondence between himself and Theodore Roosevelt relative to the late Mr. Harriman's campaign contribution in 1904, said his letter was written at Mr. Roosevelt's request.

"Colonel Roosevelt asked me to write the letter and I did so. It was purely a matter of friendship on my part. That letter states the whole truth and ought to stop the comment."

SHOW ENTHUSIASM OVER EDUCATION

WASHINGTON—An enthusiasm for education has seized Rowan county, one of the eastern mountain counties of Kentucky, according to a detailed report of the work there to the United States bureau of education.

Nearly everybody in the county seems to be going to school, the report says.

WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZE ARE WORKERS FOR WORLD PEACE

(Continued from page seven)

quick-sighted and most far-sighted men the movement possesses. Both at London, and when I met him in Munich, Mr. Fried impressed me with an enthusiasm that, however, was entirely normal. His selection as one of the Nobel prize winners confers a distinct honor upon him and the country he represents, as well as on the cause throughout the world."

In the Peace Year-Book for 1911, Mr. Fried writes about his Pan-European bureau as follows:

"I mean that today it is already possible to create a central bureau for those affairs in which we have found by experience that all civilized nations are equally interested. Such a central bureau would have countless advantages. It would, above all, strengthen the sense of solidarity, and it would more and more widen the sphere of common activity. The advantages which this central bureau would present would awaken an understanding of international cooperation and would, with ever quickening motion, produce that will which would lead to international organization. We have not to accomplish something original, but simply to imitate something already in our midst which has stood the test of experience—the Pan-American bureau which exists in Washington."

Less Known of Prof. Asser

Considerably less is known in this country of Professor Asser than about Mr. Fried. While not directly acquainted with him, Prof. George G. Wilson, professor of international law, Harvard University, knows his service intimately and considers him one of the leading men of the world in his particular line of endeavor.

Professor Asser is both a member of the Dutch council of state and of the permanent court of arbitration of The Hague. He represented Holland at both Hague conferences, and he has been the means of showing that the position of the smaller countries at The Hague, providing the right men are selected to represent their nations, stand just as good chances to participate to the advantage of their people, as do the great powers.

In the estimation of John Brown Scott, the secretary of the Carnegie foundation for international peace, Mr. Asser has that knowledge of the principles of international law that make his statements authoritative. He is one of the organizers of the Institute of International Law.

SAN FRANCISCO TO GET FERRY HOUSES

SAN FRANCISCO—The improvement of San Francisco's waterfront to handle the expected increase of ocean commerce upon the opening of the Panama canal was discussed by maritime experts before the Commonwealth Club at the banquet in the St. Francis hotel. J. H. Rosenthal, 111420. Ten years later it was \$4,699,680, and last year it reached five times that of 1891.

The expenditure for the 12 months was divided as follows: Harbors and rivers, \$2,975,059; dredging plants, \$4,471,203; slides and booms, \$190,187; roads and bridges, \$89,001; public buildings, \$8,000,665; telegraphs, \$568,492; miscellaneous, \$421,364. The revenue was \$537,529.

TELEPHONE PLANT SOLD AT AUCTION

TACOMA, Wash.—Representing an investment of \$3,100,000 in bonds sold and the par value of the stock issued, the Home Telephone Company of Puget sound, which was heralded five years ago because of its automatic arrangement as the coming telephone system of the world, was auctioned off to its rival, the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company recently for a consideration of \$550,000.

WANT ELECTION DISTRICTS DIVIDED

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Ever since the election in November there has been agitation in favor of splitting up the larger election districts of Lehigh county. Both in the primaries and at the general election in some of the districts it took from 20 to 28 hours to count the ballots.

DAY TAXI RATES CUT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Lower daytime rates have been put into effect by one of the taxicab companies. The rates are just half the night rates, which are 80 cents for the first mile and 50 cents for each mile thereafter. This reduced rate will be in effect from 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

BROWN HAS \$500,000 PLEDGED PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The \$1,000,000 endowment fund for Brown University has been aided by two of the alumni, one in Philadelphia and the other in Rhode Island, who have pledged \$75,000. A third pledge of \$10,000 contingent upon the giving of a like amount by nine other persons was also received. This brings the fund pledged up to over \$500,000.

Holiday Greetings

By Western Union "Day Letters" and "Night Letters."

Telephone for special Holiday blanks.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the report of the tariff board on the woolen schedule, and the President's message transmitting the report to Congress.

NEW YORK WORLD—By vetoing the wool revision bill Mr. Taft threw the tariff again into a presidential campaign. He has at least placed his tariff board report in the hands of Congress, and Congress inevitably is playing politics on the eve of a national campaign. On the plea that he favored a philosophic, scientific tariff he has created a situation where nothing is more improbable. He deliberately denied the country relief from unjust taxation when it was in his power to grant it, and all for the purpose of asking Congress for a similar reduction of the tariff at a moment when every public question is complicated by campaign considerations. And this conduct Mr. Taft based on the high ground of the necessity of "proceeding prudently."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The report bears on its face evidence of its fairness and accuracy. It establishes what has been the belief of most intelligent persons—that the existing duties on wool are excessive and clumsy and that the rates on many classes of wools have been extravagantly high. The board's report also clears up a mystery which has baffled many investigators of the wool situation—the apparent failure of the woolen industry to attain a degree of prosperity which the excessive protection given it apparently warranted.

NEW YORK TIMES—The report of the tariff board on the woolen schedule is both a confession and an exposure. Coming as it does from a Republican source, the members of the tariff board having been appointed by a Republican President, it is not merely a confession but a recantation. The doctrines taught by multitudes of the defenders of protection are specifically renounced and made abhorrent as falsehood.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—In submitting to Congress the tariff board's report on schedule K, the President in substance advises the legislative body that the board's findings amply justify a downward revision, and he recommends that "such revision be proceeded with at once." He does not indicate, however, what duties would meet with

executive approval. He does not pretend to guide Congress in reducing rates, beyond saying that the revision downward should be in accordance with "the protective principle." Congress is left to learn from the tariff board's data as to relative prices and costs of production here and abroad what changes in duties should be made; and, as the board is not permitted to make any recommendations whatever, it is clear that the situation remains about where it was after the President's veto of the wool bill last summer.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—So intricate a question as a revision of the woolen duties is not to be settled off-hand; and a careful analysis of the conclusions reached by the tariff board, when these are made public, must precede any attempt to estimate their value. The message of the President transmitting the report, however, makes certain facts perfectly clear. These show, as he himself says, "ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K." In other words, it was well within the bounds of justice to denounce this schedule as "indefensible." The summary of the report already given out is conclusive on this point, at least.

NEW YORK MAIL—The sum and substance of the report of the tariff board concerning the wool schedule, and of the President's message transmitting the report, is that the duties on wool and on manufacturers of wool are on the whole too high, and that they need not only revision, simplification, and the application to them of the rule of reason, but a systematic reduction.

NEW YORK POST—President Taft's general recommendation is that Congress proceed to a consideration of schedule K "with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates." And, from whatever point of view the question may be regarded, the detailed information given by the report should insure, beyond a doubt, the excision not only of the most flagrant excesses of rate, but also of the most indefensible or ill-judged of the methods of classification.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The justice or injustice of the President's vetoes last summer is no longer in question; that is past history. What the public asks now is that Congress shall take advantage of this opportunity to abandon politics for the time and give the nation a wool schedule built upon honor.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine has received piling from Brunswick, Ga., for work on deep stream bridges.

So great is the demand for dining car service on through trains that the Boston & Albany is running its cars over 400 miles daily between Boston, New Haven and Syracuse, N. Y.

Private car 444, occupied by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrne and party, was attached to the Canadian Pacific express from the North station last evening en route to Levis, Que., via Sherbrooke.

On account of the early closing of the Sturtevant blower works today the New Haven road provided special service from Hyde Park to Boston.

For the holiday patrons the railroads here will run their important trains in sections commencing today and continuing until Tuesday.

The bituminous coal and coke output from the New England coal and coke works of Everett delivered to the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads for northern New England has averaged 200 cars daily the past week.

NEW YORK TUBE FARES UP NEW YORK—Beginning Sunday morning the increase of two cents in the fare from Jersey City and Hoboken to Sixth avenue points of the Hudson tubes will be in force. Instead of paying five cents, as heretofore, passengers for uptown points in Manhattan must pay seven cents. The prevailing rate of five cents for all downtown points will continue.

FURS
EXCLUSIVELY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A CHOICE VARIETY
OF MUFFS, SCARFS
COATS, GARMENTS
ETC.
OTTO J. PIEHLER
356 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Books and Writers
Are Discussed in a
Carefully Edited
Department, with
notes and com-
ments and frank
and honest reviews
in each
Monday's Monitor

HOW BOSTON WORKING BOYS CAN ADVANCE IN SPARE TIME

Experience of Immigrant, Now Instructor at Franklin Union, Shows What Lads May Do in Evening Schools

GERMANY'S SUCCESS

IN Germany even the chimney sweeps have trade schools. As the speaker, Robert A. Woods, made this remark the faces of the foreign-born audience assembled in the Quincy school manifested surprise and increased interest. "In fact, there is scarcely a trade for which a German youth cannot secure adequate training, and it is because of the many excellent opportunities for industrial education which Germany offers its young people that the country has changed in the last 35 years from an agricultural nation to one of the three great industrial nations of the world."

"In America also we are aiming to offer our young men and young women opportunities for industrial education. It is the trained worker who is longest useful in his profession and who receives the highest wages. In Boston the young people are given industrial training in many of the evening high schools, the North Bennet Street industrial school, the Franklin Union, the North End Union, the trade schools and the evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Association. In most cases the cost of instruction is very small. The pictures which will be shown you tonight represent industrial classes at work in some of the places I have mentioned."

Opportunities in Boston

The stereopticon exhibition which followed this practical talk, given to awaken newly made Americans to the advantages of securing training for some definite trade, held the audience to the end. With deepening surprise they saw that in Boston there are splendid opportunities for obtaining instruction in wood carving, watch repairing, telegraphy, cooking, piano tuning, millinery, electricity, printing, plumbing, dressmaking, industrial chemistry and a dozen other useful subjects. A Franklin Union picture of a class in this last-named subject seemed to arouse special interest. Could the audience but have been told a certain story which very appropriately goes with that picture, the point of the whole evening's discussion would have been illustrated in a most forcible way. The story is known in its completeness to less than a dozen persons, but is now given here so that the world may read and learn.

The story opens picturesquely enough in a little village in northern Italy, where a bright-eyed urchin of two was one day passed around among relatives and friends for a strange good-by to his beautiful Italia. Then came a stilt stranger experience, a voyage out into the clear, blue waters of the Mediterranean and days upon days upon the ocean until one memorable morning the ship sailed into Boston harbor, and Carlos, accompanied by his father and mother, set his baby feet for the first time on American soil.

Thus it came about that instead of spending his childhood under the sunny skies of his native land little Carlos grew up in the most crowded district of a city rich in landmarks of the early days of American freedom, though its poor housing granted neither abundant light nor air to hundreds of its incoming population. Hard by the old North church Carlos lived and played, and when the time came for him to enter school he was not sorry, for from the first he seemed to take naturally to books. Of what his teachers thought of him in those interesting days we have no record save the fact that they deemed him worthy of regular promotion and were disappointed when they learned at his grammar school graduation that he could not enter the high school but must find work instead. There were younger brothers and sisters now, and the cost of living had already begun its ascent.

Start at Wage Earning

Carlos began his wage earning career as an errand boy in a tinware shop in Cambridge where in time he became what might be termed one of the partners. Having learned all that the position required and seeing that by its very nature it offered no further advancement, Carlos then decided to look about for something bigger. This came to him in the shape of a position with a portrait engraver on Hanover street. Here, as before, he began at the bottom and worked up, and when the possibilities of the position were exhausted he took the advice of his employer and sought something that would be likely to prove satisfactory as a permanent means of livelihood.

In the meantime he had been taking advantage of every available opportunity for furthering his scholastic education. The evening high school had attracted him first, then the evening classes at the Y. M. C. A. At each of these places the young man was a faithful student, and, unlike many of the same age, preferred to devote all his spare time to the joy of learning or to the pleasures of the gymnasium. Despite his deserved popularity he spent little time in social recreation, for he had early learned that when one is compelled to choose, the only sensible course is to choose the things that are most worth while. In his home he had picked up sufficient Italian so that he could speak it, and in his evening classes he had learned some French, but it was to mathematics that he gave the most attention and it



Evening class in industrial chemistry at work in Franklin Union, 41 Berkeley street

was in mathematics that he made his most brilliant record. His Italian friends were somewhat puzzled that any one should care so much for figures, and the neighbors in general wondered not a little over the unusual spectacle of a young man going day after day to work, and night after night to school, year after year, always rising in his employer's estimation and always taking advantage of every chance that came his way for adding to his store of knowledge. But Carlos himself was too busy to meditate upon his virtues, and the family whose support Carlos now was, though rejoicing in every favorable change in his fortunes, took his ambition and continuous success quite as a matter of course. If a visitor had said to the happy brothers and sisters and the cheerful, hard working mother that the man of the family was proving himself a master of environment, they would doubtless have looked at the visitor in open-eyed astonishment, wondering why such a strange expression should be applied to their Carlos. To them he was simply "good," and they loved him with sincerest devotion.

Finding Right Work

Then one day a new and fascinating world opened up to Carlos; he began the study of chemistry and from that moment became its devotee. The position with the picture firm was given up, and another one was obtained, one with a man whose business was selling chemicals for industrial purposes. Here Carlos was happier than he had ever been before. True to his habit, he was not satisfied with learning merely what he could around for a place where he could obtain additional instruction. A pamphlet describing the evening classes in industrial chemistry at Franklin

Union was sent to the office and handed to the new assistant. A few nights later the registry at Franklin Union bore Carlos' name.

That happened less than four years ago. At the end of his second year the young student received his diploma but came back the third year to learn more, and had just started his fourth year when a most unexpected thing happened; the directors, who had observed the excellence of his work, appointed him instructor, and for the first time, Franklin Union numbered on its staff a native-born Italian. The joy in the young man's family over this advance can well be imagined, though it was characteristic of the newly made instructor's modesty that he did not tell the news for several days lest they should think him unduly proud of his achievement.

The desire for more knowledge did not end with this promotion. Finding that he was now to devote his evenings to helping students, the young Italian joined a Saturday afternoon class, and is at present making a special study of the analysis of leather, a study which the directors believe will lead to discoveries important both to dealers and manufacturers. In the meantime the young man is proving himself invaluable as an assistant instructor, his own training in the Union making him of more practical help to the students than a teacher chosen from the outside. Three nights a week he teaches others some of the things he has learned; the other nights he spends in a North End gymnasium where he acts as instructor to young boys, or else he stays at home to read. Every day he goes to his place of business on Federal street where he finds ample opportunity to use the knowledge gained at the Union. Such a weekly program may not be exciting, but it is not without its inspiration to those who know of it, and it holds promise of a sequel still more interesting.

ABANDONMENT OF STEAM TURBINE BY U. S. NAVY RAISES QUESTION

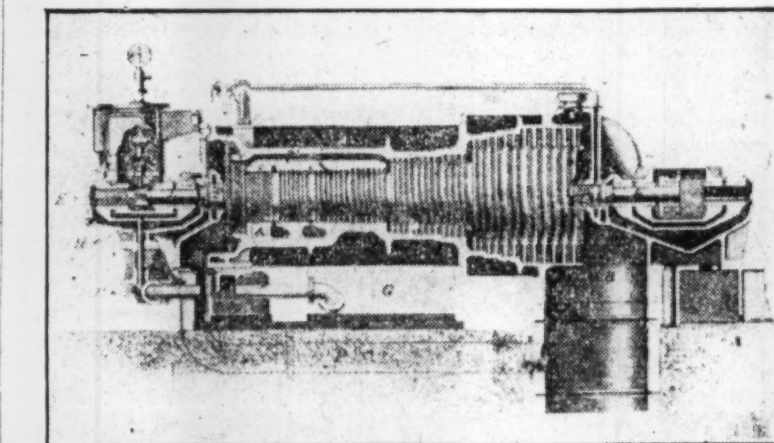
Secretary Meyer's Action in Face of Policy of Other Nations Renews Discussion as to Best Motive Power

VIEWS OF LECTURER

George von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States navy, in his annual report to Congress, has just called attention to the fact that the navy department, in the face of the almost universal adoption of the steam turbine for battleship propulsion by the nations of the world, has abandoned the turbine in favor of reciprocating engines. Mr. Meyer asserts that recent tests have convinced his department that the reciprocating engine is about 30 per cent more economical at cruising speed than the turbine and of about the same economy at high speeds. This announcement reopens the question of the future of the turbine and the possibilities of its development.

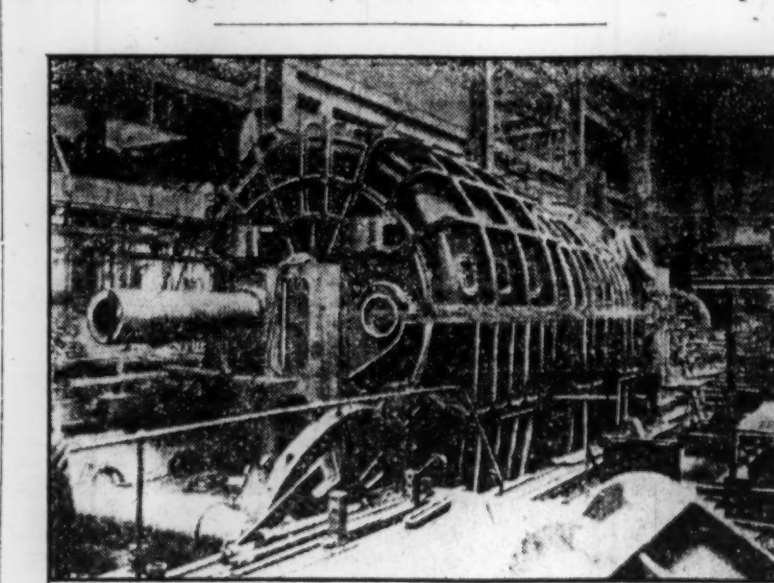
WHEN Secretary Meyer of the United States navy, after an extensive investigation and careful speed tests made by the battleships Delaware and North Dakota, ordered that reciprocating engines replace the turbine in the new dreadnoughts New York and Texas, he acted directly against the expert opinion of all other nations. He also took an opposite view from that held by many engineers in whose opinion the turbine stood foremost as the most practical and economical motive power for great ocean vessels.

Will the internal combustion system be applied to the turbine? There are many engineers who hope to see this question answered in the affirmative, but experiments in that direction have so far availed little. The attempt to get more power out of a given quan-



Copyright, 1911

View showing section of turbine with inner works exposed



Copyright, 1911

Complete steam turbine as it appears from outside

tity of coal is not proving very successful. The new engines adopted by the United States navy are oil burners and naturally bring up the idea that perhaps an oil-burning internal-combustion engine is the solution of the problem.

Secretary Meyer's conclusions were arrived at following comparative trials of

the two types of machinery in the scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem, as well as in several battleships. He says these tests render available more exact data on the subject than is in the hands of any other government.

In the light of these developments a lecture reported for the Monitor by its

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

ENTERTAINMENT

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she knew
what to do
To please them, and so with their
laughing and talking
They'd get in their shoe and all go out
a-walking.

IT IS perfectly obvious to one who makes a study of all that is going on about him that "they" are going to be held responsible for a great many things for which "they" are not wholly to blame. Have we not heard that society is no longer the pleasant and interesting thing it once was because "they" do not discuss the topics which cultivated men and women once enjoyed? Is not politics becoming less and less admirable because "they" no longer espouse right principles and fail to nominate good men? I fact, is it not so unworthy that "we" can no longer vote for the measures "they" propose? Why is it that "we" are so different from "they"? Are we in any way related? Who is "we" and who are "they"? It would seem as if "they" and "we" ought to get together and talk it over and see if we cannot come to a better mutual understanding. Better still, should not "we" realize the truth that "we" are a part of "they"; that "we" and all the others of our kind are the "they" that are doing so many things all the while, some of which fail to win our approbation?

The society which "they" represent would be nearer to our liking if "we" would take an active part in it and help to mold it to our way of thinking. The politics which "they" put forth is as it is because "we" do not become a part of it. "They," as individuals, do not have any more to do with things than do "we" as individuals. If things do not go to suit us, whose fault is it, since "we" have as much to say about it as "they" have? If others are pursuing that which we believe to be a wrong course, so much the more reason why we must go among them and set them right by precept and example. Hugh Black says, "At the end of life we shall not be asked how much pleasure we had in it, but how much service we gave in it; not how full it was of success, but how full it was of sacrifice; not how happy we were, but how helpful we were."

We need not go into society for the pleasure it will afford us but for the pleasure and benefit we can be to it; we need not go into politics for what we can get out of it, but for what we can put into it. When all good men withdraw from politics, and no longer take part in the work of the primaries and the elections, it is only reasonable to suppose that the men of a less desirable type will be in control of affairs. If cultivated men and women withdraw from society because they are self-sufficient, it will result in society becoming even less interesting and uplifting than before. "We" must be a part of that the public is doing if we would shape matters so that "they" cannot have things all their own way. Whenever "they" do not act circumspectly it is "we" who are responsible.

CONSISTENT

It's very clear, it seems to me,
A circulating library,
Such as we're apt to find where'er we go,
If we would have it true to name,
We ought to plan to keep the same
In a revolving bookcase, don't you know.

AMONG the various garnishments of speech, the "pun" although it is primarily of a facetious nature, is deserving of serious consideration. It is so adjustable to all conversation, and is likely to fit so aptly into all that is being said, small wonder that it is made to do service too frequently to maintain for itself the interest and respect that, under normal conditions, would be gladly given it. There is a time and a place for everything, including the pun. The appreciation bestowed upon a pun depends upon other things than its own inherent cleverness. It must fit smoothly into the context and the surroundings. It must not deflect too violently and completely the flow of conversation. It must not be too important, but stand rather as a footnote or a marginal comment on the subject in hand. It may swerve in a gentle curve the current of thought, but it must not reverse it or send it off at an abrupt angle.

There is a great difference between a pun that is pertinent and one that is impertinent. A pun that is "dragged in" is never welcomed. It should never put itself into an affair until all the conditions invite it. Puns may well be termed the pepper and salt of conversation. But with conversation, as with other things, a little pepper and salt may be very much desired, whereas a little too much of such seasoning will spoil the whole dish. Many a man in achieving the reputation of being a brilliant punster has also succeeded in being classed as a conversational bore. That it is quite possible to get "too much of a good thing" is sometimes proved to be true in the over-use of the pun. A well-timed, properly-offered pun is not to be considered as an interruption in the exposition of a topic, but an illumination of it instead. Bacon says: "The honorablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate, and lead to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance. It is good in discourse and speech of conversation to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments, tales with reason, asking of questions with telling of opinions, and jest with earnest; for it is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to jade anything too far. Yet there be some that think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to be quick. That is a vein which would (requires to) be bridled." If betimes the pun is in bad repute it is because of its abuse rather than of its proper use. A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men. The keener and more concentrated the wit, the smaller the amount that should be offered. One does not care to make a whole meal off of even the richest of fruit cake.

AUTOMOBILE MEETS

"Birds of a feather flock together,"
Is pretty true, I guess,
For men who own machines are thrown
Together more or less.

London bureau, on "Advances in Turbines," given with lantern slide illustrations before the Royal Institution at London some time ago by C. A. Parsons, is of interest.

Mr. Parsons commenced by tracing the development of the steam turbine from the first known turbine by Hero of Alexandria 2000 years ago, up to the present day. He then proceeded to describe the different types of turbines now in use. There is the de Laval turbine, which is only used for small powers. The "multiple impulse" or Curtis turbine is used chiefly on land and has been fitted into a few ships. This turbine was proposed by Pillow in 1842 and first brought into successful operation by Curtis in 1896.

The illustrations here given are of the compound reaction turbine, 90 per cent of all marine turbines being of this form and about half the land turbines driving dynamos. The horse-power developed by turbines in use now is more than enough to pump Niagara Falls back again. The first boat driven by turbines was the Turbinia. Originally she had only one turbine, but this was not successful, and three turbines in series driving separate shafts were then fitted.

An additional advantage gained by subdividing the power over three shafts was that smaller screws were permissible, and consequently the speed of revolution might be increased in the ratio of 1 to V3. Some vessels such as the French liner La France and the new Cunard liner now building, have this arrangement of turbines; but the majority have four turbines placed two in series, as in the Mauretania and Lusitania. In the Dreadnought and other battleships there is a complete set of engines on each side of the ship, separated by a watertight bulkhead.

An experiment was made in a tank with a glass window to show the cavitations made by a propeller revolving at a high speed. If a propeller is driven beyond a certain speed it tears the water, cavities are formed behind the blades and much of the power is lost. On account of the high speed of revolution of turbines they could at first only be used economically for speeds over 16 knots. But a combination of turbines and reciprocating engines has now been fitted in many vessels and gives good results. The Laurentie of 20,000 tons, built by Harland & Wolff, is fitted with turbines and reciprocity engines, and her sister ship the Megantic has quadruple engines. On service at the same speed the Laurentie consumes 14 per cent less coal than her sister ship. Recently another advance has been

Double Legal Stamps Forenoons
GILCHRIST CO
Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place.

The Greatest White Sale in Our History Begins Here Tuesday

The close proximity of the tearing down of our Winter street store means that we must take imperative and radical markdowns. No competitive store can possibly equal our action for they don't have to face so impelling a condition.

Savings from 1/4 to 1/2 Off Regular Prices on Waists, Undermuslins, Corsets, Petticoats, Etc.

NOTE Most of these garments bear the consumers' league label, insuring perfect manufacturing conditions and faultless workmanship. The greater part of our third floor will be given over to this sale.

PACIFIC COLLEGE TO RAISE \$100,000

NEWBERG, Ore. — Pacific College is launching a campaign for an addition of \$100,000 to the endowment, the board having taken that action at a special session recently.

This campaign, following the completion of the new brick and stone building last year, is regarded as an indication of the new life that the college is experiencing. The attendance is larger this year than ever before and the proposed addition to the endowment will put the school in a position for a work that it has never before been able to do.

A year is being added to the academy course and with this advance the requirement for graduation becomes considerably in excess of the amount given in the requirements for the standard college.

MINING MEN SET CONVENTION DATE

SPOKANE, Wash. — At a meeting of the Spokane Mining Men's Club, which was held here recently, the dates for the first annual Northwest mining convention which will be held in Spokane were fixed for Feb. 15, 16 and 17.

The convention promises to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in the West. Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia will be represented and a number of the towns will bring bands to Spokane during the convention. Secretary Maclean of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, who was a guest at the meeting today, assured the mining men that the chamber will do everything possible to make the convention a big success.

START BANK FOR DU PONT WORKERS

WILMINGTON, Del. — Announcement has been made by the Du Pont Powder Company of the inauguration of a savings department for its employees throughout the country. Interest will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The plan will go into effect at once.

made in the application of the turbine to vessels of under 16 knots speed, and as these cargo vessels comprise two-thirds of the shipping of the world the advance is an important one. This development has been effected by the use of reduction gearing. It is interesting to note that gearing was much used at one time. Formerly the speed at which a reciprocating engine worked was not as high as the speed at which a propeller must run. Wooden gearing was used and apparently worked very well. The steel helical gearing is of course quite different from this. The gearing is almost noiseless, making, as the lecturer said, scarcely more noise than the fan in a room of a hotel.

The turbines of the Vespaian make 1400 revolutions and the screw shaft 70 per minute. One of the great difficulties in cargo boats has been the racing of the propellers in a heavy sea. As the vessel rolls the propellers are lifted out of the water, their speed of revolution is rapidly accelerated, and they are then plunged into the sea again. The result is often a broken propeller.

The angular momentum of turbines is about 50 per cent greater than that of reciprocating engines and consequently the acceleration of the propellers is much slower and even in the heaviest weather no racing occurs. This helical gearing has also been used on land with good results, and it has probably a large field before it.

HARVARD CLUBS AT SPRINGFIELD ON CONCERT TOUR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Harvard musical clubs gave a concert in the assembly hall of the high school here Friday night for the benefit of the high school crew. The hall was well filled to hear the first of a series of concerts the clubs will give on their itinerary, which includes Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Buffalo.

Those who form the clubs and participated in last night's concert were Russell Stiles of New York, D. N. Tweedy of Danbury, Conn.; F. J. Neale of Watertown, Conn.; A. F. Ticknell of Englewood, N. J.; C. W. Simms of Watertown; W. L. Ustick of St. Louis, D. W. Hanscom of Cambridge, T. L. Alcorn of Springfield, R. H. Allen of Fulton, N. J.; G. R. Bunker of Kansas City, T. W. Spellman of Brooklyn, F. E. Converse of Newton, F. R. Hancock of Cambridge, L. de J. Harvard of London, J. T. Marshall of Kansas City, W. B. Marquis of Rock Island, K. Hadden of New York, R. W. Laird of Brockton, K. W. Snyder of Kansas City, N. N. Tibbets of Lowell and I. N. Townsend of Newton.

TACOMA SECURES OCEAN DOCK SITE

OLYMPIA, Wash. — The state board of land commissioners, at a recent meeting approved the application of the city of Tacoma for the lease of two blocks of tideland property. This will provide the site for an ocean dock under city management and ownership, as planned by the council some months ago, when it authorized Mayor Seymour to enter into negotiations with the state and with L. D. Lay for the lease of the site agreed upon.

It is planned ultimately to erect probably a modern ocean dock, although in the first instance a temporary building may be constructed, which will give the city an income until such time as the permanent dock can be built.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK — No dissenting voice was raised by property holders of Manhattan or Queens Thursday afternoon to the proposition to spend about \$1,625,000 for property in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second and Third avenues and spend an additional sum for improvements in laying out a plaza as an approach to the Queensborough bridge in this borough, making a total expenditure of \$2,500,000. The hearing was held before a special committee of the board of estimate in the city hall. The special committee consisted of Comptroller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny of Manhattan and Borough President Connolly of Queens.

MEMORIAL TOWER FOR EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The Panama-Pacific exposition directors have decided to erect a memorial tower as one of the features of the exposition. It will be 850 feet high. Plans have been accepted. The structure will cost \$1,500,000 and will be built by private capital. It will revert to the city at the end of the fair. The base is to be 282 feet square and 120 feet high. The shaft will be 85 feet square and 730 feet high, making the total height of the structure 850 feet. The tower will be of steel construction and the exterior will be of terra cotta or marble.

U. S. HAGUE ENVOY SAYS SENATE SHOULD FAVOR PEACE PACTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Samuel J. Elder, a Boston lawyer, and U. S. commissioner to The Hague in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, spoke Friday night before the Men's Club in the Augusta house. William P. Whitehouse, chief justice of the Maine supreme court was toastmaster, and among the guests of honor were Associate Justices Cornish, Spear, King, Bird, Hanson and Haley, Judge Fred Emery Beane of the superior court of Kennebec county and former Judge Oliver G. Hall. Mr. Elder argued for the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France by the Senate.

"You can't force nations into war if they have a year to cool off," he said.

He discussed the peace awards by commissions to which the United States has been a party. He asserted the nations are approaching a time when they may arbitrate questions of the highest import.

Continuing, he said:
During the past century several hundred arbitrations took place, to 36 of which the United States was a party. Matters of great pith and moment, which either presaged immediate war or threatened to become sources of disagreement which in some moment of excitement or irritation might result in war, were amicably disposed of.

The heated feeling between Great Britain and the United States growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and 10 other privateers was allayed by the Geneva arbitration under the treaty of 1871. By the terms of that same treaty a provisional arrangement concerning the long mooted question of the fisheries was made, which resulted in the Halifax arbitration. The fur seal controversy in the Bering sea and the Alaskan boundary disagreement were likewise adjusted. In the early days the St. Croix river boundary and the north-eastern boundary questions were amicably dealt with.

Each of these arbitrations took place under the terms of a special treaty of arbitration concerning the precise matter. But following upon the signing of the Hague convention in 1907 and pursuant to its recommendations, treaties were made between most of the powers signatory thereto, the United States alone having made upwards of 30 such treaties.

Under these treaties the powers bind themselves to arbitrate questions of a legal nature, especially those concerning the interpretation of treaties, but exclude from their operation matters involving "vital interests" and "national honor." The vice of these exceptions is the vagueness of the language employed.

The discussions during two centuries of the possibility of arbitration had all recognized that nations would not bind themselves to arbitrate everything, and various forms had been suggested to cover the difficulty. The form agreed upon at The Hague was supposed to be elastic, and yet as elastic as the consensus of opinion warranted. The difficulty was that it was too elastic. What is national honor, and what are the vital interests of a nation?

In times of peace and good will no difficulty would result in their interpretation. Questions of boundary and of the citizens living within disputed territory were at one time supposed to be questions of the highest honor and the most vital interest. It has been said that more wars have resulted from disputed boundaries than from any other single cause, but it was found that they could be adjusted according to law and the interpretation of documents and treaties. The arbitrament of war settled nothing except the strength of the contending nations.

No clean-cut decision based upon the full weight of evidence has ever been made by any court than was made by the tribunal which settled the St. Croix river boundary. The settlement of the Alaska boundary was equally according to law and the reason of the thing, the chief justice of England uniting in the decision in favor of the United States.

Again, questions of national conduct were oftentimes of so sensitive a character that it was felt the national honor was involved. Lord John Russell in 1868 refused to arbitrate the question of the fitting out and escape from British ports of confederate privateers, because that was a matter which concerned the honor of her majesty's government and of that honor only her majesty's government could be the judge.

But in 1871 it was found possible to submit that question to the arbitration of a tribunal one member of which was an American and four members of which were non-nationals of Great Britain.

It is interesting to note that the settlement of the terms of that arbitration and the adjustment of the many mooted questions between Great Britain and the United States at the end of the civil war was the work of a joint high commission. Matters which the slow course of diplomacy had failed to adjust were dealt with successfully by five Englishmen and five Americans, men of the highest reputation and judicial temperament dealing with the questions in the interest of peace.

It was not felt then—I do not know that it was suggested then—that any affront to British or American diplomacy resulted, or that any affront to the Senate of the United States resulted from the appointment of this commission.

And so the fisheries arbitration, of which I am to speak more at length later, gave another and most significant example of the possibility of adjusting

questions involving national honor of the highest degree.

The United States contended that under the treaty of 1818 Great Britain had given to the inhabitants of the United States a servitude in the treaty waters of the North Atlantic and that neither Great Britain nor its colonies could pass any laws or make any regulations binding upon those inhabitants without the consent of the United States.

In other words, it was contended by the United States—and it was known to Great Britain that it would be contended by the United States—that British sovereignty in the treaty waters had been abrogated.

There is no matter of national honor of higher degree than the sovereignty of a nation within its own admitted jurisdiction, and yet Great Britain found it possible to arbitrate this question before a tribunal, one of whom was an American and four were non-national of Great Britain.

Thus, one by one questions involving national honor between nations have been arbitrated and the time made ripe for unrestricted arbitration. The law knows no exception to the questions which individuals and corporations, and even states, not only may but must arbitrate in the courts. It requires no eye of prophecy to see that nations have been rapidly approaching the time when they, too, would find that they might arbitrate questions of the highest import.

It was reserved for the United States to propose a further forward step. President Taft, a little over a year ago in a public speech, declared that he saw no reason why nations might not arbitrate all questions capable of adjustment according to law and equity. The word was taken up across the seas. In Parliament, in hundreds of meetings throughout Great Britain, in memorials from all classes of men, came responses to the President's speech, the result of which was the pending treaties of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France.

Instead of the previous exceptions, by these treaties it is provided that, "All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned, by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law and equity, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of Oct. 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral

tribunal, as shall be decided in each case by special agreement."

Article three provides that a joint high commission of inquiry, if either party requests, shall be constituted to determine whether any case which has arisen between the parties is justiciable within the meaning of the foregoing provision. In case all or all but one of the commission, which will be composed of three citizens of each nation, shall decide in the affirmative, then the difference is to be referred to arbitration.

Section one had further provided that: "The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof."

It is contended that the treaties, if adopted, would take from the Senate of the United States some portion of its constitutional prerogative. I do not propose to enter at length into the discussion of that question. The claim, so far as I am aware, rests upon the opinion of the majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations. The chairman of the committee, Senator Cullom, and Senator Root, lawyers of the highest eminence, do not agree with the majority, but believe that the treaties should be ratified as they stand, with the understanding that

"The treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

Senator Burton of the committee does not think that it is necessary to express even that understanding. The President of the United States, Secretary Knox, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, former Senator Edmunds, Prof. John Bassett Moore, Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, Senator Williams, Albert E. Pillsbury and many other jurists of the highest authority believe the treaties should be ratified as they stand. It can certainly be fairly claimed that the overwhelming weight of authority is in favor of the treaties.

The majority of the committee is not opposed to the treaties as a whole but believes that one paragraph in article three should be stricken out. The difference reduces itself almost to the point of triviality. The clause of the treaties which is brought in question is the one which provides that where all of the joint high commission or all but one agree and report that such difference is within the scope of article one, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty. The majority of the committee believes that this deprives the Senate of

Who I am

1. I am born of Mother Earth—my heart is of steel—my eyes are of glass—my limbs are of iron—my fingers are of brass.
2. I do brain work, but have no brain—I work fast, early and late and am too stupid to make a blunder.
3. You find me in every country, my voice rings out around the world.
4. I speak every language, tell the truth, and nothing but the truth.
5. When I speak, millions listen: (1) The Caucasians, (2) the Mongolians, (3) the Ethiopians, (4) the Malaysians, (5) the Indians.
6. I need no food, but live as long as metal endures.
7. I handle all kinds of money, (1) Gold, (2) Silver, (3) Nickel, (4) Copper, (5) Paper in all currencies.
8. I make unchangeable records of all I do.
9. I remove temptation, shorten the hours of labor and keep people correct.
10. I protect some and strengthen all.
11. I give hope to every one and make the world better.
12. I give (1) Publicity, (2) Protection, (3) Prosperity, (4) Profits, and (5) Peace of mind.
13. I cost but little and do so much. I am the cash register.

the right to determine the wisdom of the reference. The view of nearly every one else is that since the reference to arbitration must be "in accordance with the provisions of this treaty," and since the treaty provides that the special agreement for arbitration is to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate, all the powers and duties of the Senate are preserved.

It would certainly be most lamentable if upon any such disagreement as this the treaties should fail of ratification. The authority of the Senate was not impaired by the appointment of a joint high commission in 1871. Every intimation that we might be forced to arbitrate such questions as the Munroe doctrine, the tariff, Chinese immigration and the like is met by Senator Root's proposal which is not an amendment to the treaty but a declaration of our understanding of it incorporated in the vote of ratification. This has often been done.

It was done in ratifying the treaty for the fisheries arbitration. The Senate there declared that the use of the bay of Fundy and innocent passage of the gut of Canso were not to be drawn in issue in the arbitration.

To my mind there is no need even of this declaration. How can unwelcome immigration be forced upon us under a "claim of right" when it has been decided immemorably and is a part of international law that it is an inherent and inalienable attribute of sovereignty to restrict or prevent the immigration of any or all persons whomsoever?

How can the Munroe doctrine be called in question under "a claim of right" when the civilized world has acquiesced in it for 80 years?

How can the debts of the confederate states be reviewed under "differences hereafter arising?"

How can any question not susceptible of decision according to "the principles of law and equity" be forced upon us when two out of three of the American members of the commission must unite in the award?

It is absurd to say that foreigners may compose the whole commission when three of the six members are to be appointed by the United States.

Nor is there any danger that the Senate will be overawed or coerced by the award of an arbitration commission. It ought to be helped and guided by it. The great value of the commission is that it will certainly be composed of jurists of the highest eminence bound to "an impartial and conscientious investigation of any controversy between the parties." Its deliberations will be removed from the heat of yellow excitement, and from the dread of jingo vengeance. It will hear both sides, as nations on the verge of war never do. Its deliberations may be

postponed at the option of either party "until the expiration of a year," after the formal request for its organization.

You can't force nations into war if they have a year in which to cool off. You can't destroy men by the thousands and tens of thousands and turn industry into devastation, and brand white agony in women's faces if you have time to think, and learn the facts and hear the judgment of sound men.

"The present situation," he writes, "is that an indifferent prospect of obtaining the enfranchisement of 1,000,000 women under the conciliation bill may be exchanged for a good prospect of the enfranchisement of some 6,000,000 women by an amendment by a government bill, moved, if necessary, by a cabinet minister."

"As far as I can judge, a larger measure of union is already forthcoming for an amendment of this character than had yet been apparent in the case of the conciliation bill. Those of us who are united with regard to such an amendment have intended, as far as may be in our power, to advocate the cause of women's suffrage on these lines actively and publicly before the introduction of the bill next year. Some of us have already made engagements for that purpose."

But such scenes as had recently occurred, he said, alienated numbers of people who would otherwise be disposed to give a fair and favorable hearing to the movement, and, moreover, it could not be expected that people like himself, who were colleagues and friends of the prime minister could give active support to any movement while its supporters made him the object of such demonstrations.

PROFESSOR POUND A SPEAKER
Prof. Roscoe Pound of Harvard law school speaks on "Needed Legal Reforms" at the Twentieth Century Club's luncheon this afternoon at the clubhouse on Joy street.

The 1911 INDEX

Of World's Events
Will Appear in the
Monitor of Jan. 1, '12

IT WILL BE OF SERVICE
TO STUDENTS

The Index Sets
Forth Briefly and
Topically

The Good
News of
the Year

Orders Should Be
Placed Now to In-
sure Prompt De-
livery

The items of the
year's history that
are worth remem-
bering are given
in a very few lines,
arranged by date,
and by topic.

The Price of this
issue of the Mon-
itor will be

At. 2^c Copy



The
Home
Forum
Articles
On
Christian
Science

for the past
year will be
indexed by
title and by
date. You
can refer to
them readily
by means of
this Index.



Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Tell Your Friends of
This Opportunity

News of Interest to the Automobilists

ORIENTAL SETTING FOR MADISON SQUARE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Twelfth National Exhibit
in New York City Promises
to Be Wonderful Sight
Next Month

OPENS JANUARY 6

NEW YORK—Beneath a huge, rich, crimson and gold canopy weighing no less than three tons, the Madison square garden twelfth national automobile show will open Saturday, Jan. 6, and continue for two weeks. This great canopy or inverted Oriental rug which will attract the spectators' eyes immediately has a lattice-like center panel measuring 200 by 100 feet and fringing it are 24 other smaller panels, required to cover the garden's iron girders stretching across the ceiling of the structure. Artisans weaving, drying and painting this gigantic rug have been working on it for 10 months and are rushing to complete it.

Next Monday workmen will begin activities in preparing the garden itself. Hundreds of artisans have been at work on the decorative properties for months. More than 200 tons of steel and 1,000,000 feet of lumber are to be used in reconstructing the building. The two monster elevators which were successfully used at the last show will again be put into service to hoist the exhibits to the balconies.

An attempt has been made by the committee in charge of the show to remove or conceal the familiar lines of the amphitheater's interior by converting it into a definite picture, which itself becomes the frame for the exhibits. While the work of doing this becomes more difficult each year, the genius of those to whom it falls seems to rise to the occasion. For the show of 1912 cars the pictorial idea is that of a mammoth oriental garden. The color scheme is crimson and gold with smattering here and there of other tints.

The exhibition spaces on the main floor, elevated platform and balcony will be carpeted with a specially woven fabric of green hue. Entering from the foyer the visitor will be confronted by a large fountain casting up sparkling streams of water. Back of this, in the center, is a statue representing the "era of motors." The splashing water from the fountain will be electrically radiant, made so by iridescent, hidden electric bulbs. Half a dozen bay trees are arranged in the front of the fountain. Beyond this fountain will extend the main car display space.

The plan of having the elevated platform and balcony above the arena boxes to project over the main floor and the scheme of covering the high rear seats so as to make a sort of mezzanine floor will be repeated this season. For the edges of the elevated platform and balcony special railings have been designed, which, like the stairways, standards and decorative borders will be finished in gold.

Along both sides of the arena will be boxes or loges similar to those of the horse show, seating 1200 people. Extending about the arena, towering to the dome, will be a number of ornate, impressive steel columns, which add much to the statelyness of the whole effect. These columns support the balconies.

SELF-STARTING VELIE CAR HAS A GOOD RECORD

Absolute service and satisfaction is being given by all Velie self-starters which are standard equipment in the 1912 Velie pleasure and commercial cars according to the statement of H. D. Bornstein of the Velie Boston branch. After the most rigorous tests, under all conditions and with temperatures varying from zero to 100, the Velie self-starters give perfect results.

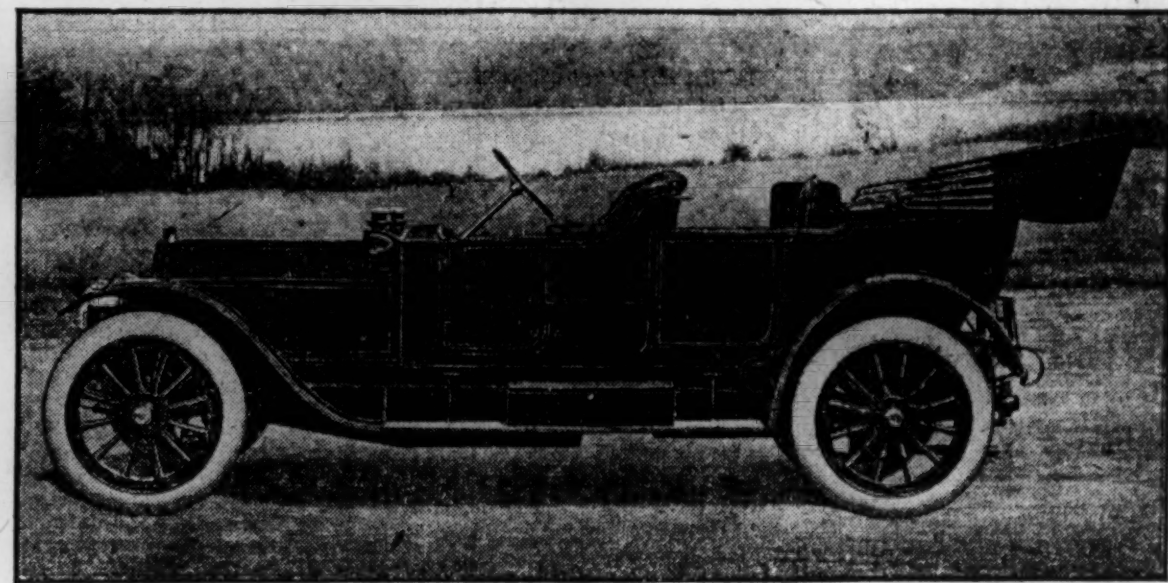
"We have found that the addition of a self-starter is one of the most essential refinements of the 1912 season," said Mr. Bornstein. "We have found, after all sorts of tests, that all Velie cars will start readily with the new Prestolite start which the Velie company have adopted for 1912. When the last carloads of five-passenger 1912 cars were unloaded at the Back Bay freight yards every one of the Velie cars started from the button after the cold trip from Moline, Ill., to Boston.

"The simplicity and ease of operating this self-starter appeals to all motorists. The system is operated by a small pump on the dash of the car. By pressing this pump once or twice and pushing the button on the switch the car starts at once. There is an addition to the 1912 Velie, a second self-starter through the Atwater Kent system."

HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY CO.
105 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St. Tel. N. B. 10.
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield
REPAIRING.
BLACK NICKELING A SPECIALTY

New and Second-Hand Tires
REPAIRING
Highest Cash Prices for Old Tires and Tubes
GEORGE E. CARL, 35 Dundee St., Boston
Tel. U. B. 2788-M.

FIAT ADDS SIX-CYLINDER MODEL



HANDSOME NEW 50-HORSEPOWER SIX-CYLINDER TOURING CAR FOR 1912

In addition to the popular 35-horsepower four-cylinder model Fiat which has been so successful and a number of which have been sold in Boston as well as other parts of the country the F. I. A. T. company makes announcement of a 50-horsepower six-cylinder with a monobloc motor which has been added to their line. This company now builds monobloc motors which range from 20 to 300 horsepower.

In design and construction these motors are among the simplest and most advanced now produced especially the six-cylinder.

The design of the 50-horsepower six-cylinder will not be unlike the four-

cylinder. The engine of Monobloc design has all of the valves on one side of the motor and are entirely enclosed. Both intake and exhaust manifolds are contained in the motor casting and are water-jacketed and insure positive cooling and even carburetion.

The cylinder bore is 4-5 inches and the stroke 6 inches. The crank shaft is supported by four bearings of special Fiat ball-bearing design for perfect lubrication and long wear. Pump and magnets are located in front of the motor and are driven by a shaft which runs across the front of the motor. In the two-to-one case only two timing gears are used, of helical design. The oil res-

ervoir is contained in the motor base and is positive force feed to all motor parts requiring lubrication.

The carburetor is special Fiat double jet, designed for great latitude and flexibility and is carefully adjusted for all speeds. The transmission has four speeds forward and one reverse. All gears and shafts are made of crucible chrome nickel alloy, oil tempered steel. The clutch is a multiple disc running in oil, all parts enclosed, is positive and very smooth in operation. The wheel base of this car will be 135 inches, weight 4300 pounds. The Boston branch expects to have a six-cylinder car on exhibition the first of the year.

PROVIDENCE TO HAVE AUTO SHOW IN STATE ARMORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A particularly attractive decorative scheme has been worked out for the interior of the state armory here during the week of the automobile show to be given by the Rhode Island Licensed Automobile Dealers Association Jan. 22-27, inclusive. The exhibition, which is the first in three years within the state, promises to be a record breaker.

All of the exhibition space has been rented, and the latest productions of the factories will be displayed in an attractive setting. Some of the usual feature days of automobile shows will be arranged at the coming display, but in addition, the military men will be given a special date at which uniforms are expected to be worn.

A total exhibition space of 50,000 square feet has been rented by the management. The accessory department has been limited somewhat by the lack of room in the armory, and because of the fact that there are no balconies for their accommodation. Twenty-five manufacturers of accessories have been assigned spaces, however. No more can be accommodated except in small corners tucked here and there, about the hall.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Dec. 23.....From 4:35 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 24.....From 4:40 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 25.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 26.....From 4:50 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 27.....From 4:55 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 28.....From 5:00 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 29.....From 5:05 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 30.....From 5:10 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.

GERMAN ROAD RUN FOR SMALL CARS

Dropping the plans for running the Prince Henry tour in 1912 left the way open in Germany for the substitution of an international reliability tour for small cars of from five to eight horsepower, to be held on May 12-15, 1912, over a total distance of a little more than 1200 kilometers, or 750 miles.

The tour, which is to be held under the auspices of the Kaiserlicher Automobil Club and the Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil Club, will start from Berlin via Mittenwalde, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Schwiebus, Neustadt and Posen, where the first night stop will be made; distance, 296 km. On the second day the route will again go through Neustadt and Schwiebus, but will then turn south to Greinberg, Luben and Breslau, where the second night will be passed; distance of the second leg, 302 km. The third day a trip through the mountains of Silesia, over 315 km, will occupy the attention of the tourists, during which the cities of Glatz, Neisse, Oppeln, Brieg and Ohlau will be visited. The fourth and last day the motorists will be required to cover the 281 kilometers between Breslau and Dresden, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, touching Freiburg, Goerlitz and Bautzen.

WATERPROOF LAMP COVERS

Waterproof covers for the lamp equipment are of great value while touring. In addition to reducing the amount of work necessary to keep the lamps looking well—particularly those which are wholly or partly enameled—the covers protect them from many scratches and dents.

ONE HALF HORSE- POWER IS USED IN CRANKING MOTOR

To the average individual who has had occasion to "spin" his motor when starting, and has not found it quite so easy as it might be, knowledge that he has expended considerably more than one half horsepower in energy may come as a surprise, says a writer in the Motor World.

It has acted on his own initiative, or at the proposal of others, and has opened the cylinder relief cocks, ostensibly to make his work easier, he has actually made matters worse, for the energy then expended is considerably more, probably over the one-horsepower mark. All of this has been proven in a series of experiments made in the technical laboratory of the Automobile Club of America.

Aside from being instructive in that they should go far toward settling once and for all the question as to whether it is easier to crank a motor with the pet cocks open than it is with them closed, the tests are interesting because they serve to indicate the actual amount of work which must be done by the various self-starting devices in use. The motor tested was of the four-cylinder four-cycle type with cylinders measuring 3.9-16 inches bore and 4 1/2 inches stroke. It requires 22,000 foot-pounds a minute to revolve the crankshaft 200 times in one minute with the pet cocks closed and nearly 29,000 foot-pounds a minute with the pet cocks open. The principal reason that more power is required with the pet cocks open is that the effect of compression in storing energy is lost.

MANY AUTO MAKERS ARE EQUIPPING CARS WITH SELF-STARTERS

Seems Sure to Be One of
Most Radical Innovations
for Next Season Says
Trade Journal

DIFFERENT TYPES

Necessity for getting into the street and starting the motor by cranking has always been recognized as one of the crudities, but by many was considered as a necessary evil, says the Cycle and Automobile Trade Journal.

Hand cranking and changing of automobile tires are two of the features which seem hardest to eliminate. Quick detachable, demountable and remountable rims made tire changing very much more simple. It is hoped that we have now been freed from the other objectionable feature.

Certain manufacturers several years ago incorporated as a part of their cars a device which makes the use of the crank unnecessary except in very rare instances. Others have been working on the problem of a suitable engine starter for several years, but apparently had not yet succeeded in perfecting suitable mechanism, or felt that the additional expense should be withheld until public demand made the self-starter a necessity; thus, engine starting devices have gradually been perfected and several successful ones marketed by individual manufacturers, these devices even being installed on the cars by the owners themselves.

For 1912, however, the manufacturers are putting on engine starters, even though they purchase same in the open market, while others have now perfected their own means for this end. This is bound to be one of the most radical innovations for the coming season, and it is safe to say that in time all the higher grade machines will be so equipped. In fact, buyers are already demanding cars so equipped and the maker who does not in a reasonable time provide for this demand will inevitably find his sales dropping off.

In looking over the methods now employed, it is noticeable that the mechanism is still more complicated than one would desire, and apparently there is yet considerable scope for the inventive genius to further simplify engine starting devices.

These starters may be divided as follows, into six classes according to the methods employed: Electrical, acetylene gas, air, springs, devices for producing an explosive mixture of gasoline and pumping the same into the cylinder to be fired, and levers or pedals, which really constitute a method of cranking, but from the seat.

Of these, the first three at the present time seem to predominate, although some very successful spring starting devices have been in common use among owners for several years. Not as many of the hand starting mechanisms from the seat are employed, and there seem to be very few of the starters perfected which inject an explosive mixture of gasoline into the proper cylinders.

DETECTING "KNOCK" IN BEARINGS

Natural wear generally accounts for any knock in the main bearings, but it may also be due to the crank shaft being out of true or sprung. This causes undue wear again, an oil pipe may be blocked up with dirt so the bearing melts; or like the big end, the bearing may have been fitted too tightly. If the looseness is abnormal the knocking may be heard by rapidly accelerating the speed of the engine when running light, when a distinct thumping will be noticed.

WHEN THE PISTON KNOCKS

After an engine has been overhauled again and again it sometimes happens that the piston is brought close enough to the crank case to induce a knocking when the engine is running. This may be stopped by turning off a little metal from the bottom of the piston.



Easily Handled in Traffic or Storm

Women enjoy driving an electric as graceful and as easily handled as the Baker. The standard coupe weighs several hundred pounds less than any other equal powered electric. Consider what this difference means in the saving of power, in mileage radius, in the service of your batteries. The unusual strength of the Baker is the result of years of engineering refinement; no heavier car is as strong.

A. F. NEALE

Boston Distributor

21 Motor Mart

The Baker Motor-Vehicle Company
Manufacturers CLEVELAND, OHIO

AUTO FIXTURES

Dec. 23-26—Los Angeles, Cal., track races, motorcade.
Dec. 26-Jan. 6—Buffalo, N. Y., annual show, twenty-fourth Regiment Armory, Buffalo Automobile Trade Association.
Jan. 2-11—New York city, Hotel Astor, Importers' Salon.
Jan. 6-12—New York city, Madison Square Garden, twelfth annual show, pleasure car division, Automobile Board of Trade.
Jan. 6-29—New York city, Madison Square Garden, annual show, motor and accessory manufacturers.
Jan. 10-17—New York city, Grand Central Palace, twelfth annual show, National Association of Automobile Manufacturers; also motor and accessory manufacturers.
Jan. 12-27—Philadelphia, annual show, First and Third Regiment Armories, Philadelphia Automobile Trade Association.
Jan. 15-20—New York city, Madison Square Garden, twelfth annual show, commercial division, Automobile Board of Trade.
Jan. 15-19—Milwaukee, Wis., Auditorium, fourth annual show, Milwaukee Automobile Dealers Association.
Jan. 18-20—New York city, annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers.
Jan. 22-27—Detroit, Mich., Wayne Gardens, eleventh annual show, Detroit Automobile Dealers Association.
Jan. 22-27—Providence, R. I., Providence state armory, Rhode Island Licensed Automobile Dealers Association, automobile and accessories show.
Jan. 27-Feb. 10—Chicago, Coliseum, eleventh annual automobile show under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, pleasure cars, first week, Commercial vehicles, second week.
Jan. 27-Feb. 10—Pittsburgh, Pa., sixth annual show, Automobile Dealers Association of Pittsburgh, Inc., Pleasure cars, first week, Commercial vehicles, second week.
Jan. 29-Feb. 3—Scranton, Pa., Thirtieth regiment armory, second annual show.
Feb. 11-17—Grand Rapids, Mich., third annual show.
Feb. 12-21—Minneapolis, Minn., National Guard armory and Coliseum, annual automobile show, Minneapolis Automobile Show Association.
Feb. 18-24—Omaha, Neb., seventh annual show, Auditorium, Omaha Automobile Show Association.
Feb. 19-24—Hartford, Conn., annual show, Automobile Club of Hartford, state armory.
Feb. 20-24—Rinconation, N. Y., state armory, third annual show, Automobile Dealers Association.
Feb. 21-28—Toronto, Ont., annual show, Toronto Automobile Trade Association.
March 1-4—Denver, Col., Auditorium, annual show.
Week Feb. 22—Cincinnati, O., annual show, Cincinnati Automobile Dealers Association.
Feb. 24-March 2—Brooklyn, N. Y., Twenty-third regiment armory, annual show, Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers Association.
Feb. 26-March 2—Elmira, N. Y., second annual show, Elmira Automobile Club.
March 2-9—Boston, Mass., tenth annual show, Boston Automobile Dealers Association, Inc.
April 6-13—Ottawa, Ont., Howick hall, annual show, Ottawa Valley Motor Car Association.

H. C. STUTZ SAYS AMERICAN CARS EQUAL FOREIGN

H. C. Stutz, the noted automobile designer and engineer, has just returned from Europe, where he visited all the largest automobile plants, and he is satisfied that the American car from the standpoint of construction is equally as good if not better than the vehicle being turned out by European manufacturers. This is rather an extraordinary statement, because heretofore it has been generally conceded that the European make of car is far ahead of anything turned out on this side. But the statement made by Mr. Stutz will carry weight.

"It is true that the European cars have many features that are not contained in our types, but on the whole I think the mechanical construction of the Yankee car cannot be excelled," said Mr. Stutz. "While in Europe I visited the most important plants and carried away with me many good ideas looking towards comfort and luxury which I hope to incorporate in some of my later models. The European is ahead of us in body construction and they have the faculty of bringing out all the grace and beauty there are in the lines of a car. Of course this is all pleasant to the eye but I am convinced that the chassis of the Stutz and other standard American cars is the equal of the best cars made on the other side."

Harry Stutz has been furnishing to the automobile industry sensation after sensation ever since he became associated with the business 15 years ago. Less than a year ago he built the first car that now bears his name. He entered it in the international sweepstakes race at Indianapolis Speedway Memorial day, and the car traveled 500 miles in 442 minutes without a single mechanical adjustment, and the only stops were for gas. This was regarded as an extraordinary performance because of the fact that the car in the race was the first and only car that he built. M. F. Chase of the Empire Motor Car Company, 121 Massachusetts avenue, took on the agency in this city; and although his first car was delivered to him less than two months ago, there are now a score or more of these sporty looking cars whirling about the city streets.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The usual annual banquet of the Motor and Accessories Manufacturers, Inc., will take place Jan. 9. The annual meeting and election of officers will take place the previous day. Both the meeting and the banquet will be held at the Waldorf, New York.

Dec. 1, 1911, there were 6417 motor vehicles in the state of Oregon, which includes 410 motorcycles, 40 electric, 235 trucks, 41 delivery wagons, 31 taxicabs and 5600 autos of various kinds registered with the secretary of state. Multnomah county leads with a registration of 3208.

Plans have been made by the American Locomotive Company to exhibit Alco trucks widely at the coming commercial vehicle shows. Manager of Sales Harry S. Houghton announces that space has been reserved at the leading shows of this country and Canada. The Alco will be displayed in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Scranton, Providence, Hartford, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal and Toronto.

The magnificence of the durbar at Delhi and the ceremonies connected with the crowning of King George V. and Queen Mary as sovereigns over India found the Ford model T car playing a very important part in every official function. Thirty of the Indian princes participated in the pageant—which was perhaps the most glittering in the history of the world—and rode in new Ford model T touring cars, which they received only a few days before the great celebration.

Finished in the brilliant green colors, typical of motor cars in the service of the New York police department, a 1912 Lozier Briarcliff car has just been delivered to Police Commissioner Rhine-

lander Waldo. Commissioner Waldo's Lozier is the sixteenth car of that make purchased by New York city for the use of various department heads. Former Police Commissioner Bingham and his

NEW ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR BIG AUTO BUILDERS



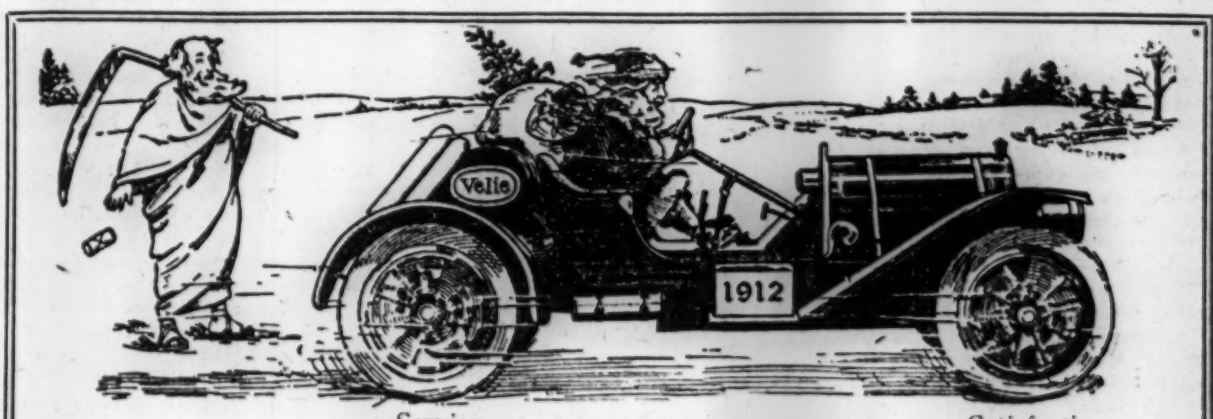
JAMES M. EVANS
Lozier Motor Company, Detroit

successors, Commissioners Baker and Waldo, have for the past five years been using one of the 60 horsepower, chain driven models turned out in 1907. This car will now be assigned to one of the deputy commissioners.

These are days of extreme strenuousness in the sales department of the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. One day last week visitors, representing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of business, were entertained. All were Premier representatives at various points of the country and some of them rank among the most prominent automobile dealers in the United States, while F. M. McFarland, the leading motor car dealer of Honolulu, was among the number. Premier cars will be shipped to Honolulu for distribution in the Hawaiian islands on a larger scale than ever.

The position of advertising manager of the Lozier Motor Company will be filled by J. M. Evans, the vacancy having been created by the appointment of C. A. Emise as sales manager to succeed F. C. Chandler, who has been appointed as general manager of the Lozier Motor Company. Mr. Evans is well and favorably known throughout the advertising fraternity, especially in connection with the automobile industry. He was educated in Oberlin College and the University of Chicago. He took up the duties of his new position Dec. 15, with headquarters at the Detroit offices of the Lozier Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING AND OVERHAULING
Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.
FRED W. SMITH
Tel. Tre. 460, 31-33 STANHOPE ST.



Service Satisfaction
The New England Branch
of the
Velie Motor Vehicle Company
wishes you
A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
62 MASS. AV.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. Near Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Symphony Hall.

Rooms single or en suite.
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors
ALSO OF
PLEASANT HOME
(Summer Season)
West Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Under New Management
Back Bay District, adjoining the R. & A. New York Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall.
200 ROOMS. 100 BATHS.
Single rooms \$1.50, with bath \$1.50-\$2.00.
Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.50-\$3.00.
Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the week or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its elegance, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
88 Boylston Street, Boston

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; room, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperance hotel.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL GREEN

PASADENA, CAL.

Largest American Plan
Hotel in California—“3 Mammoth Hotels in One.”
Pasadena, “the Crown City of the San Gabriel Valley,” has the most ideal warm winter climate with every outdoor attraction and sport. The Hotel Green is close to all historic places of interest and but twenty minutes ride from Los Angeles. Offers the tourist a hotel of luxury and solid comfort. Large rooms, sun porches, wide verandas, spacious grounds and mammoth roof gardens. Its cuisine is noted the world over. Beautiful colored illustrated booklet on request. Under management of DAVID B. FLYNN.

HOTEL ROSSLYN



HART & BROS.
OPPOSITE THE NEW
ROSSLYN HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL SUTTER

SUTTER AND KEARNEY STS.
A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men.
European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine (unexcelled). Prices Unparalleled. In the center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.
Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.
Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.
The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.
Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 72d STREET NEW YORK

Residential and Transient

THE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REDECORATED

The Majestic caters to the best clientele only, assuring perfection of service and the high standard of excellence in every department.

ALLEN AINSLIE, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Under associated management are the Hotel Lenox, Boston; Hotel Taft, New Haven, and Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK

REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED

REMODELLED and REFURNISHED ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

LAKEWOOD N. J. Located in the Pine Belt

A family hotel suitable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere. Booklet. E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.
NEW CLARION
Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 20 houses from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONNEY.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

Martha Washington New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 54th Street, Near 5th Ave.
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates, \$1.50 and Up
Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.
450 rooms with Telephone.
Baths free or each floor.
Fireproof.
European Plan

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel

Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. F. DUNN, Lessee

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California

HOTEL VENDOME

A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.

Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan. H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

NEW HOTEL PASADENA In the Land of Sunshine and Climate

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California
A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.
Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan. H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

NEW HOTEL PASADENA, Fair Oaks Ave. and Washington St., PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

GEORGE WILSON, President and Manager

HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh

Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests.

Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of

COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

SAN FRANCISCO

Write us for information regarding board, lodgings, apartments or houses, furnished or unfurnished; information free.

San Francisco Rental Bureau

MISS H. M. STEELE, MGR.

755 Phelan Building - San Francisco

THE MONITOR'S CLEAN ADVERTISING IS READ BY AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC

Granada Hotel San Francisco
Absolutely Fireproof
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.
Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
E. S. de WOLFE, Manager

Union Square Hotel
Best Location in San Francisco
COR. POST AND STOCKTON
Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theaters
RATES MODERATE CUISINE EXCELLENT

El Vavra Apartments
Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water; close to yet quiet as country home; private phones.
THOMAS STONE, Proprietor.
Pasadena, California

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

The New Hotel

in Saint Paul

The Saint Paul

Saint Paul, Minn.

40 Rooms, with bath, Single, \$2.00

80 Rooms, with bath, Single, \$2.50

80 Rooms, with bath, Single, \$3.00

50 Rooms, with bath, Single, \$3.50

40 Rooms, with bath, Single, \$4.00

10 Suites, Large Sample Rooms

No Court rooms in this hotel. European plan. Metropolitan Cuisine. For Special Arrangements address CHARLES G. ROTH, Resident Manager.

SEATTLE, WASH.
NEW
Washington Hotel
SUPERB LOCATION.
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON ANNE X
EUROPEAN
A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
The LINCOLN
European and American.
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS
FOURTH AND MADISON STS.
SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL VICTORIA
EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.

Garden Inn
Cor. Adams & Wabash. Second Floor.
Visitors to Chicago will find this lunch room very convenient, as it is in center of shopping district.

SOUTHERN
CORPUS BEACH HOTEL
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Daytona, Florida
THE BENNETT—THE OAKS
Open Dec. 1. 2 popular moderate priced homes like hotels; circulars. A. H. & E. Lane, props.

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Corpus Beach Hotel
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing and Automobileing. European Plan. Rates \$2.00 per day and upwards. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. J. W. T. Telephone, Portland 3728. Manager, Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.
A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF
Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE. Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS. The Headquarters of the Nation's Warships.
Specially weekly rates June to October.
Boo-lets at Marsters, 248 Washington St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 298 Wash. St. or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV

Saint-Simon, Duke and Scribe of Royal Doings, Won His Own Literary Fame
In Detracting From King's—His Dislike of Mme. Maintenon

ACCORDING to the English editor of an abridgment of the famous memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon, no severer blow was ever struck at a royal house than the publication of the 20 volumes of this remarkable commentary. If the memoirs had been suspected, while they were in process of writing, it is probable that there would have been one more mysterious political prisoner sent off from court at the mandate of the Grand Monarque.

As it was, Saint-Simon managed to keep his place of privilege in the court, there to ferret out the thousand and one tales of intrigue and petty strife for preference, mingled with facts more or less relevant to the student of history, which fill his piquant pages. No one dreamed what the sharp-tongued little duke was about, and he himself never seems to have suspected that he was to take an important place in the literary annals of his country and rank among the writers most read and most acclaimed by literateurs of a later day.

Saint-Simon wrote first for his own

amusement, making no doubt his often barbed written comment an outlet for his vexation over situations and persons that he dared not criticize openly. He resolved to keep his manuscripts absolutely secret and after his retirement from court spent years rewriting and arranging them. They were finally taken in charge by the government and put under lock and key. Occasionally some one was given a glimpse of them and before the French revolution a few excerpts were published anonymously, more or less patched up and garbled. Not until 1829 were the pages over which the self-constituted censor had toiled and smirked in private given to the world, and not until then, thinks Bayle St. John, did the world really know how shallow and vain, what a mere mesh of frippery and self-indulgence and pretentiousness, the court life under the great Louis really was.

But one reads Saint-Simon with reservations, and preferably in such an abridgement as Bayle St. John's three volumes. The plain animus of malice and envy, of selfish ambitions, with

which the little man wrote, made it impossible for him to see any one or anything except through the distorted lens of his own thought. One would be slow to believe that there was no more of true piety and fidelity, of high endeavor and pure affection, in all the glittering company of noble folk that make the brilliant pageant of his volumes than this scribe of his times discovered. One chooses to believe that Mme. de Maintenon disdained the busy-body courtier and that this is why he draws so cruel a caricature of one of her favorite ladies and shows herself always and only an intrigante wise enough to follow a different course than the frivolous favorites of whom the King had so soon grown tired. That her piety was anything but a clever pose, the one best suited to attract the King after his years of disillusionment, Saint-Simon cannot conceive. Perhaps he characterizes himself rather than Mme. de Maintenon in this opinion.

Rise of Saint-Simon Family

The father of Saint-Simon had been the younger son of an impoverished family who sent him to court as a page. He happened to please King Louis XIII, by contriving that in changing horses during the hunt the monarch, who loved the chase and was impatient of delay, need not step foot to ground. The King continued to ask for this favorite page until he was taken closer to the royal person, advanced to numerous high-sounding offices about the household, and at last was made a duke. After his retirement from the court he returned again to ask of Louis XIV, an army post for his son, and the son had the excellent fortune to accompany the splendid French army at the siege of Namur. Toward the close of this famous exploit a heavy rainfall threatened to turn everything to disaster and the army was fain to become its own commissary and carry each man for his crupper the necessary grain for man and beast. But the flower of the French nobility when asked to carry their share of fodder disdainfully refused, until Saint-Simon, heir of a dukedom—if not a very illustrious one—leaped from his horse, flung a flour sack across his saddle and set the example which perhaps saved the day; for we know that the force of an army is in proportion to the strength of its commissary department.

This deed brought the young man to the notice of the King and when he had finally succeeded to the dukedom on his own account it was easy for him to win his way to court favor. A thing which brought him into early prominence and nearly cost him his royal favor was his opposition to the attempt of Marshal Luxembourg to have revived the lapsed title of duke of Piney. The marshal had hunted out of obscurity the latest daughter of this house and married her, the better to forward his project. This dukedom was so old that it would give the upstart military man precedence over other dukes of Louis' court. Saint-Simon raised a hue and cry over the honor of his order and roused the other dukes to bring suit to prevent Luxembourg's preferment. But the marshal won his case and Saint-Simon was not long afterward called before the King and rebuked for his extreme sensitiveness on the point of rank.

Familiar With Versailles

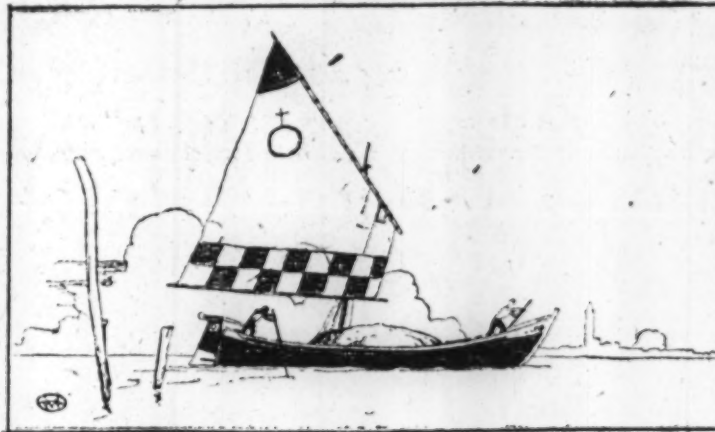
When Mme. la Duchesse de Saint-Simon was at last made lady in waiting to the Duchesse du Barry this brought the Saint-Simons to residence at Versailles, and it is during his intimate sojourn here that the duke of the lively pen made sure of his own posthumous fame, while bringing into question that of his royal patron. One finds in the volume of his fluent gossip at least one note of true feeling sound of sincere eulogy. This is an exceptional, however, as to call for specific mention. A picture which epitomizes Saint-Simon's thinking is his description of a splendid review of troops which the King was giving at Compeigne. The ladies and the King are at the top of a hill near an old rampart where the whole maneuver—a mock siege of the town—could be seen.

Troops at Compeigne

Saint-Simon says: "A spectacle of another sort that I could point 40 years hence as well as today, so strongly did it strike me, was that which from the summit of this rampart the King did give to all the troops below. Mme. de Maintenon faced the plain and the troops in her sedan chair, alone, between his three windows drawn up. On the left pole in front sat Mme. la Duchesse de Bourgogne, and on the same side in a semi-circle standing were Mme. la Duchesse, Mme. la Princesse de Conti and all the ladies, and behind them again many men. At the right window was the King, standing, and a little in the rear a semi-circle of the most distinguished men of the court. Every now and then the King stooped to speak with Mme. de Maintenon, to explain to her what she saw and the reason of each movement. Each time that he did so she was obliging enough to open the window four or five inches, but never half way; for I noticed particularly and I admit that I was more attentive to that spectacle than to that of the troops. Sometimes she opened it of her own accord to ask some question of him, but generally it was he who, without waiting for her, stooped down to instruct her of what was passing; and sometimes if she did not notice him he tapped at the glass to make her open it. He never spoke save to her, except when he gave a few brief orders, or just answered Mme. la Duchesse de Bourgogne, who wanted to make him

TESSERAÆ FROM VENICE

First Sight of Italian Resort Said to Be Disappointing—Expected to Become Progressive



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
One of the curious craft seen in Venice harbor

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD
(Special to the Monitor)

SOON after leaving Ferrara the sun became dimmed by a veil of fine mist that deepened towards Padua into a soft rainbank, dripping occasional spots of an indefinite way that might mean anything or nothing. The day was windless, and instead of lifting towards sunset, the mist settled down heavily brooding over the monotonous landscape in vague bands of bluish gray.

"Long flat mud-banks, almost on the water level stretched away as far as the straining eye could see, and beyond a wide strip of water lay a dim line of buildings punctuated by tall factory chimneys—solemnly smoking. We turned away somewhat disappointed."

This quotation from an old notebook reminds one that Venice, as Ruskin felt long ago, is wont to awaken a feeling of keen disappointment on the first sight of her. It seems at first as though one must go primed with the firm determination to close one's eyes and live in memories of Olympia and comic opera in order to retain any shred of his imaginary town. The place seems less real than its travesty in London, and much less like the Venice of one's dreams. And it is true that the show of glamour that Venice now makes for the Anglo-Saxon visitor is but the paltriest sham. It is almost incredible that a sane man can feel romantic in stuffing the over obese pigeons in front of St. Mark's church, and then proceed to assist in a gondola at the pathetic spectacle of St. George's lovely lake stained and marred by aniline-colored Bengal fires. But that is not Venice. It is

merely a nightmare that ignorance has manufactured for itself about a town that has not been helped by persistent booming.

After all every town is unique. We can all claim a share of the moon, and if Venice streets are paved with stars other places know paths among trees where the nightingale sings. No town can trade alone upon moonlight and remain healthy.

We have the right now to expect Venice to shake off this stupor of sentimentality, for which the visitor is entirely responsible, and take her place as a progressive modern town. Indeed there are signs that this is already coming about. The lace and mosaic industries when they are asked to supply worthier needs than those of cheap souvenirs, are crafts that will remain thriving long after the Venetians have seen the error of dotting their lovely home with unsightly factories and furnace vents that must ruin what remains of her past splendor.

These old palaces must eventually go, but there is no reason at all why the buildings raised in their place should not be as lovely in their way and much more convenient.

One of the most alive places in Venice is the harbor, and this has a definite connection with the history and traditions of the city. Ships and those who go down to the sea in them are perennially interesting and wholesome. Venice owed her existence originally to the friendly sea, she owed her prosperity to it, it is still the living heart of her and it may be that her rejuvenation will come about quite naturally in the same way.

WESTERN APPLES ARE THRIVING ON EASTERN FARMS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri "Big Red Apple" is now to reclaim the abandoned farms of New England, according to W. H. Stark, a Louisiana, Mo., fruit grower, who addressed the meeting of the Western Nurserymen's Association here Thursday.

"Thousands of dozens of seedling apple trees are being shipped from Missouri to Maine and Connecticut, also to New York and North Carolina," Mr. Stark said.

"Many thousands of acres which went back to the state because the thrifty Yankee farmer could not make enough by cultivating them have been repurchased and set in this fruit. These seedlings have proved to be the only ones that will thrive on the land of the worn-out farms."

PART OF WHARF AT BALBOA DONE

BALBOA, C. Z.—The laying of concrete for the superstructure of the lumber wharf here is under way and the first panel at the west end is now completed. Each panel is to be the full width of the wharf, 55 feet, and extend 30 feet along the axis. The 50 concrete caissons on which the wharf is to rest have been set in a double row at intervals of 30 feet; a panel is so constructed that its transverse central axis lies directly across the two caissons and the junctures are midway between the sets.

When Mme. la Duchesse de Saint-Simon was at last made lady in waiting to the Duchesse du Barry this brought the Saint-Simons to residence at Versailles, and it is during his intimate sojourn here that the duke of the lively pen made sure of his own posthumous fame, while bringing into question that of his royal patron. One finds in the volume of his fluent gossip at least one note of true feeling sound of sincere eulogy. This is an exceptional, however, as to call for specific mention. A picture which epitomizes Saint-Simon's thinking is his description of a splendid review of troops which the King was giving at Compeigne. The ladies and the King are at the top of a hill near an old rampart where the whole maneuver—a mock siege of the town—could be seen.

Troops at Compeigne

Saint-Simon says: "A spectacle of another sort that I could point 40 years hence as well as today, so strongly did it strike me, was that which from the summit of this rampart the King did give to all the troops below. Mme. de Maintenon faced the plain and the troops in her sedan chair, alone, between his three windows drawn up. On the left pole in front sat Mme. la Duchesse de Bourgogne, and on the same side in a semi-circle standing were Mme. la Duchesse, Mme. la Princesse de Conti and all the ladies, and behind them again many men. At the right window was the King, standing, and a little in the rear a semi-circle of the most distinguished men of the court. Every now and then the King stooped to speak with Mme. de Maintenon, to explain to her what she saw and the reason of each movement. Each time that he did so she was obliging enough to open the window four or five inches, but never half way; for I noticed particularly and I admit that I was more attentive to that spectacle than to that of the troops. Sometimes she opened it of her own accord to ask some question of him, but generally it was he who, without waiting for her, stooped down to instruct her of what was passing; and sometimes if she did not notice him he tapped at the glass to make her open it. He never spoke save to her, except when he gave a few brief orders, or just answered Mme. la Duchesse de Bourgogne, who wanted to make him

High Standards Today

Saint-Simon's powers of meticulous observation are well illustrated here, and the picture also shows in its further description of the questioning glances of the courtiers all about how envy of any one preferred by the royal master moved all those within the range of his favors. It is with great relief that one recalls that this hotbed of class privilege and pride no longer exists for the French and that in every land the breadth and various interest of life outside court influence now offers opportunities for every one who cares to make them without fawning at the foot of King, prince or lord. Saint-Simon has rendered a service to all the world of today if only by establishing the contrast between the cruel, selfish heart of supposedly gentle folks of his day and the humaner recognition of brotherhood which is gaining ground on earth today.

RICHARD STRAUSS FESTIVAL PROVES TO BE BIG SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Richard Strauss festival has proved a very great success. Splendid performances of Strauss' principal works, under his masterly direction, have been given, proving once more his extraordinary gifts.

There were in all three concerts, at which, besides the orchestral works, some of the larger vocal compositions were given. A song recital was also most thoroughly appreciated, the singers, Edith Walker and Frederic Brodersen, being accompanied by the composer, who proved himself ideal in that capacity.

The performances of the operas "Feuersnot," "Salome," "Elektra" and "Der Rosenkavalier" were also remarkably good. All the artists were chosen from different operas in Germany, and were equally competent for their respective roles. Miss Edith Walker, especially, who sang Salome and the Elektra, made a very considerable impression.

The Residentie Orkest of The Hague was the orchestra used throughout the whole series of concerts and operas, and Strauss, in a letter to its director, expressed his satisfaction with its performance and his great pleasure in conducting the same. Until now, he wrote, no other orchestra has been willing to undertake the immense task of playing all his most difficult compositions in 10 days time.

SUGAR COMPANY PLANS PENSIONS

NEW YORK—At the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company will be called upon to approve a plan to provide pensions to the company's 7500 officers and employees. Directors of the company, it is announced, have worked out details of the plan, which include provisions for retiring employees after 30 years of service. An appropriation of \$300,000 is proposed as the nucleus of the pension fund.

No pension, under the proposed plan, will be less than \$20 a month and none will exceed \$5000 a year.

HAS MUNICIPAL LIBRARY PLAN

NEW YORK—Mr. Fosdick, commissioner of accounts, has submitted to the mayor a plan for establishing a municipal reference library in the city hall. There is a library there now, and there is a librarian who gets a good salary for looking after and cataloging the books, but for all useful purposes the library is valueless.

Instead of maintaining the library in its present useless form Mr. Fosdick proposes that it should be made the nucleus of a real municipal library to be conducted by the trustees of the New York public library.

PAPER LUMBER MADE CHEAPLY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"So nearly perfect is artificial lumber made from paper over forest conservation," says J. B. White, chairman of the executive committee of the national conservation congress.

He had just returned from a trip through eastern states. Much of his time there was spent investigating the manufacture of "lumber" from paper.

"A superior quality of artificial lumber can be manufactured cheaper than natural lumber can be grown," he said. "Taking 57 per cent waste paper, 22 per cent straw, 5 per cent jute and 16 per cent wood fiber, a ton of fiber board, one fourth inch thick, or 1100 feet of inch lumber can be produced."

TOWN PROPPED UP ON STILTS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The greater part of the suburb of Wilmington, on the harbor water front, near Los Angeles, is on stilts and will be for several months. It is expected that the props will be loosened about May 1. Wilmington at best has never been more than on sea level and some parts of it far below, and the town board decided to raise the city seven feet.

To do this it was necessary to raise all the buildings in the business section on four streets, prop them up on stilts and then draw the water and sand from beneath and replace it with seven feet of heavy soil.

A dredger which pulls out 10,000 cubic yards a day is at work and has a job of 1,200,000 cubic yards ahead of it.

The First Fast Steamer in 1912 For London—Paris—Bremen

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE

Sailing THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, at 10 A. M.

Barbarossa, Thursday, Jan. 11
George Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 23
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Tuesday, Feb. 6

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Mediterranean Saturday Sailings, 11 A. M.
S. S. BERLIN (new) JANUARY 20
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83 & 85 State St., Boston

AGWI LINES

To and Around Porto Rico

Plan to enjoy this wonderful trip to and around the "Island of Enchantment" on one of our big, swift steamers equipped with every ocean comfort. The steamer is your hotel during the entire tour of 16 days and the rate, \$10, covers every expense from New York to and around the island, touching at the principal ports and returning to New York. Send for illustrated booklets and further details.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.
General Office, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER OFFICE, 192 Washington St., Boston

Go This Winter to Havana

Cuba's capital and chief city is a place every American should see. The hotels are the best and offer a wide choice. Our 10-day cruise from New York gives you six days' ocean voyage and four days ashore. Sailings every Thursday and Saturday. Write for descriptive booklets.

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.

TRAVEL

West Indies

Five Delightful Cruises TO THE WEST INDIES PANAMA CANAL VENEZUELA AND BERMUDA

Leaving New York by the palatial Twin-Screw Steamers

S. S. Moltke	(12,500 tons)	Jan. 23, Feb. 20, 1918	\$150 and up
S. S. Hamburg	(11,000 tons)	Feb. 10, March 7, 1918	\$125 and up
S. S. Moltke	(12,500 tons)	March 26, 1918	\$85 and up

Every Luxury of Travel
Every Regime of Service Insured
Also cruises to the Orient, South America, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
601 Baylston St., Boston, Mass.

A NEW CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES ON THE NEW STEAMSHIP OF THE RED CROSS LINE

19 DAYS Jan'y 27th to \$100.00 UP

TO NASSAU, HAVANA, KINGSTON AND COLON

For the first time you may cruise among the West Indies in a limited time and moderate cost.

Electric fans in rooms and forced ventilation from deck. Sea sports, swimming pool, excellent cuisine, orchestra.

LIMIT OF 150 PASSENGERS IS SET AN EARLY BOOKING IS ADVISED.

Send for Handsome Booklet 13. BOWLING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y., or your local Tourist Agency.

TRAVEL

Travelers of Experience to

California

Invariably choose the San Francisco Overland Limited

Superbly equipped with extra roomy Pullman drawing room and private compartment sleeping cars with individual electric berth lights, composite observation library cars with spacious parlor for ladies and children. A la carte dining service offers perfection in food and cooking. Everything that makes modern travel delightful is found on this palatial electric lighted train which leaves Chicago every evening at the year's end, p. m. Less than three days enroute.

The Best of Everything

Ticket Offices: Chicago and North Western Ry. J. E. Brittain, Gen'l Agent, 300 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. O. L. 208

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

Megantic, Jan. 23, noon, Feb. 20, Mar. 19
Bosston-Azores-Mediterranean.
Canopic, Feb. 3, 10 a. m. March 16

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool

One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool, \$36.
WHITFRIEDIAN Dec. 30, 1:30 P. M. DEYONIAN, Jan. 8
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

4 LIMITED TRAINS TO FLORIDA AND CUBA

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. Agt., 24 Washington St., Boston

HONOLULU, \$110

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP

The most delightful spot on entire world for your vacation. Delightful sea bathing at the famous beach of Waikiki. The splendid SS. Sierra (10,000 tons displacement) makes the round trip from San Francisco in 16 days. One can visit on a side trip the living volcano of Kilauea, which is tremendously active. Prompt attention to telegrams for berths. Sailings: Dec. 16, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, etc. Book now.

OCEANIC S. S. CO.
673 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WHITE STAR LINE

PANAMA CANAL

West Indies—South America

"LAURENTIC" CRUISES

Largest Steamer in the Trade

Jan. 20, Feb. 24 \$150 up—31 Days

RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT

WINTER PLEASURE VOYAGES

Including Largest British Mediterranean Cruise

"Adriatic" and "Cedric"

Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 6
Canopic, Feb. 3, Mar. 16
ASK FOR BOOKLET AND INFORMATION

WHITE STAR LINE
84 State St., Boston.

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

S. S. CARPATHIA

Sails December 28, 3 p. m.

LOW WINTER RATES IN EFFECT

Let. Fort Hill 4000 126 STATE ST.

JOY LINE

240 NEW YORK

Vis. Hall and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY

New Management—Improved Service

Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

LEADING HOTELS—FOREIGN

"FROM HOME TO HOME"

HOTEL ELYSIUM

QUIET, REFINED
814 C. Sykes, Manager

The Finest, Newest and most up-to-date Hotel in VANCOUVER, B. C.

European Plan All Outside Rooms

Hotel Alexandra

CALGARY, ALTA.

Just Opened—A Modern Up-to-Date Hotel.

140 Rooms } \$3.50 Up
48 With Bath }

AMERICAN PLAN

H. L. STEPHENS, Manager

London, England

Private Residential House in one of the best parts of London. Every comfort of a private home. MRS. ELLA C. WILTS-SHIRE, 39 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N. W. Telephone 4644 P. O. Hampstead. Telegrams and cables "Wiltella," London.

Very Attractive

Private home in Paris, France, 156 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois; Metro and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—both electricity, excellent table. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address L. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

Private Boarding House

WAVELEY, HAMILTON, BERMUDA

MRS. A. G. MONTAGU.

Princess Hotel, Bermuda

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

NOW OPEN. Accommodates 400. Outdoor life all winter. Beautiful drives, golf, riding, tennis, golf, yachting, sea bathing. FINE NEW SWIMMING POOL.

Only two days from New York by fast, luxurious steamers, sailing twice a week.

HOWE & TROUBEN, Hamilton, Bermuda

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CAFE DE PARIS

RESTAURANT FRANCAISE

12 Haviland St., Boston

Tel. 21042 B. R.

Christmas Dinner

Served from 12.30 to 7.30 p. m.

75c.

Music from 12.30 to 3.00, 5.30 to 7.30.

Reserve Tables Now.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED

THE THORNDIKE HOTEL

801 BOSTON STREET, OFF PUBLIC GARDEN

Ye Old English ROOM

SPECIAL MUSIC During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper

This Week and Sunday Reservations are now being made for the SPECIAL DINNERS on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S EVE and the NEW YEAR'S ILLUMINATION

Monday Eve., Jan. 1, 1918

Cann's Sea Food 228 Mass. Av.

Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Boiled Lobsters. Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."

A SPECIALTY

Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast. 60c

Delft Tea Room

429 BOYLSTON ST.

(Near Berkeley St.)

Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30.

TABLE D'HOUE DINNER, 50 CENTS.

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

109 Columbia St. and 303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE ROMA

Famous Italian Restaurant

Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service

221 South Wabash Avenue, (Bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

VAN VLACK CO.

332 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

One Minute from Huntington Ave.

ORDER COOKING ONLY

First Class in Every Respect. Prompt Service. Courtous Treatment.

MRS. LEARNED'S RESTAURANT

ALL HOME COOKING AND BAKING

870 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO.

THE KIMBALL CAFE

115 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO

This restaurant appeals to discriminating people. (Established 1894.)

The Pantry Lunch Club

Luncheon, 10:30 to 2. Supper, 4:30 to 7.

26 South Clark St., Second Floor, CHICAGO.

STATE CONFERENCE AT PHILADELPHIA TO BE HELD BY TEACHERS

(Continued from page one)

ert Shaw, superintendent of schools of Westmoreland county.

An address will then be made by F. W. Robbins of Lebanon, president of the association. The report of the educational council will be made by Dr. C. A. Herrick and a discussion will be led by R. B. Tietrick of Harrisburg.

The general session will be resumed at the same school in the evening when an address will be made by Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, and Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education, Massachusetts.

The program on Thursday morning will be opened by devotional exercises led by Dr. E. H. Delk of Philadelphia. Under the topic, "The Training of the Teacher," papers will be read by Dr. W. G. Chambers, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. J. George Becht, Carleton normal school, and Dr. S. E. Weber, dean of State College. Those who will take part in this discussion will be Dr. Arthur W. Holmes, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Edward Hynes, supervisor of high schools, Pittsburgh; Prof. W. S. Herzog, high school inspector, and Dr. Percy L. Hughes, Lehigh University.

Georgian to Speak

The program that evening will include a devotional exercise led by Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, and addresses by Dr. H. C. White, president of Georgia University; Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education, New Jersey; Dr. C. B. Connelley, Carnegie technical schools, Pittsburgh. The leaders in the discussion will be T. D. Senor, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Irene E. McDermott, Allegheny high school, Pittsburgh, and Miss Helen L. Johnson, Good Housekeeping Magazine, New York.

The general meeting is divided into departmental sessions. The department of city and borough superintendents will be held at the William Penn high school, with Charles S. Foss of Reading as presiding officer. Following an address by Mr. Foss there will be a discussion led by Thomas S. Cole of Chester and William G. Cleaver of Cheltenham. Charles A. Shaver of the state educational department of New York will speak on "The Test of Teaching," and this will be followed by a discussion in which Robert L. Burns of Philadelphia and J. W. Snyder of Slatington will participate.

On Wednesday the speakers will be J. W. Carr, superintendent of schools, Bayonne, N. J.; George Howell, superintendent, Scranton; T. B. Shank, superintendent, Jeannette; Dr. David Snedden, Boston; Clyde C. Green, superintendent, Beaver Falls, and P. M. Harbold, superintendent, Lancaster.

Thursday's program will include addresses by Henry Snyder, superintendent, Jersey City; H. J. Wightman, superintendent, Lower Merion; J. W. Adee, superintendent, Johnston.

The conference of the department of county superintendents also will be held in the William Penn high school, with J. J. Bevan of Carbon as presiding officer. After an address by Mr. Bevan on Wednesday papers will be read by G. B. Miller, superintendent, Lycoming county, and H. S. Putnam, superintendent, Bradford county. Thursday's program will include addresses by Samuel Hamilton, superintendent, Allegheny county and W. S. Hertzog, state high school inspector, Harrisburg.

Round Table Talk

The meetings of the high school department will be held in the Central high school, Albert H. Welles, Scranton, president. Robert Ellis Thompson, president of the Central high school, will make an address of welcome, and a response will be made by Charles S. Davis, superintendent, Steelton. Miss Enola B. Gine of the Wilkes Barre high school will speak on "Oral Expression."

In the afternoon of the same day a round table will be conducted with A. E. Kraybill in the chair. Addresses will be made by J. L. Eisenberg, Royersford; C. D. Kock, high school inspector. In a discussion on "What the Colleges are Doing for the Training of High School Teachers," the speakers will be Prof. George H. Hallett, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Charles B. Robertson, University of Pittsburgh; Prof. W. B. Owen, Lafayette College; Prof. E. W. Runkle, Pennsylvania State College.

Wednesday's speakers will be Miss Annie Jones, Technical High School, Scranton; C. B. Pennypacker, principal, York; Prof. N. C. Cameron, State Normal school, West Chester. Addresses on Thursday will be delivered by P. M. Bullard, principal, Williamsport; C. C. Heyle, principal West Philadelphia High school, and G. D. Robb, principal, Altoona.

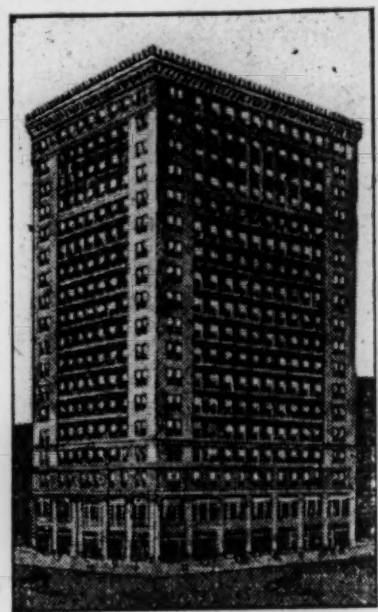
The College and Normal School Conference will be held in the Central high school. An address will be made by Prof. C. B. Robertson, University of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday and by Eugene A. Noble, president of Dickinson College, on Thursday.

Sessions of the graded school department will be held in the Girls Normal school. The program on Tuesday will include papers by Dr. Becht of the Clarion State Normal school; Miss Margaret T. Maguire, principal Wharton Combined school, Philadelphia; J. M. Coughlin, superintendent, Wilkes Barre. Those who will lead the discussion will be Prof. R. M. McNeal, state department public instruction; John W. Carr, superintendent, Bayonne, N. J., and J. J. Behn, district supervisor, Harrisburg.

Women on Program

Following a paper by R. B. Tietrick

WOODMEN'S NEW OFFICE BUILDING IS WELL UNDER WAY



NEW SKYSCRAPER IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb.—The structural steel for the Woodmen of the World skyscraper in the heart of the business district is nearing completion. The stone work and fireproofing are well under way.

The largest contract for tiling ever awarded in this city, amounting to approximately 40,000 square feet, has been awarded to a local firm.

The Italian renaissance style of architecture has been adopted and the design is being carried out in pink granite, brick and terra cotta, the building covers an area of 110 by 132 feet, and rising to a height of 242 feet, or 18 stories. An arrangement of prismatic glass will evenly distribute the light to every room. The Woodmen aim to make this structure the best equipped office building in the United States.

and Dr. Myron T. Scudder, principal of the Froebel Collegiate and Normal Institute, New York city there will be a discussion. This will be led by Mrs. Edwin C. Grace, president Home and School League, Philadelphia, and Miss Louise Stevens Bryant of the University of Pennsylvania. At this meeting an address will be made by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent public instruction, On Thursday talks will be given by Mrs. H. C. Gramatt of the University of Pittsburgh; W. G. Chambers, University of Chester; George Wheeler, associate superintendent, Philadelphia; and Dr. D. J. Walker, principal Bloomsburg State Normal School.

The ungraded school department conference will open on Wednesday in the lecture room of the girls normal school. The speakers of the first day will be Prof. J. L. Spiegel, principal of Hempfield township schools, Greensburg; R. B. Tietrick, Eli M. Rapp, superintendent Berks county; Miss Jane McCullough, Greenville, Cumberland county; J. Kelson Green, superintendent Cumberland county; A. G. C. Smith, superintendent Delaware county; George W. Moore, superintendent Chester county; J. H. Hoffmann, superintendent Bucks county; J. W. Sweeney, superintendent Elk county.

The program for Thursday includes addresses by Miss Emma Cloud, Leonard, Chester county; J. Horace Landis, Montgomery county; H. Milton Roth, superintendent Adams county; Prof. Amos Dougherty, Lewisville, Chester county; Daniel Fleisher, superintendent Lancaster county; Robert G. Shaw, superintendent Westmoreland county.

The child study round table will be held at the Central high school. The speaker on Wednesday will be Dr. Charles A. Wagner, West Chester normal school, and on Thursday Dr. Arthur Holmes, University of Pennsylvania.

On Manual Training

Among the speakers at the manual training round table, also to be held at the Central high school, will be C. F. Karlson, supervisor manual training, Cheltenham district; Bert M. Le Seur, instructor manual training, Pittsburgh; George S. Strohm, Girard College; Dr. A. E. Wagner, supervisory principal, Mauch Chunk, will speak on Thursday. The speakers on Friday will include James P. Haney, superintendent public schools, New York city; Henry W. Hertz, Central manual training school, Philadelphia; J. Frederick Hopkins, director Maryland Art Institute.

The nature study round table will be held at the Central high school. The speakers announced for Wednesday are Miss Emma Davis, Johnstown; Dr. Schmucker, West Chester normal school, and Miss Stella Nathan, supervisor of school gardens, Philadelphia.

A committee from the Teachers Club will meet the women delegates at the railroad stations and a similar service will be performed for the men by members of the Schoolmen's Club. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Walton.

BACK AFTER WALK OF 34,200 MILES

NEW YORK—Capt. H. M. Seaton of Chicago arrived Thursday on the steamship Philadelphia of the American line, from Southampton, having walked 34,200 miles and visited every country of the globe. He left New York on April 9, 1908, and from there to the Pacific coast walked 5483 miles, at an average rate of 46 miles a day.

He walked the entire length of Africa, from Cape Town to Cairo. During the entire time he gained a livelihood by lecturing on the natural resources of the lands he visited, and at no time did he ever take a conveyance, except to cross water.

TURKISH-ITALIAN WAR PROCEDURE REVIEWED BY A BRITISH OFFICER

(Continued from page one)

again in a position to assume the offensive.

The garrisoning of Tripoli for a force of 1800 marines for a whole week prior to the arrival of the first troop transports, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been a very hazardous proceeding, for it must be remembered that the guns of the fleet could render no assistance in the case of an attack on the southeast of the town. The failure of the Turks to take advantage of their temporary superiority in numbers can only be ascribed to apathy in the leadership. This view is confirmed by the fact that the Turkish commander was shortly afterwards superseded, and his place taken by the energetic Nischat Bey.

In the first stage of the war (Sept. 29 to Oct. 1), the overwhelming superiority of the Italian navy made their task comparatively easy one. The only serious danger to be anticipated was from some Turkish torpedo craft lying in harbors on the Albanian coast, whence they might strike at the Italian convoys between Sicily and the African coast. This danger—such as it was—was soon disposed of by the duke of the Abruzzi, commanding the independent division. Within a week the enemy's torpedo boats were either sunk or blockaded in their harbors. Meanwhile, the first squadron, under Admiral Aubry, was cruising off the coast of Cyrenaica, and had seized (Oct. 4) the important harbor of Marsa Tabruk, near the Egyptian frontier. Off Tripoli itself, the second squadron and the training division (seven battleships and three cruisers) had established a close blockade, and on Oct. 4, after a two days bombardment of its obsolete coast forts, the town of Tripoli was occupied by a naval brigade of 1800 men. The Turkish garrison, 2800 strong, had withdrawn inland two days previously, part to Zan-zur, along the coast west of Tripoli, the main body to Ain Zara, southeast of the town. By Oct. 9, the transport of the expedition was ready to begin.

"Limited Objective"

In considering this part of the operations, it must be remembered that the war was essentially one with a "limited objective," limited both by physical and political causes. The Italians were not seeking, as is usual in the case of war between modern states, the complete overthrow of their adversary. The command of the sea, and the absence of any contiguous frontiers, insured them against an attack by Turkey; while the power was deterred by the pressure of interested neutrals from exercising her full rights against Italy's corn supply. Operations were thus severely limited, for the Italians to the conquest of the Turkish possessions in Africa, for the Turks to the defense of these possessions with the forces and material available on the spot.

During this period the second division had established itself in Cyrenaica. On Oct. 19 Benghazi, in the gulf of Sydra, was occupied by some 4000 troops, landed in the face of vigorous opposition. Derna, an important roadstead farther east, had been captured and occupied on Oct. 18. The absence of representatives of the press in this quarter had led to a corresponding lack of information, but it appears that various attacks by the Turco-Arab forces have been repulsed by the Italians. At the end of November the troops in Cyrenaica were reinforced by a newly formed fourth division, raising their strength to some 40,000 men.

The object of the Italians in despatching half their army to Cyrenaica was, presumably, to establish an effective claim to this province, and to prevent the Turks from availing themselves of its resources. On the other hand, the dissemination of force involved obvious disadvantages. The presence of an additional 20,000 men in Tripoli during the last week in October would have been an invaluable assistance.

It was inevitable that the Italians in Tripoli should remain on the defensive while preparations for an advance were still incomplete. In desert country, such as that extending inland from Tripoli, a precipitate advance leads to delay at the very moment when prompt action is required. On the other hand, the disadvantages of a purely passive attitude in the presence of irregulars—such as the Arabs who compose the greater part of the Turkish fighting force—are notorious. In such cases, as pointed out by Colonel Callwell in "Small Wars," a book which has become a classic in the British army:

"It may not be possible to act decisively. . . . to seize the initiative in the theater of conflict as a whole, but it will rarely happen that isolated enterprises cannot be undertaken which will prevent the troops from becoming disheartened and which will insure that the enemy maintains his respect for the forces of civilization."

The absence of any enterprises, such as are indicated above, on the part of the Italians during the critical period at the end of October, can only be explained on the ground that, in spite of their numerical superiority, the extent of the defensive front to be held left no force available for a counter offensive against the enemy sheltering in the oases.

Vigorous Offensive

The third phase, which is still in progress at the time of writing, com-

menced on Nov. 26, with a vigorous offensive on the part of the Italians, who reoccupied the whole of the positions which they had abandoned at the end of October. On Dec. 4 the advance was renewed, and the enemy were driven back to their base at Ain Zara, some four miles from the Italian lines. On Dec. 5 a definite advance was made beyond the limits of the oasis, and the Turco-Arab forces, numbering some 8000, was driven from its base at Ain Zara. The hills of Tahrana, to which they are said to have retired, form part of the seaward slope of the great Red plateau of Tripoli. Here the Turks will be within striking distance (20 miles) of the oasis, while still covering their communication by the caravan road to Murzuk, some 400 miles distant in the heart of Africa.

The possibility of an Italian expedition into the interior has been the subject of a good deal of speculation. The semi-official announcement, which has been made in Italy, that no such move would be undertaken till the conclusion of the rains (i. e. until April, 1912) must be taken with reserve, since the publication of misleading news is a favorite stratagem in war.

Against the plan of an advance inland may be urged the absence of an objective—for the Turks may choose to avoid an action and retire indefinitely into the interior; then there are the difficulties of supply, especially water supply, and of keeping open a line of communications amid a fanatically hostile population.

Much must depend on the resources available in the interior, and unfortunately this is a point on which little information is obtainable, either as regards water or grain. The seaward slopes of the great desert plateau between Tripoli and Murzuk are deeply fissured with valleys, some of which are fertile and contain perennial springs of water. This is especially the case near Gharian, which appears to be used by the Turks at the present moment as a supply depot.

The recent arrival at Tripoli of some shiploads of light railway material and some hundreds of water tanks, may perhaps indicate that the Italian general staff has determined on a slow but methodical advance, not unlike that of Lord Kitchener across the Nubian desert, in 1897-98.

Such a design need not, however, exclude action with highly equipped flying columns, carrying supplies for two or three days, who might, by superior mobility, acting in conjunction with aeroplane scouts, be able to bring the Turkish forces to battle, or to intercept their supplies. It seems not impossible that the torrential rains of November may have provided sufficient water for the needs of columns of this kind, and, if so, their employment would appear to offer great prospects of success.

SWORN PAY ROLLS ARE PROPOSED

Notification that the Massachusetts civil service commission will recommend to the Legislature the extension of the civil service laws and rules to all of the counties has been filed with the secretary of state.

Other recommendations which the commission expects to make in their annual report are that legislation be enacted under which the pay rolls of the other cities in the commonwealth shall be required to be under oath, and to contain such information as by statute is now required of the pay rolls of the city of Boston, and that legislation be enacted which shall establish grades by salaries of the clerks and stenographers employed by the different boards and commissions and in the departments of the commonwealth.

A competitive examination of men applicants for the position of bookkeeper in the service of the commonwealth will be held Jan. 10. Two positions are to be filled, carrying salaries of \$1200 and \$1000 per annum.

HAMMOND FIRM TO INSTALL MILL

SPOKANE, Wash.—I. B. Hammond of the Hammond Machinery Company of Portland, Ore., and Ed C. Morse, chemist and metallurgist, of the same place are in Republic, Wash., making preliminary arrangements for the installation of a 125-ton cyanide mill for the San Poil Consolidated Company.

The new mill will be situated about 150 feet north of the lower tunnel on the San Poil mine. The process of treating the ore will be the same as is employed in the Rathfon Reduction Works and the North Washington Power & Reduction Company's new mill, except for the addition of pneumatic agitation.

To supply motive power for the mill a 200-horsepower steam boiler and a 165-horsepower automatic engine have been ordered from the Erie Engine Works, Erie, Pa.

RESIGNS POSITION AS CHIEF CLERK

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Nathan E. Hause of Wayne county, who has been chief clerk of the auditor-general's department for 10 years and about the Capitol in various capacities for 17 years, has resigned.

Mr. Hause will enter into partnership with former Deputy Attorney-General Frederic W. Fleitz, now a member of the state water supply commission, who has law offices at his home in Scranton, in this city and in New York.

MR. TAFT AVOIDS "BEST SELLERS"

WASHINGTON—President Taft made a trip through the downtown section on Thursday and personally selected a number of gifts. The President's objective point was a book store. He confined his purchases to standard works and let "the best sellers" go by.

CHOICE OF BEST TOYS FOR CHILDREN AIDED BY THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM

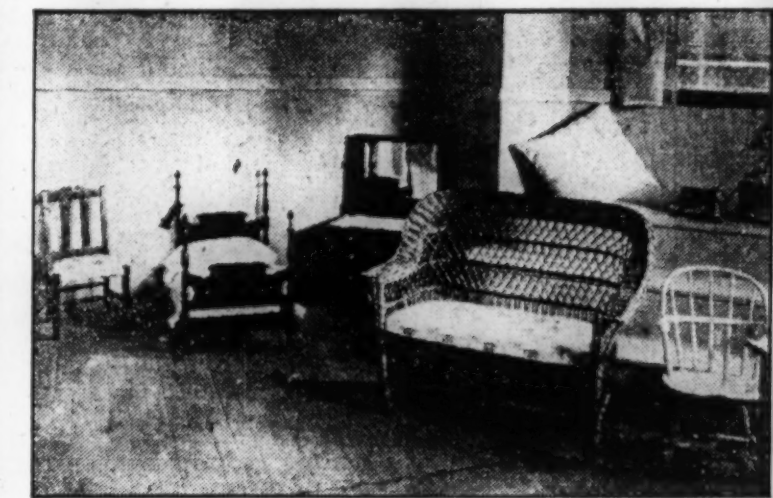
EDUCATION is still so much a matter of evolutionary progress that what is in force today may be supplemented or supplanted by something else tomorrow. To conserve the best that has gone before, and for the purpose of recording educational progress, Teachers College of Columbia University, New York, started its educational museum. Here is exhibited material showing the state of education during various periods, and in different countries, and from time to time there are special exhibits that lend themselves to current happenings.

Such a display has just closed at the museum—an exhibit of holiday toys and gifts suitable for children, arranged under the auspices of the Kindergarten-Primary Association of the Horace Mann school, in cooperation with the department of kindergarten education of Teachers College.

The leading idea back of this exhibition was that it is better for the child to have superior and fewer gifts than a large number of inconsequence. The primary purpose in view was the welfare of the children and for this reason the displays were intended for adult inspection. A number of associations and clubs showed their interest in the move-



Exhibition doll, made mainly of wood but with steel springs for muscles, at educational museum



Model playroom, showing steps leading to windows, and useful as "mountains" or seats for the "circus"

ment and many who attended said that they received new impressions as to what children's gifts should be.

Books, pictures, toys and a model playroom were parts of the exhibition. There was no effort to select the latest and most ingenious toys in the market, but rather those which have been tried and found serviceable and instructive to child life. Leading merchants and manufacturers readily cooperated with the promoters of this educational enterprise, and the result was that the collections assembled revealed many phases making for juvenile enjoyment of toys, games and pictures.

One important fact noted in connection with these displays is that prominent artists, craftsmen, musicians, librarians, kindergartners, teachers and parents have cooperated in the selection of the material. It is not always an easy matter to go to this or that store and choose articles that would be suitable in the respective premises. There is as much difference in the manufacture and artistic conception of children's playthings as in the manufacture of articles for grown-ups.

In selecting the toys for the exhibits, the question was asked by those who attended to the selection, "What can the child do with this? does it arouse imagination, invention, originality, industry? Does the plaything encourage the child to acquire skill, or does it do away with this necessity because of its mechanism?"

Visitors to the museum who anticipated a large assortment of mechanical toys may have been disappointed. The promoters of the display say that a toy is neither an esthetic model, an artistic ornament, nor a mechanical spectacle, but is meant to call forth self-activity, invention, industry and skill. Of course, the esthetic aspect of the toy has been considered as far as possible. Color, proportion and form have been a factor in selection. It is also considered important that children should have tools and materials, so that they may work out the principle the toy is the expression of.

Very interesting was the model playroom, the work of Elizabeth Ross Smith and Martha Hill Cutler of New York. A part of the museum was chosen which had several sunny windows. Wicker furniture was used, and throughout the color scheme was pleasing. Simplicity was the key-note.

In the selection of pictures to please boys and girls two points were considered, the interest of children in the subject and its art value. Besides, selection was made of pictures that might be obtained without difficulty. The picture collection consisted of the Dodge prints, Japanese prints, art reproductions, the Century company prints and German prints, the latter being the result of a recent movement in education asking the cooperation of artists in producing subjects especially adapted to children's needs. The best that the picture-book publishers produce was also included.

In the matter of games, there were two divisions, according to the age of the child for which a gift might be desired. The miscellaneous toy collection contained interesting varieties such as ball casts and doll carriages. The dolls had a case all to themselves, and another case showed housekeeping toys.

sounds. It is a matter of experience that the toy piano frequently is a real beginning for the musical education of the boy and girl. Inconsequential pianos in miniature, therefore, were passed over, and such toy instruments selected as would fairly indicate what the child will have before it when it begins instruction. Accurate tuning was made a first requisite in the assembling of the musical instruments.

Books are more and more becoming gifts for children. It was not intended that the educational museum displays should be at all comprehensive, but in view of the indiscriminate manner in which literature has been presented as suitable for juvenile understanding, great emphasis was laid upon merit and make-up. The Brooklyn public library and the New York public library assisted in the selection of juvenile books. As for the picture books, these were graded from the simplest nursery subjects to those which appeal to the older children. The classics were not neglected, and Grimm, Hans Christian Andersen and the Arabian Nights were there in force. Hero tales and romances, books on nature subjects, on games and occupations were also numerous.

HOW THANKSGIVING DAY WAS OBSERVED IN LONDON AND PARIS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Thanksgiving day was celebrated with a banquet held at the Savoy hotel by the American Society in London. The United States ambassador presided, and there was a long list of distinguished guests. In proposing the toast of the chairman, Henry Lawson mentioned the fact that Whitelaw Reid was trained in a newspaper office. No diplomatist could have a better training, he said, and in his opinion there ought to be more men promoted to the diplomatic service from newspaper offices. But in the United Kingdom it was only in Ireland that this happened. At all events, the present government had selected most of the Irish officials from the staff of the Freeman's Journal.

Whitelaw Reid then proposed "The day we celebrate." Having briefly described what Thanksgiving day meant to all loyal Americans, he said that there were only two kinds of his compatriots who would not cordially respond to the toast and be the better for the grateful and inspiring temper of the day. One was the class that was never satisfied with its own country and was always eager to advertise the fact; the other was the equally unimportant kind of Americans who strutted about the millinery shops and the summer hotels of Europe, eyeglass in hand and nose in the air, sniffing at the inhabitants they could not talk to, and telling each other how far everything there was behind what it was at home. But the more they saw of the mass of their countrymen, the more they realized how Thanksgiving day typified the old national character that still endured, and how it called to that annual celebration practically their whole responsible population. In the last half century, no country had such a growth as America. They looked abroad, and saw no enemy; they looked at home, and found their vast population living peacefully under the unquestioned sway of an able and upright President, whom it had chosen and whom it trusted, and under a government it had likewise created; and they contemplated with composure the near approach of the regular period when the people could change both if they wished.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Thanksgiving day festivities were much in evidence this year in Paris, the most notable being the Thanksgiving eve banquet of the American Club, held at the Carlton hotel, which was fully representative of the American colony.

The American ambassador himself was unable to be present, but the American consul-general and many other well-known Americans were there.

The president of the club, M. Daliba, took the chair, and after the usual patriotic toasts announced that M. Jules Claretie, the distinguished member of

the Academy, who had promised to attend the dinner, was unable to do so, but had sent a very interesting letter, which the chairman then read to the meeting.

The two special features of the gathering were the speech made by Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard University, exchange professor at the University of Paris, who spoke very humorously on the subject of the noise of the Paris streets, but afterward made a high tribute to the spirit of modern France, quoting the words of an eminent Frenchman, whose opinion he shared, to the effect that France was never more healthful, more laborious, or more creative than today.

The second important feature was the speech of Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, formerly of Princeton and Johns Hopkins universities and now professor in the National University of Mexico, who commenced by making an enthusiastic tribute to the advance and influence of American thought in the realm of science, philosophy and art.

The speaker went on to say that to his mind one of the most important single contributions to international progress of recent years was that made by President Taft in his advocacy of arbitration for all international differences, not excepting matters of essential interest or of honor. This marked an epoch in the theory of international peace, since it put nations on the same footing in their relations to one another that individuals were on in civilized communities. It was now recognized that there were no individual differences that might not be, and should not be, adjudicated by the courts. The growth of international legal consciousness must in time establish the same principle as that holding between nations. This truth Mr. Taft's announcement and advocacy brought into the sphere of international politics and the negotiation of the general arbitration treaties between the United States and England and France respectively showed the readiness of the statesmen of these countries to embrace and enforce it. The ratification of these treaties by these three countries would be a wonderful step in the realization of a world organization creating an entente of the three great Atlantic powers in the interest of peace.

He cited the recent attitude of the French people and the French press in the Moroccan crisis as illustrating in practice the same reliance upon moral force and judicial negotiation. The calmness and sobriety of the French nation as a whole had excited the admiration of the world.

The speaker also paid a tribute to the statesmen and public writers who guide national opinion in the direction of justice and toleration, and said that a reason for Thanksgiving on the part of the citizens of America and France alike was that these countries were in the forefront in the production of such men.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911

Anacortes, Wash., Packs One Half of Pacific Codfish Catch

Nearly 6,000,000 pounds of codfish is the annual output of the Pacific coast, despite the fact that Gloucester, Mass., is the center of the world's codfish industry. To make up this immense industry about 1,500,000 fish must be caught, cured and packed. Anacortes, Wash., a fishing town on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, packs more than half of the codfish captured in Bering sea and other Alaskan waters.

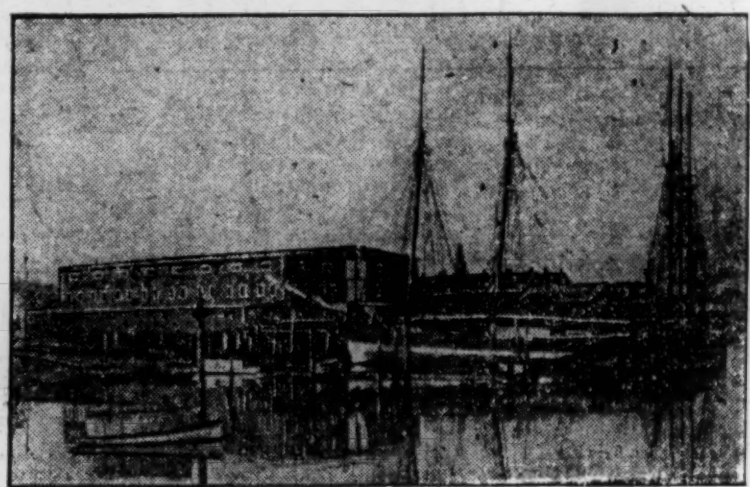
Four vessels compose the Anacortes codfishing fleet, the Alice, Joseph Russ, E. Dutard and Harriet G. These four vessels spent practically five months in Bering sea, two sailing in March and two in April. Including captains, they carried 132 men, three having 35 each and one 27. They had a total of 73 fishing dories, and the total outlay for operating, including provisions, equipment and pay of the men, was \$15,000. The market value of the catch is about three cents per pound at the cannery.

Unlike the fishermen of the Atlantic coast, Pacific crews do nothing but catch the fish, "dress" gangs being on board each vessel to take care of the fish when caught. The fish are dry salted, split and packed in the hold of the vessel. The loss in weight before reaching the packing plant is heavy, usually about one third. The loss is explained by the fact that fish flesh is largely water and when a fresh fish is placed in salt the mineral absorbs and draws out the water, thus reducing the weight of the fish within a few days. The largest Alaska codfish often weigh 25 pounds each.

Fishermen Well Paid

Some of the fishermen make as high as \$500 and \$600 in a single season of

UNLOADING THE FISH AT ANACORTES



Unlike fishermen of the Atlantic coast, Pacific crews do not dress the fish

five months, and all their expenses are paid by the company, including all equipment except personal effects. Sealions, herring and halibut form the principal bait used and all of it except a small amount of salted bait to start with is caught by the fishermen without expense or loss of time.

The packing establishments of Anacortes are models. One of them, the Robinson Fisheries Company's establishment, is one of the largest in the United States. The fish oil and fertilizer factory is the largest in the Puget sound region, and besides these there is a com-

plete plant for the manufacture of high-grade glue.

About 65 per cent of all the fish received are either stripped or rendered boneless, 35 per cent of them being sold merely cured and dried whole. In going through the process of curing and drying there is a shrinkage of about 10 per cent in weight, and the stripping reduces the weight about 25 per cent more. The plant is operated the year round and employs from 40 to 60 men and women, with annual pay-roll of \$40,000.

This year the pay of fishermen was

increased considerably, men catching more than 10,000 getting \$30 a thousand, 8000 or more \$27.50, less than 8000, \$25. No fish less than 28 inches in length are taken or counted. The codfish banks extend from Unimak pass, entrance to Bering sea, north to Port Moller, 250 miles. The catch of two schooners in 1907 aggregated 356,930 codfish, that of the Joseph Russ being the largest catch landed by any single vessel in the world for the season, a total of 191,930 fish. This year the Russ had a catch of 104,000 fish, being the largest of nine Puget sound cargoes and second largest of the entire 23 Pacific coast cargoes caught in the north this year.

Packing Plants Are Clean

The codfish curing and packing plant is a commodious structure, the most striking feature being its cleanliness inside and out. All the men employed in handling the fish wear clean gloves while at work.

A patent dryer invented by Mr. Robinson dries and cures the fish without pressing and toughening it, obviates the necessity of sweating in export fish and leaves the flesh in its natural pulp and texture, and it does all this in from five to eight hours, whereas other dryers require 10 to 12 hours to do the work less perfectly.

The dryer has a capacity of 20 tons a day. It is a cylindrical structure, having double walls, with a rotary fan in the center, distributing 1500 cubic feet of hot air per minute to every square inch of the space in the interior. After passing over and all about the fish, the hot air thus freighted with moisture

BRICKING CODFISH ON PACIFIC COAST



The curing and packing plant is commodious, a striking feature being its cleanliness

cannot return over the fish again, but is forced out through apertures in the outer wall. There are 36 brine vats in the plant, each having a capacity of 20 tons.

It was the industry at Anacortes that introduced on the Pacific coast the absolutely boneless codfish and the codfish brick package. The by-products are treated in large plants adjoining the packing establishment, and these factories handle not only all waste from the codfish but all that comes from six

salmon canneries in Anacortes, converting 100 tons of raw material a day into glue, oil and dry fertilizer. In 1910 the production was 10,000 gallons of glue, 300 barrels of oil and 300 tons of fertilizer. The dry fertilizer is nearly all exported to Europe and Asia, Japan being the principal customer. The glue is considered superior to the beef-head glue in common use and commands a better market, much of it being used by furniture manufacturers.

Capt. William F. Robinson, the founder

of the industry at Anacortes, is a native of Peabody, Mass., and was educated in the Gloucester (Mass.) schools. His father was the inventor and the first manufacturer of liquid fish glue. After traveling for several years as a salesman for Gloucester fish concerns, Captain Robinson, in 1893, came to the Pacific coast and established a fish glue plant in San Francisco and three years later built another plant at Seattle, which, in 1897, was removed to Anacortes.

Capt. J. A. Matheson is the pioneer codfish packer of the Pacific coast. He is a native of Cape Breton island, who came to Anacortes in 1891 and in that year caught in Alaska and cured in Anacortes the first cargo of codfish packed in the Puget sound district. He owns one of the largest packing houses on Puget sound.

Anacortes, the Gloucester of the Pacific coast, is located on the north end of Fidalgo island, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow strip known as Swinomish slough, dammed by both railroad and wagon bridges. In front of it lies Ship harbor, four miles in length and one to three miles in width, while Anacortes harbor is directly at the end of the straits of San Juan de Fuca through which the commerce of the Pacific reaches Puget sound. It is a landlocked harbor, and makes an excellent place of refuge for fishermen. It thus becomes the natural fishing port and, like Gloucester, on far-famed Cape Ann of the New England coast, its advantages were quickly taken advantage of by the fisher folk and today it is curing 54 per cent of all the codfish caught in the Pacific Northwest.

PLANS MADE FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S FERRY BUILDINGS

SAN FRANCISCO—The state board of harbor commissioners has issued final instructions to the architects now employed on plans for the two new state ferry buildings, and if the plans are returned completed within 30 days as ordered, construction activities will be commenced early in 1912.

According to Joseph J. Dwyer, president, the buildings will not be additions to the ferry depot. One is to be on the Embarcadero, between Washington and Oregon streets, and the other will extend from a point a few feet south of the south wing of the ferry depot to a point 160 feet south of Mission street.

The east building will be two stories high, and will be 450 feet long and 250 feet wide. It is the plan of the commissioners to have both buildings connect with the present ferry building by means of a second story viaduct. This will lead directly to the Market street entrance. East building will have two ferry slips.

GOVERNMENT SUES PLUMBERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Subpoenas were issued Friday by the United States district attorney in the suit of the government against the Pacific Coast Plumbers Association, notifying nearly 100 persons to appear in the federal court here as defendants in the action to dissolve the so-called plumbers' trust.

SHAPING OF EVENTS AROUND ABERDEEN, WASH., POINT TO RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF "GRAYS HARBOR COUNTRY"

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Permanent, stable, yet rapid, development of what is known as the "Grays Harbor Country," that part of the state of Washington between Tacoma and the Columbia river, is assured by the shaping of events of the last few months in and around Aberdeen.

Practically midway between the mouth of the Columbia and the strait of Juan de Fuca, lies Grays Harbor, which in a few years has become known as the largest lumber shipping center in the world. It has attracted the attention of the United States government, even in these days of careful national expenditure, and an appropriation of \$3,000,000 has been made to improve its port facilities.

The year just closing has been a memorable one to Aberdeen, Grays harbor and the surrounding country. All this section has been stirred by the united effort for progress. Two events stand out as evidence of the actual gains made in 1911: The railroad day celebration, on Sept. 23, which marked the entrance of two new railroad systems into Grays Harbor—the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation lines—and the quarterly meeting in Aberdeen in October of the Southwestern Washington Development Association.

Union Station Soon

The two railroads which have just completed connection with Grays Harbor over the same tracks will build at once a union passenger station and also a freight house, both of which will be

a credit to Aberdeen. The total expense to the Harriman and Milwaukee systems for the Chehalis valley line was \$3,500,000. For the right of way \$400,000 was expended; for grading \$1,500,000; for trestles, bridges and culverts \$400,000. The North river branch, said to be the finest logging railroad in the United States, cost \$900,000 and the Chehalis river bridge at Aberdeen, dedicated at the time of the railroad celebration, cost \$275,000.

Although the main events of the celebration took place in Aberdeen, yet it was not to Aberdeen alone that the visitors came. Nor was it to Hoquiam or Cosmopolis, (which may soon unite with Aberdeen and become a city of 25,000 population), but to Grays Harbor. It was the "harbor country" that all the visitors alluded to when speaking of the progress already accomplished and the bigger developments about to take place. One Aberdeen newspaper said that it was undoubtedly the first time in the history of the Pacific coast that so many cities were represented at one time and so many railroad officials present at a public gathering. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and all the smaller cities of Washington and Oregon took part in the festivities.

Opening Logged-Off Lands

As the Grays Harbor country is primarily a timber region, the first problem to be taken up by those working for its welfare is the settlement and cultivation of logged-off territory. To assist in putting these lands to agricultural use the Southwestern Washington Settlers Agency, a branch of the Southwestern Washington Development

Association, was launched at the recent meeting of the association.

N. B. Coffman of this city, vice-president of the development organization, outlined the logged-off land situation. By interlocking capital, he said, it would be possible to bond each tract and have the settler pay a certain amount annually. By so doing the original cost would be extended through a period of several years. The maximum charge, he said, would not be over \$40 per acre.

"Every year there is cut over in the states of Washington and Oregon more than 400,000 acres of land," he continued. "I think it is reasonable to say that more than half of that land is adapted for agriculture, with the stumps taken out, and I think it is reasonable

Some of the Progressive Signs in Aberdeen, Wash.

THREE transcontinental railroads; regular ocean steamship service to San Francisco and other coast cities.

More than \$1,000,000 spent for street paving in last 18 months.

Ten saw mills of the city cut, nearly 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber in 1910; now putting out 1,500,000 feet daily.

One of the finest public school buildings in Northwest recently completed at cost of \$140,000.

Mills employ more than 3,000 workmen; invested capital in industrial plants \$15,000,000; annual pay roll \$4,500,000.

to say that one half of the remainder is good grazing land and land that is good for agriculture and grazing should not be left idle.

"In 10 years from now I expect to see these lands handled by a company that would take some 10,000 acres from some landholder and plat it out, make roads, call for bids on contract to clear five acres we will say of each 20 acres and build roads through it.

"We want this fixed up so that on the opening of the Panama canal the immigration agents of the railroads can go into northern Europe and bring people here by the boat load, as the railroad companies now get them by the train load, and settle them on these lands.

"You talk about your irrigation schemes east of the mountains. The possibility for developing this country of ours in southwest Washington by which these lands can be put on the market on a small payment proposition is a grand thing. It means the remaking of the wilderness. That is what we have set ourselves to do."

The gathering brought to Aberdeen Governor Hay and large delegations from Tacoma, Seattle and Portland. An interesting feature in connection with the meeting was the talk by Erskine R. Merrill of Chehalis on the char-pit method of clearing logged-off lands. The invitation originated with the Citizens Club of Chehalis and it was said that by that method the cost of clearing the land had been reduced to \$50 an acre.

The newspapers of the state have en-

tered heartily into the enterprise now actuating the people of this section.

Congressman to Assist

By announcing that he will introduce a bill at the present session of Congress to provide for the establishment of a fund, secured by using 15 per cent of the sale of timber, to be used in building roads in the forest reserves of the state, Congressman Stanton Warburton struck a popular chord here. Mr. Warburton said that while on the trip with President Taft up Mount Rainier, he spoke of his plan, and the President warmly encouraged his action saying that he could see no reason why the state of Washington should lose the taxes on the timber set aside in reserves.

PHONE COMPANY BUYS EXCHANGES

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company has purchased a number of exchanges in the Panhandle country, along with something over 100 miles of toll lines.

The local exchanges at Pampa, Miami, Canadian, Glazier and Higgins were purchased, while 127 miles of toll lines leading out of Amarillo, and which have been operated by independent companies were also purchased.

Engineers for the Southwestern have been sent out for the purpose of making estimates on the construction of all metallic copper circuits, to replace grounded return iron circuits now in use, and this work will probably be commenced early in 1912.

PLAN TO RESTORE AMERICAN SHIPS TO SOUTH PACIFIC

WASHINGTON — President Taft, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Solicitor-General Lehmann and Assistant Secretary Winthrop approved on Friday a plan proposed by Senator Perkins and Representative Kahn of California, designed to restore to the South Pacific carrying trade two American steamships and to put the American flag once again on the San Francisco-Australia route.

Within a few days Postmaster-General Hitchcock will advertise for bids for carrying mail from San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., by way of Honolulu and Pago-Pago, the American naval station in the Samoan islands. The Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco, representatives of which were present at the White House conference, stands ready to bid on mail contracts.

Under the act of 1891 the government can grant 82 a mile to American vessels carrying mail, and with this government assistance the Californians hope to put American bottoms in the South Pacific trade again.

NAMED A RHODES SCHOLAR

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Pierston V. Curtis, a junior at Mt. Allison University, was on Friday selected as Rhodes scholar for Newfoundland. He is the son of the Rev. Levi Curtis, superintendent of Methodist schools in Newfoundland.

PROPERTIES DEFINED WHICH MAKE JEWELS VALUABLE

The average person is probably acquainted with eight or 10 varieties of precious stones, but as a matter of fact there are from 80 to 100 varieties in every-day use and perhaps others that are more or less often seen, says the Shop Notes Quarterly.

A scale has been devised to indicate the relative degree of hardness. On this scale the diamond is represented by 10; the sapphire, nine; topaz, eight; quartz, seven, and feldspar (moonstone), six. All stones below the number of five are regarded as too soft for articles of jewelry.

There is as much difference between the diamond and the sapphire in point of hardness as between the sapphire and the lowest number in the scale. They all have their relative densities indicated by the relation of size or weight.

The color of gem stones, although of greatest importance commercially, is of little or no value in determining their particular identity. Certain stones show characteristic shades of color; it is true, but it is only after various tests have been applied that color can be considered at all as evidence of value. All minerals in their pure state are pure white, and the color shown is due to mineral pigment in many cases.

Refraction is single or double according to the system of crystallization, and the double refraction is due to irregularity of the crystallized structure. Some stones have one direction only in which there is no splitting up of the rays, and others have two, giving twin color effect. There is consequently monochrome, dichroic and pleochroic refraction.

Colors in the diamond are due to its very high refractive index and high dispersive property, and the effect is seen

in distinct flashes of color. This "fire" is not seen in stones badly or improperly cut.

The iridescence of the opal is due to the amount of water in its composition and contraction fissures in the stone, but similar characteristics are found in other stones where films cause diffraction. The opalescence of the moonstone is caused by the enormous number of planes of separation in the stone, light being totally reflected from these planes.

Labradorescence is due to microscopic planes imbedded in the stone—all of unequal length and producing patches of color.

"Catseye" is caused by microscopic cavities ranged in parallel groups, and it is estimated that there are no less than 200,000 in the space of an inch. Light being reflected from these cavities gives that milky streak in the center of the stone.



Grays Harbor at Hoquiam, Wash.—A section of its busy water front



Grays Harbor at Aberdeen, Wash.—Panoramic view of a part of the city showing its favorable location as a port

(Photographed and copyrighted by Lou Lewis, Cosmopolis, Wash.)

SAND CLOUDS CARRY AFRICAN DIAMONDS OVER PLATEAU

The diamond deposits discovered in Damaraland, German Southwest Africa, three years ago, lie among great sand dunes hundreds of feet in height, which pass in continual motion across the granite plateau that follows the line of the coast from the Orange river to Walvisch bay.

These deposits are a puzzle to geologists, since their place of origin is a mystery, though there seems to be little doubt that they are carried with the sand by the heavy winds that blow from the southwest for nine hours out of the 24.

The diamonds, which are found mixed with garnets, agates and other semi-precious stones, vary in size from one fifth to three quarters of a carat. They are almost perfect octahedrons, and though small are of the purest water.

An extraordinary feature of this discovery, says F. N. White in Harpers

Weekly, is that the diamonds resemble the Brazilian rather than the African stone, although the Orange river, which marks the southern boundary of German Southwest Africa, has its source among the volcanic cones or "diamond pipes" of the richest diamond mines in the world in and about Kimberley.

There are no fissures in the many miles of granite floor of the new diamond country through which these particles of crystallized carbon might have been forced up from below, and geologists find no intimation of cones or of what is called "Kimberley formation"—nothing, in fact, that will warrant them in giving an opinion as to the origin of these traveling gems.

The discovery of diamonds in Damaraland, so far as the white man is concerned, was first made about 20 miles south of Luderitzbucht, the principal port of German Southwest Africa, whence the government is building a railroad across to Keetmanshoop to connect with the proposed road in British Bechuanaland that will tap the markets of Kimberley and Johannesburg.

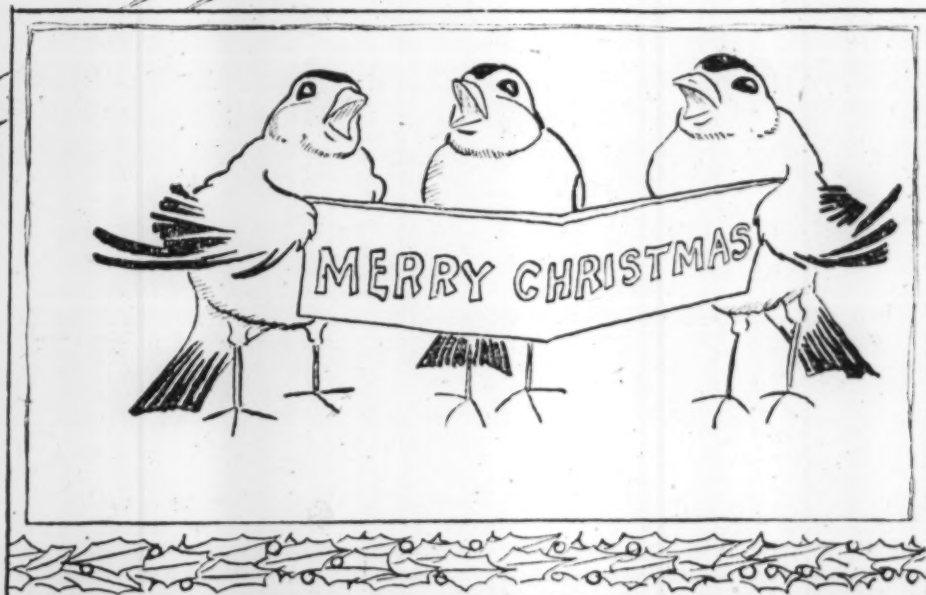
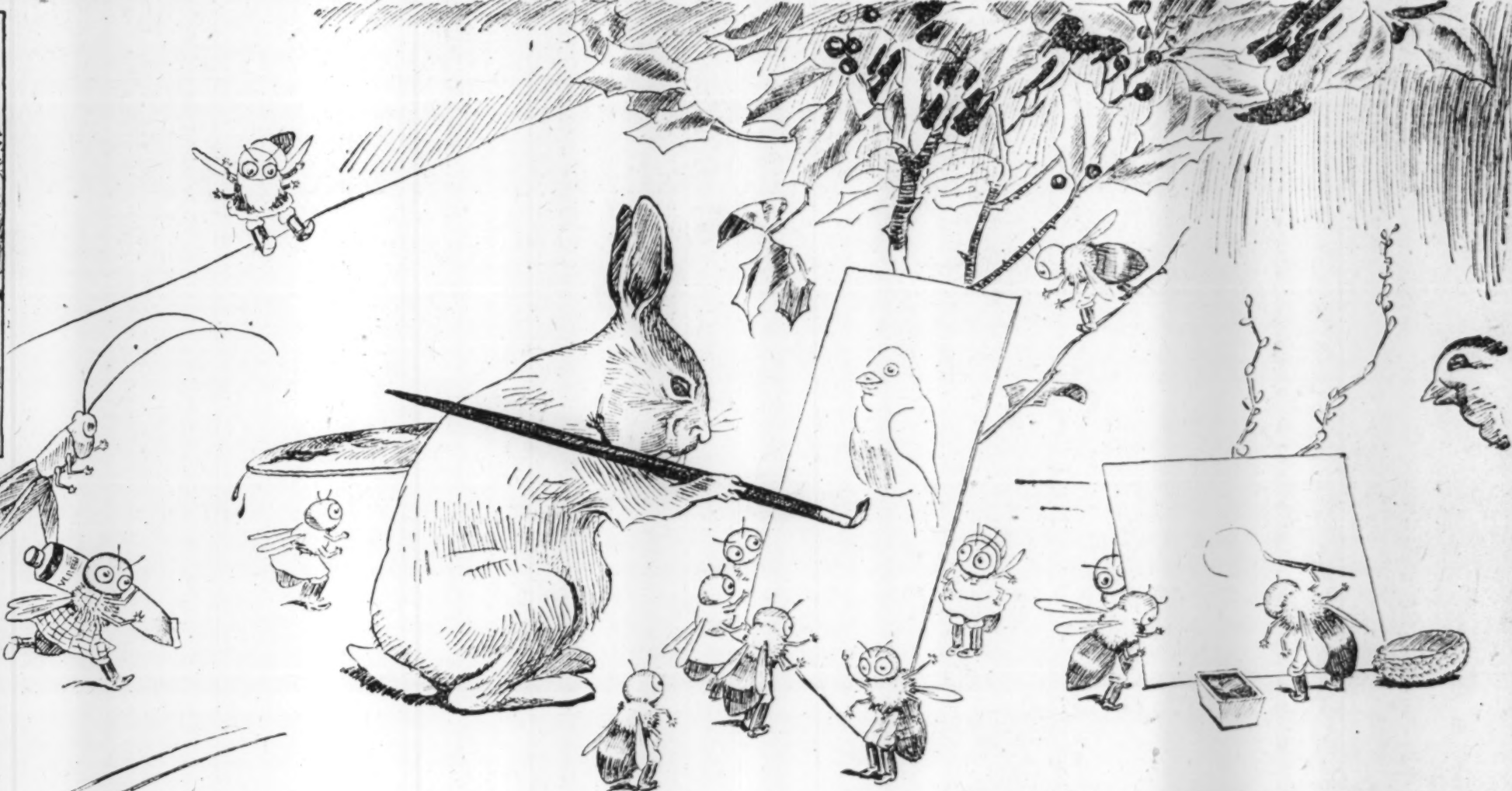
Here a native, who had worked in the diamond mines of Kimberley and had been impressed into service by the railroad builders, on his return home picked up two or three crystals from the sand and took them to a station master with the information that they were diamonds. The station master ridiculed the idea, but eventually sent the stones to Cape Town, where experts confirmed his opinion.

It may safely be asserted that few contraband gems have left Damaraland since the government assumed control of the fields, though they were probably carried away in great quantities before police supervision became effective.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Last week when the sleepy bees opened their eyes
And found all the presents they hummed with surprise;
Till Buzz told what he in the night chanced to see,
With a pack on its back and a wooly goatee.

Then they wondered the more till Frog told them the joke,
That 'twas he left those gifts for the Busyville folk;
Till Buzz said, "All right, you may come any night;
That Santa Claus game is quite pleasant and bright."

Frog found the idea on a Santa Claus card
So the bees have been making us cards by the yard;
If we paint them precisely and cut them out nicely
And paste them on cards friends will treasure them choicely.

Take green for the wreaths, red for berries, I think;
The birds may be blue, green, or purple or pink;
For the letters we'll use just what color we choose,
But the flame words might be all in rainbowy hues.

When they've printed these messages, wishing good cheer,
Says Rabbit, "I'd paint some if colors were here;
Bring paint in a tube or a dish that's a cube,
All squashy and soft like the fruity jujube."

Then he sketches a blue bird for practise, we see,
Who looks just as if he had grown on a tree.
Says Sam, "That there robin will set me a-sobbin',
His shape is so queer—so I guess I'll go bobbin'."

And then comes the cutest and strangest surprise,
When Busy drives up in St. Nick's disguise;
A snail as we see, wearing twigs from a tree
Looks just like a reindeer, but goes like—dear me!

And Busy's big bundle is bulgy and hard—
Let's wait half an hour, till the snail creeps a yard;
For when the sled tops the long hill and then stops,
We'll all lunch on popcorn and peppermint drops.

(Copyrighted 1911 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved)

GAME FIVE CHILDREN PLAYED

THE five children had played every-
thing they knew over twice; at least
they thought they had, and still it would
not get to be 5 o'clock, when they were
to go downstairs to the library to play
a brand-new game with their father.

But if you only wait long enough it
will get to be 5 o'clock after a while;
and just as the clock began to strike 5
the five children went downstairs with a
rush, and almost before it was through
they had swarmed into his library.

"This, my dear children," he said, "is
the game of missing words. I will give
you the first line complete, and the sec-
ond line to its last word, which you
must at once give, and it must rhyme
with the last word of the first line. If
you cannot think of it you get dropped
out. The one who stands the longest

may give out the next missing-word
lesson. Are you ready?"

"Yes, father," they all answered at once.
"Donny will be number one, Tommy
two, Molly three, Polly four and Dummy
Dee five. You may help Dummy Dee a
little if he needs it," said their father.

"I'm not going to need it!" said
Dummy Dee, indignantly.

So father began:
"A young fellow whose surname was
Sill harnessed his horse and started to —"
"Till," said Donny, promptly and
eagerly.

"That's good," said his father, "al-
though the word was mill."

So Donny sat down. —
"He stopped beside a flowing —"
"Rill," said Tommy, who said after-
ward that he said it by mistake, but it
happened to be right.

"There came a pretty girl named —"
"Jill," said Molly, sure she was right.

"He wished that his was Jack, not —"
"Sill!" asked Polly.

"No, we cannot use the same word
twice; but you did not know that, so
you may try again."

"Will!" asked Polly again, and that
was right.

"Or, as they sometimes called him —"
"Bill," said Dummy Dee, with such an
air of conviction that he received much
applause.

"His errand he forgot —"
"But Molly could not think, neither
could Polly. Dummy Dee shouted, "Un-
til!" and was right again.

"The sun shot down behind the —"
"Hill," said Tommy, and that was
right, too, and the last line.

Then they all decided to write one
for their father, and it had to be hard
because, as Molly said, their father wrote
things with rhymes in them for the
papers, so he was in the habit of it;
but before they were through with their
task the supper bell rang, to their great
surprise, so they had to wait until the
next afternoon.—Youths Companion.

WHY?

WHY does a gentleman raise his hat?
When a gentleman meets a lady
of his acquaintance in the street he al-
ways raises his hat by way of salute,
and this practise is a relic of the old
days of chivalry, when knights rode
about encased in steel armor to protect
them from the sword cuts and spear
thrusts of enemies.

When a knight entered any house as
a guest he removed his helmet to show
that he relied upon the protection of
his host, and was not afraid of being
attacked. For the same reason he un-
covered his head, even out of doors,
when talking to a lady whom he knew,
and the custom has been continued to
the present day; although we do not
now wear armor, a gentleman still un-
covers in the presence of a lady or
when he visits at a house.—Children's
Magazine.

INMATES OF ZOO

The superintendent of a small zoo
was asked by a little boy friend how
many birds and beasts he had altogether
in his garden. "Well," said the superin-
tendent, "I cannot remember exactly,
but I know that there are 36 heads and
100 feet." The little boy set to work
with a piece of paper and a pencil, and
in a few minutes he had figured out the
correct number of birds and beasts. How
many were there of each?—Children's
Magazine.

SURPRISE

When a little girl received her first
"very own" doll, after a succession of
treasures inherited from her older sis-
ters, she turned to her mother a face
full of rapture. "I expected I'd have a
doll some day," she said breathlessly,
"but I didn't expect I should have my
expect!"—Christian Register.

DINNER FLEW AWAY

"O weathercock," the turkey said,
Upon an autumn morning,
"Keep good lookout and turn about,
And mind you give us warning."

"We haven't any calendar
To tell us of the date.
So watch you for Thanksgiving signs
Before it is too late."

"Why, surely," said the friendly bird,
"I'll cock my weather eye
And tell you when the pumpkins come
To make the pumpkin pie."

Thanksgiving morn the farmer cried:
"They've gone—that pesky flock!
There's not a bird to cook, unless
We cook the weathercock."

—Churchman.

EARTH'S PULL

If we can lift a thing we are stronger
than the pull of the earth for that thing;
and when we cannot lift a thing it is be-
cause we are less strong than the pull
of the earth for that thing.

The force of gravitation depends in
an absolutely regular way upon the
amount of matter in question, says the
Children's Magazine. A small stone is
pulled upon by the earth to a certain
extent with a certain force, which is
not very great, though the earth is
large. For though the earth is large
the stone is small, and the force of
gravitation depends upon the size of the
two things in question. But if the stone
be a great rock, then the force of gravi-
tation is proportionately greater, and
we cannot lift it.

WORD SQUARES

A military student, to worship, birds,
to set up, trials.
To remove, spoken, to scoff, a girl's
name.

[Answers given Saturday, Dec. 30.]

DONKEY ENTERS SCHOOLROOM

A WRITER in the Scotsman has un-
earthed an amusing anecdote of
Thomas Carlyle as a country schoolmas-
ter. It is told by a Cupar lawyer and
provost, who was one of Carlyle's pupils
in Kirkcaldy. As a teacher, Carlyle is
described as a strict disciplinarian, whose
large, glowing eyes constantly shot forth
wrath. His mere scowl would hush the
whole school, and he had a laugh that
was a series of chuckles and loud guf-
faws, wherein he displayed his teeth
like the keys of a piano.

One morning, just as we were enter-
ing the schoolroom, a donkey appeared
on the playground, and Bill Hood rushed
to mount the animal and attempted to
ride into the schoolroom. The donkey
was induced to carry its rider over the
threshold amid shouts of laughter and
cheers from the boys. Just as Bill was
spurring the donkey into the master's
desk, Carlyle appeared.

We expected a tremendous explo-
sion of wrath, but instead he burst into
a roar of laughter—such a roar, how-
ever, as produced a sudden and complete
hush; and that roar was renewed again
and again. Finally the master spoke:
"That," he said, "is the wisest and
best scholar Kirkcaldy has yet sent me;
he is fit to be your teacher."

He tapped the donkey's head as he
was about to do, and continued,
"There's something here, far more than
in the skulls of any of his brethren be-
fore me."

When I grow up," said youthful Dick.
"I'll be an acrobat."
"I'll be an organ man," said Ned.
"And pass around the hat."
"And what will Tommy be?" we asked.
And Tommy glowed with pride.
"When I grow up I'll be a man!"
The littlest boy replied.

—Exchange.

TURKISH DELIGHT

Break an ounce of sheet gelatine into
pieces and soak it for two hours in a
half cupful of cold water. Dissolve two
cupfuls of granulated sugar in a half
cupful of cold water. As soon as it
boils, add the gelatine and cook steadily
for 20 minutes. Flavor with the rind
and juice of an orange, with orange
flower water or rose water. Turn into
tins wet with cold water, and when it is
set cut it into squares. Roll in a mix-
ture of confectioner's sugar and corn-
starch. A few chopped nuts may be
added to the syrup when it is taken
from the fire.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

TRAVEL

EACH player has paper and pen-
cil, and when all are ready the
name of a place is given—say, Lon-
don. The players write under this
word another which it calls up,
then under the second word a
third called up by the second,
and so on. A certain time is
allowed, and a moment or two be-
fore this is up a warning is given,
and each player has to wind up his
series of words with the name of
another place. The lists are then
read out, and it is interesting to
see how ingeniously some of the
players get from London, or wher-
ever they may have started from,
to another place. One list, for
example, may read like this: Lon-
don, crowds, coronation, King,
navy, sea, fish, breakfast, morning,
sunrise, mountains, Switzerland.—
Children's Magazine.

SILHOUETTES

As soon as each guest arrives,
lead her into a secluded room, seat
her near the wall, upon which a
large sheet of white paper has been
pinned in such a position that her
shadow will fall directly upon the
paper. Then, with a sharp pencil,
outline her shadow upon the paper.
Have these "shadow pictures" cut
out, and pasted to large sheets of
black paper, and a number placed
upon each picture. Later pin the
pictures to curtains and various
places around the rooms, and give
each guest a slip of paper with
numbers corresponding to those on
the pictures. The guests guess
whom the picture represents and
write the name opposite the cor-
responding number on the paper.
The papers are then collected and
examined, and a prize is awarded
to the one having the largest num-
ber of correct names.—Woman's
Home Companion.

Picture Puzzle



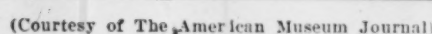
Found on the Christmas tree.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE

Sied.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank
book and you will have a good collection.

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



FINELY BOUND BOOKS FOR GIFTS **W. B. Clarke Co.**
26 & 28 Tremont St.

agement of high class schools as a publicity medium.

Opera and Events in the Music World

"OTELLO"
Verdi's opera "Otello" was presented Friday night at the Boston Opera House under the direction of Arnaldo Conti. The title role was sung by Mr. Zenatello, and the leading feminine role was interpreted by Mme. Emma Eames, who made the second of her special operatic appearances on this occasion. The opera has always been a favorite of Mr. Conti's and has been one of the best in point of stage management and musical effect in the Boston repertoire. Only audiences that have heard in plentiful measure the usual lyric works in which a soprano heroine fills the center of the stage during the greater part of the performance are willing to admit "Otello" into their closest favor. With soprano role subordinated, an opera seems to many listeners imperfectly conceived. But this work when given a strong team interpretation

under an enthusiastic musical director has an appeal that the operas of trimly balanced romantic plot have not.
The singers were distributed in the parts as follows:
Otello.....Giovanni Zenatello
Iago.....Giovanni Polse
Cassio.....Fernand DePotter
Lodovico.....Jose Mardones
Montano.....Attilio Pulcini
Roderigo.....Luigi Cilla
Herald.....Gaston Barreau
Desdemona.....Emma Eames
Emilia.....Maria Claessens
That Verdi's two portraits of the Moor and Iago have a strong appeal to many, was proved by the large audience of Friday night, which expressed its enthusiasm for Messrs. Zenatello and Polse with numerous curtain calls. Of course the visiting soprano had a good share of the praise of the performance, for the character of Desdemona calls for

no inconsiderable powers of impersonation, powers which Mme Eames proved herself to have. But the feminine portrait is secondary to those of the two men and no soprano abilities, however great, can alter the case. "Otello" is an opera that some musicians of the deepest experience in their art will not find a fault in anywhere. The relation of plot and orchestra, comment, they maintain is perfect, and they will explain that Verdi accomplished the marvel without leaning on Wagner in the slightest degree. Throughout the score the Italian master wrote no passage that was alien to his genius. He never borrowed from the lyric revolutionist of Teuton race; he blended together the continuous method of vocal composing and the Italian type of melody, and won a triumph all his own. There are no musicians who have greater admiration for the Verdi of the third period, the Verdi

of "Otello" and "Falstaff," than German Wagnerians.
Some of those who have had the most intimate concern with the opera house in Boston regard the duet of Otello and Iago in the second act as the best character-portraying scene ever presented in that theater. As represented by Messrs. Zenatello and Polse it had all the impressiveness that belongs to it by dramatic and vocal right. It may have fallen short of the Slezak and Amato interpretation of last season in picturesque effect, for tenor and baritone lending themselves to their characterizations with the freedom and plasticity of these two will not develop on the Boston stage until the formative period of the operatic institution is well past. The lyric genius of Boston at present is too serious and intense to portray tragic character with light touch.

Mr. Zenatello gives a study of the Moor this season which is a decided improvement over his impersonation of last year. This artist draws all his characters with powerful stroke, but he does not always maintain a cohesive outline. After the manner of so many of the Italians he is inclined to understate continuity of illusion. But he is acquiring steadiness now; his audiences demand it. And this quality moderating his vigor is making him an artist of the best modern type. With improvement in acting has come to Mr. Zenatello, of course by entirely separate study, a singing technique of more service to him in vitalizing character and situation than that which was formerly his. There is freedom of tone where there used to be mere bigness. This tenor of the so-called dramatic type now has a pliant instrument of expression in his voice instead of an instrument for sounding loud, high notes. Indeed, Mr. Zenatello, the singer, has acquired a more convincing modern stamp than Mr. Zenatello, the actor. In the castle hall scene preceding the entrance of the ambassador in the third act, the Otello of action was not quite the dramatic equal of the Otello of speech. The figure that looked out from behind the pillar at Iago and Cassio became a striking evocation of the Moor, in proportion as gesture and facial expression were supplemented by tenor voice.

Mr. Zenatello has one point of technique which few operatic artists of Italian or of any other national school will employ. He dares risk the continuity of the illusion by turning his back to the audience. He accomplishes some of his most telling effects moving from front of stage to rear, indicating with gait and bearing some well considered purpose. When using this point on Friday night he was generally Otello deliberating how to assert his external authority over the situation or else actually asserting it. A scene fully in Mr. Zenatello's command was that with which the drama closes. Here the soprano has her best opportunity and Mme. Eames arose to all its vocal demands with the might of her old school technique.

Mr. Conti gave a reading of the Verdi score that was musical, notwithstanding its overpowering tone volume in the passages of dramatic stress. In "Otello" Verdi has judged the relations of orchestra to singers so well that voices are never submerged, however full the instrumentation.
Mme. Berta Morena of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Dec. 29 and 30. Her coming will enable Mr. Fiedler to present a Brunnhilde scene from "Goetterdaemmerung," the culminating episode in Wagner's "Ring." Mme. Morena will sing besides the Brunnhilde

Mime Who Impersonates Frantz in the Production of Delibes' "Coppelia"



MME. MARIA PAPORELLO

aria the "Abscheulicher" from Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Mr. Fiedler has the score of the youthful symphony of Beethoven in the library in Jena. This work was to be on the Symphony program, but the orchestral parts have not yet arrived in this country. Bach's suite in D major will be substituted for it. The other orchestral number will be the suite by the Roumanian Enesco, which was favorably received last year.

The second concert of the Longy Club will be given in Jordan hall on Monday evening, Jan. 1. The club will have the assistance of Mrs. R. J. Hall, saxophone, and Messrs. Noack, Bak, Ferris, Keller and Huber of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Three novelties will appear on the program, an octet by Henry Woollett, five pieces for clarinet, viola and piano, by Max Bruch, and three aquarelles Hollandaises by Christian Kriens.

Miss Lilla Ormond, mezzo-soprano, will give a song recital in Jordan hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4. Miss Ormond in the short time that she has been before the public has gained for herself a prominent place in the ranks of song interpreters.

Miss Nina Fletcher, violinist, will be heard at Steinert hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock. She will play Handel's sonata in D major; Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole; Dubois' adagio; Bron's hercule and Guirauds' caprice. Miss Fletcher will have the assistance of Alfred de Voto at the piano.

The recital announced for Jan. 4 by Anton Wittek, the concert master of the Symphony orchestra, and Mrs. Wittek, has been postponed until sometime in March.

Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall, Monday afternoon, Jan. 5. Mr. Bachaus, while only a very young man, is accounted one of the great pianists of the day.

Rafael Diaz, a young tenor of the Boston Opera Company, who comes from Texas, was intended by his father for a business career. "When trying to persuade my father to send me abroad to study," explains Mr. Diaz, "I was helped out by the foreman of our ranch, who said to my father: 'I'll tell you, Mr. Diaz, that son of yours is just a gipsy singer, and it will be a pity to let him loose on a ranch. He'll just spoil everything.'"

The introduction of Saturday night performances is due to a number of requests from people who wrote the management declaring that Saturday night was the only night they could attend the opera. The Sunday night concerts will be retained as a permanent feature.

The fifth week of the season at the Boston opera house will be marked by the reintroduction of the Saturday night performances. The first of these will take place next Saturday night, when "Lucia," the ever favorite opera of Donizetti, will be given, with Miss Evelyn Scottney, the Australian soprano, in the title role. Associated with her will be Florenco Constantino, whose Edgar is looked upon as his greatest impersonation, both vocally and dramatically. The Henry Ashton of the cast will be Giovanni Polse. Messrs. Diaz and Silli and Mme. Johanna Morella will form the rest of the cast.

The novelty of the week will be "Coppelia," Delibes' ballet, which will be given by the dancers of the Boston opera company. The principal roles are assigned Miss Dolores Galli and Mme. Maria Paporella. Miss Grace Parker, an American member of the Boston opera house ballet, will impersonate the doll.

May the New Year of 1912

be one of harmony, with the music of your life in tune. Let us do our part by furnishing perfect instruments.

You can get valuable ideas by visiting our salesrooms and examining our large stock of musical instruments. Even though you do not contemplate immediate purchase, you will be interested in viewing our collection gathered from every country in the world.

VIOLINS for Children (one-half and three-quarter size) \$4—\$30
VIOLINS for Beginners \$5—\$25
VIOLINS for Amateurs \$30—\$50
VIOLINS for Professionals \$60—\$150
VIOLINS for Soloists \$200—\$500
VIOLINS for Artists \$600—\$1200

We have a lot of instruments, slightly shopworn by the Christmas rush, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Call on or write for free copy of Ditson Wonder Book No. 1

Oliver Ditson Company Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
150 TREMONT ST., BOSTON 8-10-12 EAST 34th ST., N. Y.

Soprano Who Appears in Title Role of "Aida" With Zenatello the Radames
First Dancer in Ballet of Boston Opera House Is Swanilda in "Coppelia"



MME. CARMEN MELIS



MISS DOLORES GALLI

Ettore Bottazzini, the ballet master, will be Coppellius and Attilio Pulcini the burgomaster.

The performance of Dec. 23 has been transferred by general request of the subscribers to Tuesday evening and the bill for that night will consist of "Pagliacci" and "Coppelia." Mme. Carmen Melis will repeat her familiar impersonation of Nedda, Zenatello will be the Canio, Mr. Polse the Tonio, Mr. Giaccone the Beppe and Mr. Barreau the Silvio.

On Dec. 27 "Carmen" will be repeated.

Baritone Who Sang Role of Iago in Verdi's Opera "Otello," on Eames Night



JOSE MARDONES

(Copyright by Miskin, New York) GIOVANNI POLESE

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MRS. STACEY WILLIAMS, Voice Culture

The following is from a well-known publication: "Mrs. Stacey Williams' studios are filled with pupils from various parts of the country, for her work is of the kind that shows results." "One of the most brilliant coloratura singers in Chicago is undoubtedly Jane Stuart, who has been trained exclusively by Mrs. Williams." Mrs. Williams is a teacher who can literally create singers.

Only Earnest, Serious Students Accepted
No positions guaranteed, but every opportunity is offered qualified pupils for positions in Opera, Concert, Church and recitals.
For terms and particulars address

MRS. STACEY WILLIAMS

STUDIOS 405-406 KIMBALL HALL CHICAGO, ILL.
Please mention this paper.

Mme. OGDEN-CRANE

Voice Culture, Bel Canto Method.
Only teacher of MISS WILDA BENNETT "EVERY WOMAN" COMPANY.
Individual or Class Instruction.
825 Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH

Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies.
Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand
Instruction in all music branches.

Miss Irene St. Clair CONTRALTO

ACCEPTS engagements, concerts, at homes, oratorios, press notices on application; pupils received. 42 Powis Square, London W., England. Tel. 3348 Paddington.

ELEANOR McLELLAN

VOICE CULTURE
Atelier Building, 33 W. 67th Street, NEW YORK
Representative of
JUANITA ROGERS PENNIMAN
Blanchard Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Circular on request.

Barron Berthald

Dramatic Tenor, Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK.
Voice Culture—Stage Training
Address Grand View-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter Witham

TEACHER OF SINGING
1406 H Street, Washington, D. C.

Jane Russell Colpitt

PIANIST AND TEACHER
338 Mass. Ave. Leach's principles.
Teacher of the Art of Singing
Boston Studio, 302 Huntington Chambers
Lynn Studio, 10 Kensington Square

LUCY C. PILLSBURY

Teacher of the Art of Singing
Boston Studio, 302 Huntington Chambers
Lynn Studio, 10 Kensington Square

GILBERT SHORTER

Director Dramatic Art and Oratory
Chicago Conservatory
27 Auditorium Building, Phone Har. 1730.

HERBERT MILLER

BARITONE
Vocal Instruction, Oratorio and Recitals
626 Fine Arts Bldg., CHICAGO

Mrs. Franklyn Knight

CONTRALTO CONCERTS, RECITALS
TEACHER OF VOICE
Musical Art Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO AND FLUTE

GEORGE W. BEMIS
Teacher at N. E. Conservatory and Laseil Seminary.
125 TREMONT ST., Room 61, BOSTON

CAROLYN BELCHER

Teachers of
CHARLOTTE WHITE Violin, Violoncello
GERTRUDE BELCHER Cello, Pianoforte
and Ensemble Playing.
465 and 486 Huntington Chambers, Boston.

ELIZABETH SHERMAN

Authorized teacher Jean De Beaze method of singing. Address 203 West 54th St., New York

MARY L. TEACHER OF PIANO, Le-

schelzky Method, Conservatory School, 901 door, Auditorium bldg., or 9038 Kimball ave., Chicago. Telephone Midway 2215.

MARIE MARGARET MEZSO SOPRANO

Concert, Recital, and Musical
Studio 27 Alexander ave., E. Detroit, Mich.

The Art of Singing

MME. CLARA SMITH
Huntington Chambers - Boston, Mass.

Spokane, WASH.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART
MRS. ETHEL CHILD WALTON
201-2-3 Auditorium Bldg. Main 2703.

Gertrude Walker-Crowley

TEACHER OF SINGING
401 Huntington Chambers Monday P. M.
MISS EMMA AHEENS
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Experienced teacher of
Virgil and Fiedler Methods.
78 ROSS STREET, BURLINGTON, N. Y.

KANRICH ALBERT M.

Violin, Harmony, Orchestration
Thorough Methods. Correct Bowing.
214 BOYLSTON STREET Telephone
KIRKUS MUSIC CO., 14th & U sts.,
Washington, D. C.

LEON MARX

Violin Instructor, Concerts, Recitals, Musicians.
Studio 520 Fine Arts Building, Chicago

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON

PIANO HARMONY
Pupil of Hummel, Berlin.
26 DELAWARE ST.

LUTHER O. EMERSON

TEACHER OF PIANO
609 Huntington Chambers - Boston.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

NEW SONG HIT, entitled "Just a Picture of His Mother." Sent 1c for copy postpaid to Box 297, Malvern, Pa., or H. KIRKUS MUSIC CO., 14th & U sts., Washington, D. C.

Piano

Leschelzky and Virgil Methods

MRS. SIDNEY ROSENTHAL

SOPRANO.
RECITAL AND CONCERT WORK.
PUPILS ACCEPTED.
6237 HIBBARD AVE., CHICAGO.
Telephone No. 4806 Hyde Park.

Mrs. Laura E. Morrill

SCIENTIFIC VOICE CULTURE
Production and Interpretation
Hotel Chelsea, 222 W. 23rd St., New York

RUDOLPH J. SCHÖCK

VIOLIN TEACHER
TECHNIC AND TONE A SPECIALTY.
To your advantage to see me before purchasing a violin outfit.
STUDIO, 113 MUNROE ST., LYNN, MASS.

THOMAS L. CUSHMAN

VOCAL TEACHER
218 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

COLE

Composition and Theory
MRS. R. G. COLE
Piano and Normal Work
Musical Lectures—Send for Circulars
Studio, 721 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago

KINDERGARTEN MUSIC

Classes for children. Normal training.
Piano and harmony lessons. Address
MISS J. A. JONES
606 Huntington Chambers
BOSTON

GEORGIA HOLT

PIANIST.
TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONY.
Studio 355 Ohio St., Bangor, Me.

THE NEW HAVEN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Faculty of accomplished musicians, public artists, adept teachers; approved modern methods; college advantages, diplomas; moderate terms; free catalog. Address 30 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.

GRAFF CLARKE

Violin Instruction.
Children a Specialty.
A few young pupils may be accommodated at their homes.
3322 N. Marshall Ave., Chicago.

ARTHUR THAYER

TEACHER OF SINGING,
402 PIERCE BUILDING.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

DAVID BISPHAM

BARITONE
For terms and available dates write
LOUDON CHARLTON,
CARNegie Hall, NEW YORK.

FABIAN

PIANIST
INSTRUCTION, RECITALS, CONCERTS
1229 F Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE JENNIE WOODBRIDGE ORCHESTRA

Miss Woodbridge is assisted by men musicians.
STUDIO, HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS
Tel. 22195 B. B.
Residence, Garrison Hall, Tel. 5333 B. B.

Elsa Marshall

SOPRANO.
CONCERT ORATORIO RECITAL
2317 Grandview ave., Cincinnati, OHIO.

Edna Gunnar Peterson

CONCERT PIANIST.
Studio 519 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.
1532 East 62d Street.

GEORGE HAMLIN

Member Chicago Grand Opera Co. Mr. Hamlin will continue to fill recital and concert engagements during season 1911-12. Address 5628 Woodlawn ave., CHICAGO.

LAURIE MERRILL PLANCON

VIOLINISTE
Concerts, Musicales, Teaching
80 ST. STEPHEN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THOMAS W. COTTON

BARITONE
TEACHER OF VOICE
429 Huntington Chambers - Boston, Mass.

Maud Powell

Manager:—
H. GODFREY TURNER,
1402 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

J. H. B. JOINER

Organist 54th St. Reformed Church.
Director Collegiate Choral Society.
Available as Accompanist and Choral Director.
459 FIFTH AVE. - NEW YORK.

HELEN ALLEN HUNT

CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Teacher of Singing
NO. 509 PIERCE BUILDING, BOSTON

MME. CLARA POOLE

CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Voice Culture and Interpretation.
Monday and Thursday Mornings.
Studio 201 Clarendon Street, Room 6.
BOSTON, MASS.

Jennie F. W. Johnson

CONTRALTO
ORATORIO - RECITAL - CONCERT
Kimball Hall, CHICAGO

Louise Kellogg, Soprano

CONCERTS, RECITALS, MUSICALS.
TEACHER OF SINGING.
5 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

WALTER E. YOUNG

Organist, Accompanist, Coach
ORGAN INSTRUCTION
337 Huntington Av., Boston
Tel. Back Bay 2128

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

New Songs by **Mira Strauss Jacobs**
SUITABLE FOR CHURCH SOLOS
OR CONCERT WORK.
"Consider"—E Flat and F Major.
"The Well of Life"—E Major.
"The Voice of Love"—D major and C Major.

VEEKES & CO., 14 Hanover Street (Regent Street) W. LONDON, ENGLAND
CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 75 S. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
ASK YOUR DEALER

BALLADS
"In Absence"—G Flat Major.
"The Voyager"—A Flat Major.
"To the Heart"—High and Low Voice.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS
NEW SONG HIT, entitled "Just a Picture of His Mother." Sent 1c for copy postpaid to Box 297, Malvern, Pa., or H. KIRKUS MUSIC CO., 14th & U sts., Washington, D. C.

PARE OLD VIOLINS

VIOLAS AND CELLOS
of exquisite tone and splendid condition
ITALIAN STRINGS
Send for Catalogue of Musical Merchandise

Musicians' Supply Company

216 Tremont St. and 60A La Grange St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Have You Heard the KRAFT?

"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
Sold by the makers,
KRAFT, BATES & SPENCER
156 Boylston Street, Boston

Pianos Made to Order for Particular People

The Stage, the Players and the Plays

MUSIC LESSON IN "THE CONCERT"



Leo Ditrichstein as Arany, the music master in the new comedy at the Hollis next week

SOTHERN-MARLOWE REPEAT REPERTOIRE THE COMING WEEK

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe, during the final week of their engagement at the Shubert, Monday evening will repeat the seven Shakespeare plays they acted in succession this week, ending with the performance of "As You Like It" this afternoon. This evening they will repeat their massive, scholarly and poetic performance of "Macbeth." Last night they were seen in "Hamlet" with this cast:

The interest of the audience never waned last evening throughout the entire performance of "Hamlet" and the support of the excellent company surrounding Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe was with one or two minor exceptions all that could be desired in presenting the familiar play.

"The play's the thing" in "Hamlet" of course, but the audience which attends Shakespearean productions is as a rule only a degree or two less interested than the company upon the stage, for the familiar lines usually serve to bring together a thoughtful and critical number to whom the words are almost if not quite as familiar as to those across the footlights.

Mr. Sothern's Hamlet is too well-known here in Boston to need comment. His work always shows painstaking care, he the part what it may. Last night added but another occasion to show his popularity.

Miss Marlowe's Ophelia received much applause and repeated calls before the curtain. The enunciation of both Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe was indeed a pleasure to follow and the intense femininity of the latter graced Ophelia in a way that is seldom excelled.

Perhaps the first gravedigger could have made a more telling effect if his words had been given with a less marked inflection, but his appearance compensated for much of his lack in this respect. The play of "Hamlet" has without doubt enriched our language with figures of speech to a greater extent than any other of the plays of the Avon bard and to listen to these familiar sayings is like meeting and grasping by the hand old friends of days gone by.

The bills for the coming week are as follows: Monday evening, "Romeo and Juliet"; Tuesday evening, "As You Like It"; Wednesday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday evening, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday evening, "Hamlet"; Friday evening, "Macbeth"; Saturday matinee and evening, "The Taming of the Shrew."

"WIZARD OF OZ" AT CASTLE SQ.

What will those Castle Square players do next to illustrate their versatility? Now they are appearing in "The Wizard of Oz" with its strange collection of fantastic creatures, its scenes in fairyland, speaking lines that are all irresponsible nonsense, and singing to the pretty music of A. Baldwin Sloane and Paul Tietjens.

A first performance that went as smooth as if it had been running for weeks, except for a little shyness on the part of the snowstorm, charmed even those who remembered the delicious foolery of the original production with Montgomery and Stone. Everybody was amused by the scene in which the Scarecrow acquires a "Teddy Roosevelt" thinker, and the briny duet between the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, "Baffin's Bay." A dignified business man in the next seat had to turn away his head to gain respite from his laughter, and a sailor a row in front gave an imitation of the human nut cracker Ezra Kendall used to tell about. Those who believed no one could ever follow Fred Stone as the Straw Man were delightfully disappointed by the remarkable performance of Mr. Hassell. And Mr.

Meek was as funny as could be imagined as Nick Chopper. Truly here is a pair of real actors.

Miss Mary Young was a sophisticated Dorothy, plump and pink checked, with a saucy little nose that invited a twick. She does wonders in pantomime, and seems to mold her personality to each new part she takes. She sings very sweetly the three original songs, and also Trisix's mischievous "Sammy" song. As the music for this began Mr. Craig discreetly ducked through the curtains of his stage box and thus spoiled a very pretty domestic tableau, Miss Young's costumes have always attractive quality.

Arthur Hill, who was with the original production, was specially engaged by Mr. Craig for this revival and kept the audience in shouts of laughter with his comical antics as the cowardly lion. Albert Hickey was a close second with his impersonation of Imogene, the playful heifer. Leslie Palmer was much better than any Sir Wylie the piece ever had, and sang an added sailor ditty agreeably. Good too, were Walter Walker as the wizard, Mabel Montgomery as Trisix, Morgan Wallace as Pastoria, Maud Richmond as the fairy queen, Carney Christie as the poet, Robert Middlemass as the army. Mabel Colcord played Cynthia too "straight." A shade more of burlesque would make it admirable.

There is a large, ladylike chorus which sings and dances well. Somebody with a fine taste in color devised the settings and costumes, which harmonize in every scene. Alice Ainscoe and William Parke staged the piece and filled the action with all the original bits of business and vocal effects. Joseph Marr and his men played the music with spirit and finish.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

Bijou theater—"The Christmas Angel," a miracle opera in three scenes by Carl Wilmore; "Big Men," a playlet acted by Howard Kyle and Florence Bradley and new photo plays.

Colonial theater—Continued run of "The Pink Lady," a musical comedy with a fine cast headed by Hazel Dawn, Frank Lalor and Alice Dovey. The management urges prompt attendance at 2 and 8.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—B. A. Rolfe's "Leading Lady," a musical playlet; Albert's polar bears, Old Soldier Fiddlers, Albert Hole, the boy soprano, Arthur Pickens and company in a sketch, McGinnis brothers, dancers.

Majestic theater—Final week of "Everywoman," Henry W. Savage's elaborate production of Walter Browne's modern morality play with an exceptional cast and Mr. Chadwick's beautiful special music.

Park theater—Final fortnight of the long run of Cohen's "Get-Rich-Quick, Wallingford," the best liked farce comedy of the present season. This company will not nowhere else in New England.

Plymouth theater—Beginning with a Christmas matinee, Miss Dorothy Donnelly will commence her second week in Edward Sheldon's new comedy drama of "Coney Island life. The company is unusually good.

Tremont theater—The popular Eddie Foy in the first Boston performances of "Over the River," a musical comedy version of "The Man From Mexico." The farce was one of the funniest in years, and in its new form is said to be a very cheerful entertainment. Mr. Foy's peculiar talents have many admirers. Catchy music is promised.

LECTURE ON SOUTH AMERICA

A very interesting illustrated lecture on South America was given Friday night by Dr. Furlong in Tremont Temple in connection with the kinemacolor views of the coronation. He described the different countries and told about the different races of inhabitants. He said that in Para, Brazil, a white person is seldom seen, the city being populated almost wholly by the negro race.

Dr. Furlong described the picturesque mountain and lake scenery, and also the vast plains where much sugar cane is grown.

The lecture Friday night was mostly on British, French and Dutch Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil. There will be another lecture Friday night, and Saturday afternoon on other countries in South America.

BELASCO COMPANY IN "THE CONCERT" AT HOLLIS MONDAY



MISS JANET BEECHER
She acts the wife of the musical genius, Arany, in "The Concert"

David Belasco presents "The Concert" at Hollis Street theater for three weeks, beginning with a Christmas matinee. This comedy ran a year at Belasco's theater, New York, and was one of the conspicuous successes of last season. Mr. Belasco will present it with his usual carefulness of detail and he has surrounded Leo Ditrichstein, who leads the cast, with capable players. Mr. Ditrichstein is responsible in a large measure for the success of this play for he adapted it from the German of Herman Bahr.

The three acts are written around a musical genius and his feminine adherents. Garbor Arany, Mr. Ditrichstein's role, is a Hungarian and a great musician. He has married a sensible American woman and they live in New York. To the musician's home there go many women who want to be taught the piano. Having a keen sense of business, Arany charges \$10 a lesson. His pupils seem to worship him and strew his path with flowers. All the while his sensible wife remains in the background content to witness her husband's musical triumphs.

Miss Arany generally accompanies her husband on his concert tours but occasionally she goes on a private concert without her. One of these private concerts take him to his bungalow in the Catskill mountains. There he is accompanied by one of his married woman pupils, who is in love with the musician's art and not the man himself. Thither they are followed by the musician's wife and the married woman's husband. Two of the three acts take place in the bungalow and the complications that ensue are said to be very funny. It all ends happily and harmlessly.

HEROINE OF NEW DRAMATIZED NOVEL



Miss Charlotte Walker as June, the mountain maid, in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" at the Boston

BEST MODERN PLAYWRIGHTS AVOID TEDIOUS "EXPOSITION"

An ancient adage of drama construction is that the table must have a beginning, middle and end. The beginning has been regarded by many writers as an elaborate exposition of presuppositions of the drama which must be explained in detail that the audience may fully grasp the significance of the action to be unfolded.

The mischief of the term "beginning" is that many young writers regard it as a name for static exposition, as something that has to be gotten over with before the action can start.

The action should start with the rise of the curtain on a play, and the exposition should be deftly worked into the early scenes of action, which should be interesting in themselves, as well as for the facts of presupposition which they unfold.

As instance of an audacious beginning note Bernstein's "The Thief." He lifts the curtain upon the entire cast, and lets the audience infer from the little surface play of their social class and characteristics of each personage and their mutual relations. A glance meant for only one and the audience to see, or perhaps a trifling caress, an averted face or half sentence of retort, reveal in highly natural and diverting manner the real natures of the personages, reveal them as clearly as the obsolete asides. One of the drawbacks of several of

the plays given here by the Abbey Theater company from Dublin was the interminable exposition of such plays as "Birthright," "The Jackdaw," "The Building Fund" and "Falsely True." Long before the playwright was ready to start his action the audience was wearied with the labored preliminaries, talk about characters who should be introduced to "expose" themselves.

To be sure the Irish love talk, and doubtless these plays are wholly interesting in a country where people are reputed to like to listen to words for their sound. Several plays in the repertoire of the Abbey Theater company would be easily improved for American consumption by gently tearing off the first six or eight pages of the manuscripts.

No, a good play does not need a beginning. All it needs is a start, and that start should take no more time than does the start of a running race. The rise of the curtain is the pistol shot for the play, and the movement, whether slow or fast, should begin at once, with every personage in the action setting forth his own character in action before he eyes of the audience.

The days of elaborate prepared enters are past, except when introduced to gratify the vanity of stars. When you enter a room we are not greeted by two or more persons who have been passing the time by rehearsing our biographies. No more should such things be done in plays. When they are, the playwright lacks imagination and ingenuity and is far behind the times.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

William Faversham will present his new play, "The Faun," by Edward Knoblauch at the Shubert theater, Jan. 1. The title role differs from anything Mr. Faversham has ever before attempted, a striking antithesis to that of "Herod" and other plays in which he has appeared in recent years. Mr. Faversham impersonates a faun, who has lived close to nature, a companion of birds and animals. He knows nothing of the conventionalities of life. This faun has wandered away from the woods and the fields into a garden of an important London home. A certain Lord Stonbury discovers the faun disporting himself in a large vase. He takes the faun into the house and provides him with clothes—as well as name. The two enter into an agreement with the result that the faun enters society and brings about many surprising complications, by his example leading those with whom he comes in contact back to natural modes of thought and life. Miss Julie Opp is the leading lady of the company. Others in the organization are Daisy Belmore, Elise Oldham, Mabel Crawley, H. Nye Chart, Arthur Elliott, Stanhope Wheatcroft, Regai Robinson, Herbert Belmore and Leon Brown.

COMING PLAYS

Miss Marguerite Clarke will play her original role of the young wife who adopts a baby to regain her husband's affection when "Baby Mine" comes to the Majestic Jan. 1. Edgar Selwyn's comedy, "The Country Boy," one of the New York successes of last season, comes to the Park Jan. 8. John Drew comes to the Hollis Jan. 15 in "A Single Man," a pretty comedy by Hubert H. Davies, with Mary Boland as leading woman.

DEBATING CLUB HOLDS MEETING

At a meeting held at the Civic Service house, Salem street, by the Breadwinners Debating Club Friday night, addresses were made by J. J. Diggins, the president, A. Richards and John Lynch.



William Faversham and Miss Julie Opp in a scene in "The Faun," coming to the Shubert Jan. 1

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Henry Russell, Managing Director

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, AT 8
POPULAR PRICES, 50c, 75c, \$1.00,
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

LUCIA

Mme. Scotney; MM. Constantino, Fornari.
Conductor, Roberto Morazzoni.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, AT 8

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra
50c, 75c, \$1.00

Down Town Ticket Office,
STEINERT'S
102 Boylston Street

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED

TUESDAY EVENING AT 8
(Monday Subscriptions)

I PAGLIACCI

By Leoncavallo
Mme. Melis; MM. Zenatello, Polèse.
Conductor, Roberto Morazzoni.
Followed by
COPPELIA

By Delibes
Mmes. Galli, Paporelli; M. Bottazzini.
Conductor, Wallace Goodrich.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8

CARMEN

By Bizet
Mme. Gay; MM. Zenatello, Mardones.
Solo Dance performed by Signorina
Dolores Galli.
Conductor, Andre Caplet.

FRIDAY EVENING AT 8

AIDA

By Verdi
Mmes. Melis, Gay; MM. Zenatello, Polèse.
Grand corps de ballet.
Conductor, Arnaldo Conti.

SAVATYR MATINEE AT 2

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

By Mascagni
Mme. Gay; MM. Gaudenzi, Polèse.
Conductor, Roberto Morazzoni.
Followed by
COPPELIA

By Delibes
Mmes. Galli, Paporelli; M. Bottazzini.
Conductor, Wallace Goodrich.

STOCK COMPANIES ARE ACTORS' TRAINING SCHOOLS

Here and there an effort has been made from time to time to establish a resident stock company; indeed, for many years popular priced organizations of the sort have been maintained in a few larger cities, but there have not been enough of them to accommodate the growing army of fresh recruits. These youngsters, many of them ambitious and possessing in some cases a fair natural foundation for the work, have been festered by the prevailing system. Grant that any one of them has succeeded so far in impressing himself upon the managers and the public that he has been cast for a good role in this or that production. The condition has been such generally that for a season at least he is forced to play that one role. Now in a period of 10 years the best that he could expect was a limited experience in, say, 10 roles. And generally each successive role has been a little more than a counterpart of the one that went before, says Adolph Klauber in the New York Times.

For that is another peculiar condition of the calling. An actor having proved satisfactory in a light comedy part, for instance, is doomed to play light comedy for the remainder of his life. Had the opportunity presented itself he might have made just as great a success in a character role. He might still do so. But the manager does not like to make experiments. He is sure of his actor in the line in which he first arrived.

And so the actor—hampered, handicapped, cramped—had thus become merely a minor detail in a big machine. If he gained individuality it was at the expense of his growth. He became a personality rather than a player, and lacked the versatility of players of the older generation. All these things the palmy-dayer will argue, and argue with conviction.

But it is a truism that where the need exists a means of supply will be found eventually. And, curiously enough, without any actual initiative on the part of either the actor, the manager or the public, a great national training school for actors has slowly developed.

I refer to the popular stock company. In some cities these companies are merely maintained throughout the summer season, giving employment during that period to innumerable actors who have hitherto been idle. In others the experiment has succeeded so well that the companies are maintained all the year round, and the theaters which support them keep open doors long after the painters and decorators have taken possession of the combination houses in anticipation of the regular winter season.

As a result of this newer activity about 1800 actors were kept employed during the last summer who a few years ago would have been in idleness as soon as their winter's work was done. At one time during the summer there were, by actual count, 149 stock companies playing. Some of these companies contained as many as 20 members each; but the average number regularly employed—that is to say, under a term contract, and not merely "jobbing by the week," as the case happened to require—was about 12 to 15 members for each company. Each of these has become a part of a newer system, wherein the opportunities for development are practically unlimited, wherein ability, ideas and ambition may have a complete test under very excellent conditions.

As plays are produced on Broadway nowadays the player, unless he is a star or very successful leading actor, is practically without volition. He is, as I have said, one part of a machine. He is seldom allowed to think, seldom allowed to carry out any ideas but those of the author and the stage director.

The wonder is that actors do so well. In a sense the new popular stock company system promises to work their salvation. In these companies, for those who have a reasonable share of talent and ambition is provided the opportunity for broad experience. For the exigencies of the system are such that the characters of the play must be varied from week to week, necessitating a constant shifting of the people, so that one actor in his time plays not only many parts, but many kinds of parts.

VIEWS OF EDWARD H. SOTHERN

The only way to popularize Shakespeare is to work hard and give the public good acting. Shakespeare cannot be popularized merely by reducing the price of admission. An actor might play Shakespeare to an admission price of 10 cents and instead of adding to the popularity of the great dramatist, might injure it. Good acting is the first requisite toward making Shakespeare's plays popular. Shakespeare is popular if well acted—he doesn't have to be made so.

I am working on three Shakespeare plays now—"King Lear," "Othello" and "Cymbeline." We shall probably produce at least one of them next season. Mrs. Sothern wishes very much to play Cordelia; the beauty and sweetness of that character appeal to her; and I naturally want to play Lear. Whenever I do, though, I expect all the older theatrical writers to raise a hue and cry. Naturally, they will compare my Lear with that of the famous players of the past, and to my disadvantage. That is something every actor who essays a famous old role must expect to meet.

I first decided to play Shakespearean roles when I was a boy of 19, studying painting in London. I then joined my father in America, and he secured a place for me in McCullough's company. All my early training was in Shakespeare. But when I started out for myself I took the line of least resistance, appearing in farce and light comedy, but the determination to play Shakespeare was always there. My acting of farce and comedy has helped me to play Hamlet—a sense of humor, of the ridiculous, keeps the actor from making Hamlet somber and mournful.

CHARLOTTE WALKER IN MOUNTAIN DRAMA AT BOSTON THEATER

Miss Charlotte Walker, who has been seen here in "The Warrens of Virginia" and "The Crisis," comes to the Boston theater Monday evening as star of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a drama made by Eugene Walter from John Fox Jr.'s story of the same title. Klaw and Erlanger are the producers, and promise a beautiful setting for this tale of life in the Virginia mountains. The play opens with a scene in the Cumberland hills, showing the trail around the Lonesome Pine, which, standing gaunt and rugged like a sentinel, is visible to all in the gap. Hale and Berkeley, young eastern engineers, have come to the gap to develop its resources, intending to start a boom toward the establishment of a steel manufacturing city. Hale has already introduced into the new town a police force, recruited from volunteers. This reform element has become the target for the spite of the rough mountaineers, especially the feudal clans of the Falmes and Tollivers.

The advent of law and order is resented especially by young Dave Tolliver, who sees in the invasion of the gap the end of all he has been taught to regard as sacred; the sovereignty of the leader of the tribe; the law of the hills. Dave not only expects to be leader of the Tolliver clan, but he also looks forward to making his cousin, June, his wife.

June is a primitive mountain girl. She loves the Lonesome Pine, and at sunrise and sunset, she steals away from her mountain cabin and sits under the tree, wistfully gazing over the valley beyond the mountain, listening to the sighing of the wind in the pine and fancying she hears her sister's voice, urging her to go out into the world and learn. It is while she is so occupied that Hale first meets her. He questions her about her home life, laughing at her whimsical remarks. June has never before seen a man from the outside world.

Hero and heroine are soon involved in a love story of picturesque action. June goes to school and on her return finds her family in the throes of a feud. Hale straightens the affair out finally and all ends as happily as could be wished. Burton Churchill plays Hale, and others in the cast are Richard Sterling, George Woodward, Lillian Dix, W. S. Hart, William Robinson, Alice Lyndal, Cyrus Wood.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE
DAILY 8:30 AND 10:15
FORNITURE LAST TIMES
Christmas Night, of the great COBOLATION. All Seats Reserved. 25c and 50c. 7th. Ev. at Sat. Mat. Lecture by Charles W. Furlong on Brazil. 3c to 25c. Special Performance Saturday Morning at 10. All seats 30c.

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Manufacturers' Clearance Sale
Everybody who contemplates purchasing Fur Coats, Neckpieces, Muffs or Robes, will do well to compare MY prices with those obtained elsewhere before making their purchases. Quality guaranteed.

THOS. I. McMACKIM
Manufacturing Furrier 70 Franklin Street

Walsh 276 Boylston Street
Dec. 26, 27, 28

TRIMMED HATS. Ordinarily 5.00 to 7.50.	3.50
Sale Price	
TRIMMED HATS. Ordinarily 7.50 to 10.00.	5.00
Sale Price	
TRIMMED HATS. Ordinarily 10.00 to 15.00.	7.50
Sale Price	
TRIMMED HATS. Ordinarily 20.00 to 35.00.	15.00
Sale Price	

Several Paris and New York Models included in this sale.

Dowsley

418 BOYLSTON STREET
BERKELEY BUILDING

ANNOUNCES HER
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, BEGINNING TUESDAY, DEC. 26.
IMPORTED AND HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
Her Entire Stock Marked Down Below Cost.
\$18.00 and \$25.00 Hats Marked to \$12.00
\$12.00 and \$10.00 Hats Marked to \$7.00

A Christmas Gift Which Carries Refinement
Acceptable to men and women. They have been imported in all lengths and styles for this occasion by Miss M. P. Fisk.
The Red Glove Shop, 322 Boylston St.
And should the size, style or color not be right, will be pleasantly exchanged. This is a policy always carried out by this firm, with great satisfaction to all parties.

MRS. MacHALE

All the Latest Hair Accessories
Ladies' and Children's Toilet Parlors
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Dressing.
420 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Flower Hats for Mid-Season Wear \$5.00

This Hat Can Be Duplicated in Other Flowers at \$5.00

Hat like cut is of violets, with velvet facing to match, and trimmed with velvet bow. Mail orders will be filled, carefully packed, and shipped to any part of the U. S.

\$3 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP
59 TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

The Clover Shop

704 Lapham Bldg., 290 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Gowns and Waists
FRENCH NOVELTIES.

HETZER Custom Furriers
BROS. 364 Washington St. Rm. 45A. Tel. 4487 W. O. BOSTON

COURT REDUCES LITIGATION COST

WASHINGTON—Before adjourning on Friday for the holidays the supreme court amended its rules with a view to reducing the cost of litigation. The amendments had to do with the size of the records brought to the court from subordinate tribunals. The printing of the record alone in one case before the court in recent years amounted to \$15,000.

When the court adjourned until Jan. 8 it had established a record for the number of cases heard before the holidays. Practically as many cases had been argued so far this term as were argued during the whole last term, extending to June 1.

READY TO SAIL FOR PANAMA
NEW ORLEANS—Attorney General Wickersham, acting as an escort to M. Jussierand, the French ambassador, and M. Loudon, the minister of the Netherlands, arrived here, and will take a steamship for the Isthmus of Panama today.

Madame Rourke

Highest Grade of Hair Goods.
Hair Work of All Kinds.
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Marcel Wave
Hair Combing made into any desired Hair Accessory.
58 Winter St., Room 12
Boston, Mass.
Tel. 1111-X Oxford.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler.
Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

MARGARET

5 West 35th Street, New York
Creator of latest styled GOWNS for any occasion, \$65 up. Positively no disappointment.

MAYOR SHANK HAS A HOLIDAY SALE

INDIANAPOLIS—Several wagon loads of food-stuffs are on sale in the city market here today and the necessities for a holiday dinner are being offered at low figures by agents of Mayor Shank who is continuing his campaign against high prices.

In addition to his sale the mayor has encouraged several farmers to bring a large number of live chickens and geese to sell at the same prices that he charges. The prices are: Live turkey, 18 cents a pound; dressed turkeys, 20 cents; English walnuts, 14 cents a pound; mince meat, 10 cents; live chickens, 11 and 12 cents; live geese, 12 cents; dressed chickens, 17 to 20 cents.

CAPTAIN SKINNER IS HONORED
SALEM, Mass.—Capt. John B. Skinner, acting city marshal, was on Friday night presented with a fine easy chair by his associates on the force. Patrolman Berry made the presentation.

A Merry Christmas

If your list of gifts is still incomplete come and see us and we will help you.

Dainty House and Bedroom Slippers of soft, pilable, ooze leather in all colors. Plain and Fancy Aprons, Brassieres, etc.
As usual we have an exclusive line of Ivy Corsets as well as many other brands.

PIERCE HAYNES CORSET CO. 3 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON

Ladies Vici Kid PILLOW SHOE
It is as soft as a glove, as easy as a slipper. Soft, Neat, Durable, made in Goodyear Welt and Turn styles. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. You can order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for catalog and self-measure blank or call at Hathaway Building, opposite South Station entrance.
PILLOW SHOE CO., 184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

FRANK WISTUBA Practical Furrier
521 Washington St.
Telephone 1073-1 Oxford BOSTON

The JANETTE CORSET WAIST

Made of best quality of linen, perfect in fit, made to measure, joy to wear to those of large proportions, trimmed with hand made cluny lace and medallions.
Price \$3.00 and \$4.00, according to trimming. Send for measure blanks.

WADE CORSET PARLORS

MRS. J. M. MORRISON, Manager, 462 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1873
MME. PAULINE, Cleaning and Dyeing
Of House and Street Gowns, Lingeries, Laces, Feathers, Draperies, etc. at Short Notice. Laces Dyed to Match Gowns. EVENING GOWNS and OPERA COATS a Specialty.
MAIN OFFICE: 232 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE: 1 WEST 30TH STREET.
Out of town orders promptly attended to. Expressage Paid One Way.

OF INTEREST TO YOU
Besides our regular line of HIGH-GRADE LADIES' TAILORING, we are now prepared for Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing ladies' suits and garments. Perfectly satisfactory work guaranteed at a moderate cost.
E. C. LEONARD CO.
462 BOYLSTON STREET, Room 409. Tel. B. B. 1569.

Grey's Hairdresser Shop
Specializing in hairdressing—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON MANICURING. Will make up hair combings.
125 East 34th Street : : : NEW YORK
Phone, Madison Square 518.

FRED F. POTE
19 Temple Place
High-Class Pattern and Tailored Hats

For Hats, Ostrich Trimmed, Willow and French Plumes. Balance of our High Class Patterns Hats to close at less than Half Wholesale Prices. Becoming midwinter styles at less than Half the Wholesale Price.
Fur Hats Made to Order
from any skins in vogue.

"PRETTY FRENCH HATS"
Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; renovations. "LEKRAE," 39 Alfred Pl., W. So. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF FUR COATS, MUFFS, SCARVES, ETC.
FURS
Furs Repaired Muffs Relined
41 WEST ST., Boston.

FURS
HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Bankrupt Fur Manufacturer from New York must close out below value. Magnificent Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Coats, \$25 up; Fur Sets, \$6 up. Latest styles. No reasonable offer refused. Call and be convinced. Open all day and evenings. Private.
MR. LEROY,
9 ASHBURTON PL., near State House.

RUBBER GOODS
of every description can be found at the
GOODYEAR RUBBER HOUSE
New Location, 46 Boylston St.
Also new from Hotel Touraine.
Telephone Oxford 1589

TAILORS
RICHARD L. KANE,
Successor to
J. F. Connel, Tailor.
Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Dressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 241-2 Brookline.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING
A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold everywhere; 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

You Should Taste "B" Rose Sweets
Why? Because—

If a dainty gift.
If a sweetheart you'd take.
If a good impression.
If you are trying to make.
Just give her a box—
"B" Rose, seven sweets.
You know the right kind—
And success you will find.

Every Taste A Pleasant Thought
For sale at all first-class drug stores and high-grade confectioners.

Cleanliness is imperative in our factory, and our Chocolates are made under the most favorable conditions.
John W. Crooks Chocolate Co.
30 North St., Boston, Mass.

SHAMPOOING
Hair Dried by Sun
Hair Dressing of all kinds. Hair Work Done. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Pupils taught. Rates reasonable. Leave when satisfied with your proficiency.
MRS. M. HANCOCK
462 Boylston St., Boston.

Shampooing, Manicuring
Hairdressing
BEST GRADE HAIR GOODS
ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT
HARRIET E. BRAZEE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
25 WINTER ST.

Alabelle H. Wales
SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIRDRESSING.
2 BATAVIA STREET, BOSTON.
Tel. B. B. 4078-J. Appointments.

MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD
43 West St., Boston, Room 31
DESIGNER AND IMPORTER OF PAPER PATTERNS

English Gift Shop Has Reopened for the Holidays
437 Boylston Street

FREDERIC L. GOODMAN, English tailor and habit maker for gentlemen, 739 Boylston St., Boston.

SHOPPING
THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Shops for you free of charge. Customers met and accompanied on shopping tours. Send for booklet.

Information Free

Any information you wish pertaining to the correct use of polishing supplies will be sent gratis.

Here are some of the supplies we handle:
CHILLED STEEL SHOT
MCGREGOR'S SCOTCH SHOT
ABERDEEN GRIT SHOT
CARBONILITE
CARBORUNDUM
PUTTY POWDER
FELT
FELT BUFFER WHEELS
GRITS
PUMICE HONES
OXALIC ACID
SPONGES
BRUSHES
WONDER CEMENT
MEYER'S GERMAN CEMENT
PNEUMATIC TOOL HOSE
NIPPLES
STOP-COCKS
GRANITE CUTTERS' TOOLS



The Only Cold Water Cement
A DRY, WHITE POWDER
Mix with enough cold water to make a thick paste—use it as dough—then let it stand for fifteen (15) minutes before using.
Free Samples for 10 cents in stamps.

Harrison Supply Company
NATHAN C. HARRISON, Gen. Agent,
5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension,
BOSTON, MASS.
Send for Catalog.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

The Most Satisfying Preparation You Ever Used For Your Teeth
Delightfully aromatic. Sweetens the breath, is pleasant and refreshing to tongue and mouth and is a perfect cleanser.
Each bottle contains from 1 1/2 to 2 ounces more than other brands, but costs no more.
...
PRICE 25c
ALL DRUGGISTS.
...
Guaranteed and manufactured by
New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

TOILET ARTICLES
Perfumes, Military, Tooth and Nail Brushes
THE VELKIE COMPANY
120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal St.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our catalogue with new and beautiful designs will be a great aid to you in selecting Christmas gifts and remembrances.
A postal card with name and address will bring the catalogue.
J. C. DERBY
CONCORD, N. H.

JEWELRY
E. P. SAWTELLE
42 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks
HIGH-GRADE REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING.

PIANOS
You Have A Christmas Gift For the Entire Family
When you buy a
Kroeger, Behning, Christian or Pelton
PLAYER PIANO
VISIT OUR MUSIC ROLL DEPT.
The celebrated VICTOR ROLL
Information cheerfully given at our salesrooms.
108 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELE
For sale at less than half cost, and equal to new. Address O. 44, Monitor.

FLORISTS
BUY YOUR
CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
AT
A. K. QUINCY'S
NEW FLOWER STORE
354 MASS. AVE., Cor. Huntington Ave.
Telephone B. B. 4664-J.

AVOID INCONVENIENCE
Ventilate Your Rooms—Have Fresh Air Without a Breeze
Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



The sliding ends make it adjustable in an instant to any window from 22 to 29, and 30 to 37 inches wide. 1 Deflector, \$1.00; 37 to 46 inches wide, 2 Deflectors, \$2.00 each. Other sizes to order.
It can be used either at the top or bottom of a window, or between window casings, thereby giving free circulation. The deflector can be adjusted so as to allow as much or as little air in the room as desired, or it may be cut off entirely. By keeping out the rain or snow it prevents curtains, draperies or carpets from getting wet, as in the case of an open window, and also eliminates the annoyance of a blowing curtain.
A sensible, convenient appliance, that will last for years with proper care.
Send for booklet C.

T. W. O'CONNOR, 90 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

Electric Flat Iron

a Household Necessity
There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET

Protect the Top of Your Dining Table

from the heat by using a
Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover
Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves of same material.
TURNER ASBESTOS CO.,
251 Causeway Street, BOSTON

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers does no harm to a Udnit Shine
The Shoe Polish Powder, will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR in coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more. Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE! WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package equals ten 10c bottles. Price 25c. Box 91H.
CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

QUEEN FLORA
Furniture Decorating Studio
Hotels and Homes a specialty.
103 Hemenway St., suite 1, Boston, Mass.

S. SIMONS
Full Style BOOTS and SHOES
Low rent makes low prices.
Boots and shoes to order.
140 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston.
Near Fenway Postoffice.
SPECIALTY ELITE SHOES.

THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE
And Cake Shop
149A TREMONT ST.
A Woman's Exchange for Fancywork
Home-made Cakes, Candies, Bread, Rolls and Table Dainties. Goods of superior merit taken on consignment and dispensed to consignors at reasonable rates.
Orders taken for tea and supplies for Afternoon Teas.
Consignment of Specialties Solicited.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.
Wall Papers and Awnings.
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St. BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

The Paul Revere Pottery
18 HULL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Can furnish you with Bread and Milk sets of harmonious color and unique designs; also Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner Sets. Monograms or name if desired. Christmas and Wedding Gifts a specialty.

French Dry Cleansing
MRS. J. L. SCRIBNER
TEL. 2526 W. Jamaica.
4 HAGAR ST., JAMAICA PLAIN.
SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

"REINHARDT'S"
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.
232 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Cornhill Cleaning Co.
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
87 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 714-L.

DOVER SAFETY - ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT
Patented May 28, 1893.



It Has Stood the Test for 20 Years
Many of the First Barrels Made Are Still in Service on the Streets of Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT
If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY"
Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

IF YOU DO YOUR OWN IRONING You Should Have QUICK-CATCH CLIPS



A hundred thousand women now use QUICK CATCH CLIPS on their ironing boards. With the Clips they can change covers in 30 seconds, and covers are held without sewing or tacking. A woman's invention for women. Fit any board. Last indefinitely. Any woman can attach the Clips, and they work as easily the first time as the hundredth.
Send 25 Cents (coin preferred) to THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., STATION 9, CLEVELAND, O. We can use a few more good agents.

THE AEROFUME WINS EVERY TIME

The Wonderful Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume prevents annoyance from all disagreeable odors arising in the home from whatever source.
IT STAYS IN THE AIR and pervades the whole house with its delightful and fascinating perfume. It drives away mosquitoes. Price 25 cents at all dealers or sent by mail postpaid.
35-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.
Maker of Cando, the best Silver Polish.

SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.
THE TER-MIN EXIGENCIES CO
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Cook Brique.

Monograms, Felt Pennants and Banners
For All Purposes Made by the
MONOGRAM MAN
JOHN A. SALMAN,
18 Bromfield St., BOSTON.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Visit the "New England Fruit and Confectionery"
AT 173 HUNTINGTON AVE.
When desiring the best of FRUIT, Cream or Hot Chocolate. We handle

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE
fruits. Orders delivered promptly.
CHIMNEY SWEEPS
CHRISTMAS IS NEAR—Have your chimneys cleaned before Santa Claus arrives; the chimney expert who goes all over the U. S.; 35 years' experience. OSL, SCHLAGER, 36 Beattie St.; tel. Rox. 1912-2.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, DEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3695.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIN
5-7 Dorchester av., E., Boston, Mass.
Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books; illuminating; lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Christmas Cards and Favors. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Broadfield st.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO,
Importer of Florentine Specialties,
202 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3695.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 120 Brookline av., Jamaica Plain.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING. McDONALD RUBBER CO., Tel. 184 Tennyson st., Rear of Motor Mart.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broadfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. FORCSTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Military hair brushes for Xmas our specialty.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine display and pricing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 30 Kenble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLIFF CUSTOM CORSET—Strictly custom made, from \$12 up. 402 Boylston st. Mme. Cliff, expert corsetier. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DESIGNING

H. D. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Book plates, monograms, crests, ecclesiastical, general designing; line and color rendering.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds, RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston.
STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our star storm window fasteners; price 35c per set. Tel. Hay, 1283.

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SILK HOSE, 50c-50c. KAYSER'S, \$1-\$1.50. NOTHING ANY BETTER. C. A. BOSSELL & CO., 270 Mass. av.

DRY GOODS AND NOVELTIES

NECKWEAR, handkerchiefs, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods and many imported novelties for Christmas gifts. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington av.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC WIRING. Estimates free. PHILLIPS ELECTRIC CO., 121 Causeway st., Tel. Hay, 418.

FLORISTS

CAPLAN—FLORIST
Flowers delivered to all outgoing steamers. 144 Massachusetts av., Tel. 1608.

FRUIT AND WEDDING CAKE

ALNOLO & PETROS, 400 Boylston st., Boston. Wedding cake in season. Fresh fruit blooms only. Phone B. B. 2907.

FURNITURE

MACY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACY-STEVENSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redyeing. 175 Tremont st., Phone Oxford 1929 M.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITZ
Specially Designed Garments for Ladies. 31 West St.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candelabras. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 720-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. KARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. OXF. 4493 M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retimed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 20c.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs, jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

JEWELS AND BADGES

MASSON & O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARRIOTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., rm. 33, Tel.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER" UNDERWEAR, PLEASE. Needham Heights, Mass.

LAUNDRY

HAND WORK, MACHINE WORK, SUPERIOR SERVICE. A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc., 31 Chardon st., Boston, Tel.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

VAIDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCH ROOM, 19 Temple place. Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

McDONALD-WEIBER CO., 156 Tremont st., Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MERCHANT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER; personal attention. Perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 138 Mass. av.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleansed and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 120 Kenble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. T. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 615 Fifth av., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate prices. Estab. 1885. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DAQUEROTYPES RESTORED AND ENGRAVED BY THE GARGUARD, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PIANOS

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO AT THE RIGHT PRICE CALL ON H. W. BERRY, 21 Tremont st. Remember our store is up one flight.

PIANOS & COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

A Great Art Product. THE STEEP PIANO. Received Highest Awards at Paris. 122 Boylston st.

PIANO TUNING

LEROY W. DAVIS, PIANO TUNING. 5 Walton st., Boston. Tel. 2164-W. Volving, regulating and repairing. Best of references. Formerly with Steinert & Sons.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 238 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of blue pictures, mirrors and frames.

PICTURES AND FRAMING

"THE PICTURE SHOP," 65 Broadfield st., Boston. High grade pictures and framing. Gifts for all occasions.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR YOUR XMAS PHOTOS visit CARL J. HORNER, 230 Huntington av., opp. Symphony Hall. Established 1888.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THE SUMMIT LUNCH ROOM for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PLUMBERS

M. A. CARRIER, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS Fitting. 63 Norway st., Boston. Tel. 5699 B. B.

PRINTERS

YOUNG & NICKERSON, Printers. 125 Summer st., Boston.

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

RUBBER STAMPS

OAK LEAF CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

SAWS FILED

SAWS FILED and set; edge tools ground; skates sharpened. JOHN P. TABER, 181 Friend st., Tel.

SHOES

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS, superior shoes and hosiery for men, women and children. Mail orders given careful attention; send for catalogue. 47 Temple pl., Boston.

SHOES

WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Illustrated catalogue. Onyx Hosiery, 3 stories, 120 Tremont st., cor. Mason; 275 Washington st., cor. Franklin. Boston; 228 Washington st., cor. Vernon, Roxbury. A. H. HOWE & SONS.

SPARK-PLUGS

ANDERSON SPARK PLUGS. Models A & B Glass and Steel Welded. Postpaid 1.50 each. WILLIAM F. LORD, 100 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 801.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway st., Steel and Rubber stamps, dog collars. Tel. 1060 Boylston st.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

WILLIAM H. GAVIN, Merchant Tailor—Riding clothes a specialty. 131 Mass. chesnuts av., 1060 Boylston st.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT A MONTH FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith St. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 28 Broadfield st.

VACUUM CLEANING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kenble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

VACUUM CLEANING MACHINES

SANTO ELECTRIC, portable and stationary, also hand operated Sauto, DUREN & KENDALL, N. E. agents, 20 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Main 3575.

WALL PAPER

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER

ALFRED THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON. Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

Malden, Mass.

BOOTS AND SHOES

GILBERT N. WARE, Malden sq.—Special agent for Rice & Hutton's shoes and Goodfellow Glove Rubbers.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 142 Eastern av., Malden, Mass. Tel. 91 Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Everett, Melrose and W. A. TUCKER, Mgr.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

GROCERIES

WERE IT POSSIBLE to make a better flour than RICE'S, it would be made better. COBB, BATES & YERXA, 74 Pleasant st.

New York

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS—10c. per line after first line, which is 20c. E. R. KEELER, 60 New st., New York.

Detroit, Mich.

CATERING AND LUNCHEON

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 235 Woodward av. Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice creams and ice cream puddings, French pastry and fancy cakes.

GOWNS

SUITS AND GOWNS altered and modernized. R. HANLON, 246 Washington Arcade. Formerly with R. Altman & Co., New York.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS—Artistically arranged. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. PETERS, 114 Farmer st., Detroit.

Kansas City

LADIES' TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

WE ARE offering our exhibition of exclusive fabrics and designs. KROEGER, ROEBER, 2d floor, Corn Belt Bank bldg., 107-109 Grand av. Both phones, 4910 Main.

SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP

SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP—POPE & CATERERS, Mgrs., 540-1-2 Ridge bldg. Bell 605 Main. Phone Home 608 Main.

Minneapolis

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

A. E. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 1 and 3 South 7th St.

TAILORING

Modern Tailoring is done best by TALLANT & CO., 38 South Fifth st., cor. Nicollet, MINNEAPOLIS.

Chicago, Ill.

ART-NEEDLEWORK

L. D. SINZICH, C. R. SINZICH, Woodlawn Woman's Shop. Art needlework, embroidery materials, stamping. 1171 E. 63rd st.

BOOKS

ALTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP, 705 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Artistic Gift Cards, Lesson Markers, Scriptural Motives, School Books, Bible Scrolls, Religious Pictures. Wholesale and Retail. CAROLINE M. RUSY.

FURNITURE

SAVE MONEY—Furniture direct from factory and Furniture Repaired. WISE FURNITURE CO., 134 E. 47th st.

GIFT SHOPS

A GIFT SHOP that meets every need. Baskette, wood, leather, metal, pottery. 2948 Cottage Grove, next Devel Bank.

GOWNS

MARUS & ANTILL, Ladies' Tailors and Importers, 1215 E. 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Oakland 2388.

GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

C. H. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes. 1207 to 1227 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 428.

MISS WANDA KORTEN

Gowns and Suits, Corsets. Suits, 600-610 Kenmore bldg., Chicago.

MAHAM MORGAN

706 Burton bldg., 177 N. State st.—Tailored suits; fancy dresses and wraps at attractive prices; first class work; satisfaction guaranteed.

HAIRDRESSING

MISS NEWLIN, MRS. REMICK, Manufacturing Hair Goods, Dressing, Toilet Articles. Hair Dressing Pedicure. 610 Stewart Bldg., State & Washington sts.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's Tailor, Cleaning, Pressing and Dressing. 1409 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LAUNDRIES

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster av., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon av.; tel. Edge, 4289.

MILLINERY

HARRIET C. ORR, 306 Venetian Building, 15 E. Washington st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1526.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn av., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

SILVERWARE

THE SHOP OF ROBERT JARVIS, 1340 East 47th Street, Chicago. Fine handcrafted silverware and jewelry. Portfolio M of silver sent upon request. Correspondence solicited for special work.

TAILORS

Kelator's Ladies' Tailoring College. MARIE BALLEW, Principal. Oakland Music Hall bldg., 307 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

Concord, Mass.

GIFT SHOPS

STATIONERY, Tags, Historical China, Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Cards and Pen-nants. Auto Supplies. JOHN M. KEYES.

Spokane, Wash.

CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

GIFT

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

AUTOMOBILES

High Grade Used Cars AT RIGHT PRICES

1910 CADILLAC
5-Pass. Touring Car. Newly overhauled and painted. New tires. Extra tires and tube. Trunk and rack. Fully equipped.

1910 WHITE ROADSTER
White Gasoline Roadster, 2 extra seats. Newly painted and overhauled. Fully equipped.

1910 PARRY ROADSTER
Top, Windshield, Prest-o-Lite Tank, extra shoe, tube and tire covers, also Stepmay spare wheel. Newly overhauled and painted. All condition.

1911 OAKLAND ROADSTER
Two-passenger, Speedometer, Windshield, Prest-o-Lite Tank, Clock, extra Tube and Tool Kit. Almost new.

Also 1909 Speedwell and 1910 Buick Surrey.

PRICES ARE RIGHT LENOX MOTOR CAR CO.

16 COLUMBUS AVE., MOTOR MART, BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOMOBILES

BOOKS

SOUVENIR ALBUM

Containing 38 plates of the home surroundings of

The Rev. Mary Baker Eddy

the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This Album is 9x11 inches; it contains both interior and exterior views and it is a very choice collection. Bound in stiff cloth covers.

Price \$3.00; 6 copies \$17.00; 12 copies \$34.00.

Postage 15 cents per copy.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND COMPILED BY

JOHN C. SALCHOW,

384 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR AT ABOVE ADDRESS OR BY
JOHN H. TEARLE, Room 305, Berkeley Bldg., Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK SHIELDS

(Patents already granted in Great Britain, its Colonies and Germany)

Is offered for sale.

For particulars inquire of

MR. FRANK

HOTEL BEACONSFIELD,

Brookline, Mass. Tel. Rm. 1370.

(Dealers need not apply)

Readers' Standard Bible

Book Shields

great to assist

to students.

They protect the

edges and enable

a book loaded with

reference marks to

be carried or left without

disturbance of the

references on the left

to its pages. Supplied at present,

in transparent flexible material as illus-

trated and in the sizes shown. Other

sizes, at special prices, on application.

To suit: Post Paid or by mail.

Readers' Standard Bible

(State thick or thin and U.S.A. paper)

1. English Bible 2-1 75c.

2. Science & Health 2-5 60c.

3. Science & Health (small) 2-1 50c.

4. Bible uniform with (3) 2-1 50c.

For Readers' Bible 33-0 \$8

One and Two 21-6 \$6

Three and Four 21-0 \$5

Cash with order. Apply to sole licensee

C. le MAISTRE

28 VICTORIA ST. WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, ENGL.

Steel Clips for use with above, 2s. 6d.

per double set complete.

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c.

Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75.

Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25.

Prepaid anywhere in U.S. \$1.50.

MONITOR BINDER AND FILE

Prepaid anywhere in U.S. \$1.50.

Wm. S. Locke

Bookbinding of every description.

17 Merchant Row, Boston

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices

paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dic-

tionaries, New International Encyclopedias,

complete libraries in any number of volumes

purchased from any part of the world; con-

signment invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK

STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP

320 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles,

California; books, pictures, cards, mottoes.

"PRACTITIONER'S" RECORD BOOKS.

Loose leaf sample sheet by request. PRAC-

TITIONER'S RECORD BOOK CO., 1300

So. Paseo Pl., Kansas City, Mo.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good

place to eat; arriving at or departing from

the South Station, Boston, you will find

quick service and pure food at the restau-

rant and lunch room; accommodations for

500 people; all modern conveniences.

J. G. COOPER & CO.,

Proprietors.

WIRE WORKS

CHENEY BIGELOW

WIRE WORKS

Bank and Office Railings

Elevator Enclosures

TEL. 1386. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LIVERY SERVICE

Brookline Residents

I would call your attention to my livery.

Carriages of all kinds furnished with ex-

perienced drivers for all occasions

at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

HENRY C. HELL,

Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

ASK MR. M'KINLEY

TO KEEP PLACE

WASHINGTON—Friends of Represent-

ative McKinley of Illinois are trying to

persuade him to remain as chairman of the

Republican national congressional

committee in the next campaign. Not

long ago Mr. McKinley made known his

desire to retire.

There has been talk that either Repre-

sentative Weeks of Massachusetts, or

Representative Dwight of New York, the

Republican "whip" of the House, might

be selected if the Illinois man should

persist in his intention.

SCHOOL OFFICERS

ARE RENOMINATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—At a caucus

Friday night of the Republican members

of the incoming school committee the

officers of this year were renominated

and are assured of election. They are

the Rev. Dr. Vincent E. Tomlinson,

chairman; Andrew W. Ekstrom, vice

chairman, and Joseph Beals, clerk.

BOOKS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A GENUINE CREMONA

VIOLIN

Is offered for sale.

Rare tone and quality.

For particulars inquire of

MR. FRANK

HOTEL BEACONSFIELD,

Brookline, Mass. Tel. Rm. 1370.

(Dealers need not apply)

GENUINE OLD VIOLINS

FOR SALE. Opinions given on your violin

F. WALDO, 105 Tremont St., rm. 32, Boston

PIPE ORGANS

Geo. Kilgen & Son

Pipe Organs

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Correspondence Solicited

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 11, 18,

25, Mme. Antoinette Szumowska will

give what she styles "Piano-lesson re-

citals" in Steinert hall. She will altern-

ately play the piano and speak on the

music performed.

Richard Platt announces a piano re-

citral in Steinert hall on Tuesday after-

noon, Jan. 30.

On Monday afternoon, Jan. 29, a young

Kentuckian pianist, Miss Corinne Har-

mon, will make her first appearance in

Boston in piano recital.

The music department of the city of

Boston announces an organ recital at

Shawmut Congregational church Thurs-

day evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, with

George E. Whiting, organist, assisted by

Mrs. Alice Bates Rice, soprano.

The program comprises: Guilman,

grand choros in D major; Tschakowsky,

andante cantabile; Liszt, prelude and

fugue on B A C H; Mozart, vocal selec-

tion, "Lamero," from the opera "Il re

Pastore"; Whiting, sonata, A minor, op.

25 (allegro con moto, religious melody

with variations, finale, allegro vivace);

Sullivan, vocal selection, "Orpheus with

His Lute"; Handel-Whiting, "Largo";

Rossini, overture, "The Italians in Al-

geria"; Liszt-Best, grand march, "Vom

Fels Zum Meer."

The next organ recital will be held

at the Arlington Street church on Friday

evening, Jan. 5.

There will be a municipal orchestral

concert at Faneuil hall Dec. 29 at 8

o'clock, with Louis C. Elson, lecturer,

and soloists as follows: Mrs. Victoria

Johnson McNally, mezzo-soprano; Jaques

Benavente, saxophonist. The program is

as follows: Overture, "Fingals Cave,"

Mendelssohn; andante from the string

quartet, op. 11, Tschakowsky; aria from

"Les Huguenots," act I, Meyerbeer;

"Song of the Page" (Mrs. McNally);

selection from the opera "Herod-

ias"; Massenet; solo for saxo-

phone, "Fantasie de Concert," Hartmann

(Mr. Benavente); intermezzo from the

ballad "Naïa," Delibes; vocal selection,

"The Maids of Cadiz," Delibes; Slavonic

dance in C major, Dvorak. The next

concert will be at the John A. Andrew

school, Andrew square, South Boston,

Jan. 2.

.....

Evelyn Parnell, the young Boston

prima donna, has been selected to sing

the role of Thais at the Genoa opera

during the carnival season. Boston opera

audiences of three seasons ago heard her

in the role of Aida. Miss Parnell is one

of the many American singers on the

operatic stage who can claim that her

entire musical education was received in

her native town. She is under contract

for two years in Europe. Her repertoire

comprises "Traviata," "Boheme," "La-

me," "Butterfly," "Rigoletto," "Lucia"

and "Thais."

CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS

For its concert next Friday and Sat-

urday, the Theodore Thomas orchestra

will present Weber's overture to "Eur-

yanthe"; Goldmark's pleasing and popu-

lar symphony "The Rustic Wedding";

concert piece for piano and orchestra

by Rudolph Ganz (with Miss Edna

Gunmar Peterson as soloist and the

composer conducting); Debussy's bril-

liant orchestral sketch, "Iberia," and

Chopin's "Military Polonaise," orches-

trated by Theodore Thomas.

The Chicago Chamber Music Society

announces its third concert in Orchestra

.....

Hall foyer next Saturday morning. The

Brahms piano quartet (Miss Carolyn

Beebe, pianist) and the Schumann string

quartet in A minor will be performed

by the Chicago string quartet, Hans

Letz, first violin; Hugo Kortschak, sec-

ond violin; Franz Esser, viola, and

Bruno Steindel, cello, all members of

the Thomas orchestra.

The Apollo Music Club, 300 members,

Harrison Will, conductor, gives its an-

nuated performances of the "Messiah" in

the Auditorium theater next Friday

night, Jan. 5. In these concerts Miss

Eta Mylott, the Australian contralto,

will make her first appearance here.

The offerings of the Chicago grand

opera company for the past week has

contained two additions to its repertory.

Jean Mongues' historical opera

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

The Ideal Location in Boston FOR HOMES

High elevation, dry ground, little grading required as land is nearly level. It overlooks Jamaica Park, Jamaica Pond, covering 65 acres, in view of this land. South Huntington Avenue cars leave Park St. every few minutes, only 20 minutes' ride to this estate. Elevated and Centre St. cars pass street, short walk to Boylston Station N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station

This land restricted to first-class single and two-family houses. Seven terra cotta houses now being constructed. Come and see the ideal house of the 20th Century. Houses and lots for sale, and will build to suit purchaser. Deep loam and gravel cover this land—no damp cellars. For plans, terms and prices, apply to

SAMUEL J. WILDE

Tel. Jam. 2558-M

72 Perkins Street - - Jamaica Plain

BOSTON S. A. R. HONORS OTHER NATIONALITIES

Local Chapter Entertains Each Month Representative Men Who Came From Friendly Countries

PLAN POPULAR ONE

FRENCH, Dutch, German, British, Canadian, Irish and Scotch residents of Boston, all will have been special guests of the Boston chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution before the season of 1911-12 has been completed. The chapter is carrying out a program by which it each month invites as its guests of honor representative men of some one of the different nationalities that in any way showed a friendly attitude toward the colonists in their struggle for independence.

While it was the British government against which the war was fought the chapter does not forget that the colonists were most of them of British descent and some even born on British soil, so that while British was the name applied in a general way to the enemy it might have been given with almost equal truth to many of those whose arms were used against the crown.

Chapter Studies History

Last year instead of listening to an address on unrelated topics, the chapter carried through a series of discussions which it called "Forefathers of the Revolution." Among the subjects were "Life in the Colonies in 1763," "Results of the French and Indian War," "The Regulation of Trade," and others of a kindred nature leading to the revolution. This idea is to be continued this year, but the general topic will be the siege of Boston. In October the personnel and positions of the opposing armies were discussed, in November the continental Congress, and for December the subject was the capture of Ft. Ticonderoga.

Members are reminded that many historians give very little detail about many of the events in the subject chosen. They

use the expression, "As every schoolboy knows," and then proceed to omit the very points that every schoolboy wants to know but does not. Already the investigation of original sources by members of the chapter on the subjects of these meetings has brought out valuable contributions to their knowledge.

The Germans were the special guests this month. Robert Sturm, vice-president of the National German Alliance, spoke on the conditions in Germany during the American revolution; Gustaf F. Heim, solo trumpeter for the Boston Symphony orchestra, gave military calls, and the Swabian Verein, composed of 30 male voices led by Prof. Max Ascher, sang German songs. Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, president of the national organization of the S. A. R., and officers of the state organization were present.

Foreign Evenings Popular

These foreign evenings have already aroused wide interest and greatly increased the attendance at the sessions, while the different nationalities have shown keen appreciation of the invitation extended to them. The French, German and Dutch have already been entertained.

This welcome hand extended to those from sister nations who have chosen to make their homes in America is in consonance with the thought that patriotism belongs not alone to the past but is a present necessity in order to preserve that for which so great a struggle was waged. The idea originated with the president of the organization, Edward J. Cox.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet in Boston May 20, 21 and 22. The business sessions will be held in Faneuil hall. A large reception will be given at one of the hotels on Monday evening and a banquet will be the entertainment for Tuesday. A supper is being planned to be given in Faneuil hall on Wednesday evening. This will be accompanied by music given by the Lowell school orchestra of 35 children and will be followed by a patriotic program.

GLOUCESTER PORT COLLECTOR CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—W. H. Jordan, collector of the port at Gloucester, Mass., called at the White House yesterday and left with Mr. Hilles the papers and affidavits bearing upon the plebiscite which Representative Gardner recently conducted for the choice of Mr. Jordan's successor. It is understood that the papers will be placed before the President for his consideration.

It does not follow that there is a disposition to nominate Walter F. Osborne for collector, as recommended by Representative Gardner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—W. W. Lufkin, private secretary of Congressman Gardner, who came down from Essex yesterday, said there was no doubt but that President Taft would send the name of Walter F. Osborne to the Senate for confirmation as collector of the port.

As to the irregularities complained of by Congressman Gardner which led to discrediting the entire poll, Mr. Lufkin said that these did not exist alone in the precincts where there are fish wharves and where men authorized their signatures to be affixed because their hands were in brine, but were equally apparent in Annisquam, where all the fishing activity is lacking. In fact, the irregularities were most noticeable outside the fishing center.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ADOPTED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state Senate passed the presidential preference primary bill Friday without a dissenting vote. The bill provides for the election of delegates to national party conventions by a state wide vote, the entire group being pledged for a presidential preference.

EXAMINATIONS SET FOR CIVIL SERVICE

The United States civil service commission has announced examinations for federal positions as follows: Jan. 10, press feeder (woman), government printing office, 25 cents per hour; Jan. 13, negative cutter (man), geological survey, \$2.50 per day; telephone line-man, testing service, \$85 per month; testing machine mechanic, bureau of standards, \$1200 per year; logger, San Juan agency, N. M., Indian service, \$600 per year; Jan. 17, telegraph operator, \$1000 to \$1000 per year; Jan. 17-18, topographic draftsman (man), Indian canal service, \$125 per month; food inspector (man), bureau of chemistry, \$1400 to \$2000 per year; architectural and structural steel draftsman (man), light-house service, San Francisco, \$1500 per year; law clerk, stenographer and typewriter (man), division of naturalization, \$1000 per year.

RAILWAY SCORED BY QUINCY COUNCIL

QUINCY, Mass.—The service of the Bay State Street railway was criticized by the Quincy city council Friday night. A special committee of the council appointed to see if there could not be some means of bettering the service reported that its requests were refused by the railway company.

It was voted to increase the salary of the principal assessor from \$800 to \$1500 and of his assistant from \$600 to \$700. The council voted to accept the minority report against revision of the city charter.

APPALACHIAN CLUB WALK

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left the South station this afternoon for Brantree Highlands from where a cross-country walk will take them to Cranberry and Wassagussset ponds. They will return from South Weymouth station.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE—TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WHITE FOR PARTICULARS.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Charles View

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchens. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

REAL ESTATE



ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do. If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. Hay. 2152.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.

65 to 75 Pitt St., Boston, Mass.

YOUR HOME May Be Paid for as Rent

A cute little home in the Aberdeen district, containing 3 rooms and bath, with steam heat, electric lights and every modern convenience, brand new; a proper place to bring up your children, and may be paid for with little or nothing down and the balance as rent. For price and further particulars see

FRANK A. RUSSELL, 506 Old South Bldg., Boston, 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Cordage Cor.) 319 Washington St., Brookline Village.

A Merry Christmas to all.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing.

Artificial Stone Walks

W. A. MURTFELDT CO.

161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1891. Telephone, Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Winthrop Houses For Sale

On the ocean or harbor side, \$5000 to \$15,000; 9-room house, Court park section, \$1800; 10-room house at Highlands \$2000; Pt. Shirley cottage \$3200; house at Thornton park \$8000; 2-suite house \$5200; 3-suite \$8200; land in all sections of the town for sale. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School St., Boston.

For Sale in Medford

11 room house, fine condition, good neighborhood. Only \$800 needed. Balance can remain on mortgage. House was built for home. Apply owner, W. L. LINCOLN, 6 Province St., Tel. 113 Port Hill.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-A.

WALTER K. BADGER

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Reading sq., Tel. 125, Room 183.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.

ERASTUS H. SMITH.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE

and to let. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 78 Beale st., near depot.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD

JOSEPH CLARKE, Harvard Sq., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HARVARD FUND PROVIDED IN WILL

A fund to provide an annual income of \$3000 for lectures on commercial and business finance at Harvard is provided by the will of George H. Leatherbee of Brookline filed Friday with the Norfolk registry of probate at Dedham. The bulk of the estate, of which an inventory has not been filed, is left to Mrs. Elizabeth F. Cutter, a sister-in-law. This eventually is to pass to Harvard.

BROOKLINE

LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 6 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.

Chas. F. Dow, Agt., Tel. 4184 Main Room 407, 53 State St.

Hotel Bristol

COR. CLARENDON & BOYLSTON STS.

UNEXPECTEDLY VACANT

A most attractive suite of three rooms and bath. Will be leased at a reasonable figure. Also to let in the same building, a suite of two rooms and bath. Apply to

EDWARD H. ELDREDGE & CO.

16 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Desirable 2-room and bath suites to sublet from Jan. 1st to June 1st.

BRISTOL ARMS

NEW, up-to-date elevator apartments, beautifully furnished, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, with kitchenette and tiled bathroom; overlooking Back Bay Park & CO. \$25.00 per month and up. Apply on premises, 72 Batavia st., cor. Hemenway, or

to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 412 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE.

211 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. B. R. 506-R.

Riverbank-on-Charles CAMBRIDGE

BEXLEY HALL, on Mass. ave. near Harvard bridge, 2, 3 and 4 room suites just finished. Steam heat, all improvements, janitor service. Apply on premises weekdays or Sundays, or to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 412 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE.

Helvetia Chambers

2 ROOM SUITES Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References, \$20-\$30 Per Month 706 Huntington Ave.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 333 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

725 COMMONWEALTH AVE., COR. ST. MARY'S ST.

TO LET—1, 2, 3 room suites, with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, finely finished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

APARTMENTS—20 Park drive, Brookline. Choice Suite of 6 rooms and bath, overlooking the parkway. Continuous hot water, janitor service. Special price for small family; references required. C. S. Spencer, Room 31, 20 Court st., Boston, or Henry W. Savage, Cordage Cor., Brookline.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 200 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. R. 1941-2.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Attractive 4-room flat; redecorated; stove heat; janitor service; 2 bay windows; Cleveland ave., near Park. Entrance 210 Lincoln ave., \$16. Phone Lincoln 1487.

REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA

A Bargain in Gentleman's Southern Estate

In beautiful Citronelle, Southern Alabama; colonial house, also cottage, bath, pure water; 220 acres of land on M. & O. R. R. For further particulars apply MRS. ALBERT PICK, Citronelle, Ala.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—BERMUDA OXON LAND IN THE ARTE-JAN BELT OF SOUTHWEST TEXAS, or a GENERAL STORE in South-eastern Ohio. J. E. W. GREENE, Newport, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE—LOS ANGELES

Secured by real estate at 7%.

Why loan at 3%? R. S. STEARNS, 360 Union Tr. Bldg., Los Angeles.

SUBURBAN HOMES

A PLEASANT, happy home in the suburbs, where one or two elderly people can be cared for at reasonable terms. Address L. 27, Monitor.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

CHAPIN FARM AGENCY

Will post pay Farm Guide. Send today sure. 224 Washington St., Boston.

LELAND FARM AGENCY

Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

RESORTS

RESORTS

RESORTS



Whose blue Italian skies and radiant sunshine and clear air make you glad you are living, calls you from the land of snow and ice. Here is a modern bustling city with splendid hotels, theatres, stores and all the conveniences of city life—with the purest artesian water supply in America, having the largest single artesian well in the country—with wonderful hot sulphur baths. Here are 185 miles of good roads for driving and automobiling, splendid opportunities for business investments—a wonderful agricultural country where for a small sum you can have a winter country home; near by there are deer and wild turkey and brown quail. Come to San Antonio and live out of doors all the winter.

Send for Literature full of information on San Antonio the historical—the modern, bustling city—the beautiful winter resort.

THE PUBLICITY LEAGUE

JOHN B. CARRINGTON, Sec'y, Dept. A.1 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

2 Fast Through Trains Daily

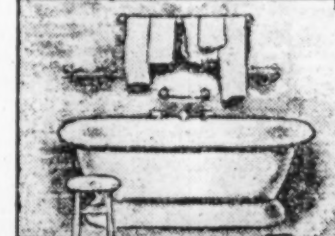
Via IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

(Iron Mountain—Texas & Pacific—International & Great Northern)

between St. Louis and San Antonio, connecting with all trains arriving at and departing from Union Station in St. Louis. The shortest way—the way of luxurious travel. Through Pullman drawing-room sleepers of the latest design—electric lighted—no change. "Our Own" superb dining car service (meals a la carte). For detailed information about train service and our handsomely illustrated booklet, call on or address

C. L. STONE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Missouri Pacific Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PLUMBING



Let McMahon and Jaques

GIVE YOU ESTIMATES

References—Our many satisfied customers. 212 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

FINANCIAL

Portland, Oregon

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

IVAN HUMASON

1004 YEON BUILDING

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL

For any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 155 Summer st., Boston, Brown bldg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED

A light manufacturing business has just come into the hands of a professional man, who has not the time to give to it. Will sell one half interest to a clean, energetic, Protestant gentleman, competent to manage and sell the product. References exchanged and a thorough investigation solicited. Address POWELL, SPICELY CO., 5 Union st., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 318, Boston.

BENJAMIN P. SANDS

1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 337, Woburn, Mass.

STORES AND OFFICES

PRACTITIONERS' SUITES

Office, living room and private bath adjoining. Rent reasonable. Also an office, 50 Congress st., room 901, Boston. Tel. 510 Main.

FOR RENT—in Buffalo, large modern fireproof building, suitable for department, dry goods or furniture business. Address PARKE, HALL & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR RENT

LEXINGTON

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished modern house, 9 rooms and bath, overlooking town, 3 minutes from steam and electric cars. 50 Congress st., room 901, Boston. Tel. 510 Main.

TO LET

TWO STORES 55 feet deep, and three acres; all improvements; to let at 230 Dartmouth st. Apply at 282.

ROOMS



Helvetia Chambers

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References.

\$2 to \$5 Per Week. 706 Huntington Ave.

BACK BAY—GLOUCESTER ST.—For gentlemen, 1 or 2 unfurnished rooms with bath. References. Tel. B. R. 2021-W.

HEMENWAY ST., 65, suite 4—Warm, sunny, newly furnished room on second floor of new detached apartment house overlooking fens. Tel. B. R. 4128-W.

HEMENWAY, 103, SUITE 1

Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2

Large, also medium sized rooms; attractive, newly furnished; large closets, steam heat; private family; ref. Tel. B. R. 2341-M.

NEWBURY ST., 3—Overlooking the Public Garden, pleasant room, home-like and attractive; moderate terms. B. R. 4109-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden; well furnished, sunny, front room on 2nd floor. Tel. B. R. 2021-W.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Nicely furnished, well heated room, and board, for elderly lady or gentleman, where they can have every home comfort. Tel. Box 2193-4.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar st.—Two well furnished connecting rooms; heated; very attractive; in nice location. Tel. Box 2193-4.

TWO nice square rooms and side room; neatly furnished. Tel. 202-R Brookline.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, SUITE 3—Opp. Symphony hall, in large suite, a well furnished front room, c. h. w., steam heat, kitchen priv., elevator, ref., ref.

BOARD AND ROOMS

EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE

Private Family Boarding House

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, EXCELLENT TABLE, 75 Cypress St. and 2 Wellington Tr. Tel. 1199-M Brookline.

FOR A QUIET HOME

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE

COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near steam and electric. Tel. 1199-M Brookline.

220

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

LADIES' TAILOR and designer of many years' experience is open for position. As cutter, designer and alter of ladies' suits and garments, or would take place.

references satisfactory. E. CAMPBELL
Carpenter, 79 Sheridan st.,
Malden Plain, Mass.

MACHINIST, age 18, residence 80
Ct. E. 95, Menton 6549. STATE FI
reference. No fees charged, 8 K
ward st., Boston.

MAN, middle-aged, good habits, w
light inside position. JOHN SINGER,
1047 Main st., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

MANAGER Position wanted in hotel
or restaurant as manager, assistant or stor
reference. Address 1410
restaurant as proprietor, D. S. McJONALD,
Newbury st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE with situation:
references. Experience driving,
pairing; wife nice cook, laundress
or country; references. WILLI
ROPPES, 29 Worcester st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, woman cook, 30 years old, married 16 years, LEVY'S EMP. OFFICE, 38 Boylston room 2, Boston.

MECHANIC or watchman in building position wanted by American; must have good references on elevators; best references, character and ability. **WILLIAM H. BALLARD**, 22 Margaret st., Dorchester.

METALLURGICAL PRACITIONER, with extensive practical and theoretical knowledge of responsible position, desires situation in or near Boston. **H. M. GODDARD**, 15 Cambridge St., Boston.

MILLAN RICHIE, carpenter, married, age 32, married, residence Lowell, fair pay, willing to go anywhere, good exp. ref. 7 years one concern. Mention reference. **EMP. OFFICE**, 38 Boylston, charged, S. Kneeland st., Boston, Tel.

Ford 2500.
NEAT YOUNG MAN, single, temper-
mentable, wishes position of any kind, no
experience; experience, cutlery case
man; good window dresser; will go
where. T. R. DYER, 16 Dix St., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, married, desir-
ing position; no labor; 10 ROOMS,
Milton, Mass. CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

OVERSEER WOOL SORTING,
SCORING—Large acquaintance
grades of wool; married; Amer. 4389,
H. Fishkill, N. Y.

WOOL SORTING, **REPORTER**, 550
Atlantic ave., Boston.

PAINTER wants work; all-round
inside and outside, and paper hanger
years' experience. ALFRED A. SIMON,
100 South St., Boston.

PAINTER, first-class, desires employ-

PAINTER, paper hanger and ce-
main, first-class, wishes position
where he can do work and cement
crete; capable of taking charge of
working foreman; will go anywhere.
M. NABB, 151 Pearl st., Somers-
et, Boston.

PLUMBERS HELPER or steamfit-
ter helper (40), some experience, wishes
position. **ROBERT HARRIS**, 7 Sumner
st., Roxbury, Grove Hall, Mass.

PORTER-Solvent and light work
desired. **JOHN**, driver for private car.
CHARLES R. HOLEMAN, 333 North-
ampton st., Boston.

PRINTING (job and news) (40),
married, residence Cambridge, \$10 a good ex-
perience. **WILLIAM S. STUTE**, 62

RAILROAD TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, graduate college of telegraphy, also private instruction, wishes position; class references. MAURICE SCHWAB, 20 Genesee st., Boston.

OLINE ENGINES, experienced, married, ence, wishes position. Address by letter. H. J. WILCOX, Woodlake Park, Thetford, R. I.

READING INSTRUCTOR or experienced teacher would like position with private school.

SALESMAN, experienced young man, sales position in hardware store. CAR RAN ROFT, 18 Hall ave., West Boston, W. Mass.

SALESMAN, shoe and gent's furnish- ing, desired position in or near Boston; city preference; age 25; best references. WY WOLSCHEHNIOR, 133A Boston ave., 1 Medford.

SALESMAN (22) wants position selling or concern where there is opportunity of advancement, regardless of compensation to start; references furnished. ALBERT H. BROWN, JR., 321 Mt. Vernon, Conn.

SALESMAN, real estate, age 61, six residence Boston, fair wages. Mention

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 100
State St., 3rd floor, Boston. Tel.
CL 2-9601.

SECRETARY—Position desired,
executive ability, willing to travel, 8
week wage 25, references. AT
week wage 25, references. AT
week wage 25, references. AT
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged)
Kneeland St., Boston.

SECRETARY—Man of 20 years' busi-
ness experience, desire position as private
secretary and companion; in or near Boston
references given. CECIL L. DAWSON
1038 Boylston St., suite 3, Boston.

SECRETARY—Situation as private
secretary by young woman, 25 years,
experience, good references given;
work on trial free. CECIL L. DAWSON
1038 Boylston St., suite 3, Boston.

SHIPPER and salesman, age 28, mar-
ried, 10 years' experience, good references
given. CECIL L. DAWSON
1038 Boylston St., suite 3, Boston.

and reference. Mention 6539. ST. FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged, S. Kuecland st. Boston, Tel. 2-2100).

STEAMFITTERS' UNION OF PLUMBERS' H. 2R 200, S. K. \$15; married; resident Boston. Mention No. 6531. STATE F. EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged, S. Kuecland st. Boston, Tel. 2-2100).

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper, financial experience, desires opening with good opportunity; advancement; can assume responsibility on initiative; furnish references. RY 43, 74 pland rd., N. Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 4300 and 2300 Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, PRIVATE SECRETARY—Spends Spanish speaking countries; highest references.

H. RITCHIE, 2A Ellsworth ave.,
bridge, Mass.
SUFF. OR. DESIGNER; unusual
experience in cotton, silk, worsted and
waxed; Eng. (518) C. H. Chisholm, 1
Dept. of Skilled Labor, WOOL & COT-
REPORTER, 530
FEARLESS American, 50, acquaint-
ed with R. R. freight houses
wharves, wishes position; would take pa-
in stable. **JOHN A. STITCHFIELD**,
Clark st., Jamaica Plain.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, practical
experience in steam and electrical engin-
ing and producer gas engines; good engi-
man; excellent references. **CHARLES**
PIZZELL, Worcester, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, experienced
in connection with factors to represent
their line through Maryland, Virginia

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee. SAM
J. HARRIS, Box 183, Randolph, Mass.
UPHOLSTERER (58) (store or
work), married, residence Charlestown,
\$18; willing to go anywhere. Mention
6529. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
free charged, 8 Kincaid st., Boston.
Oxford 2960.
VALET-Young European wants
to work as valet or companion, travel
speaking 7 languages; has been in
Europe and Egypt; best references.
HOTOVA, general delivery, Lynn, Mass.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WOOD PATTERN MAKER, metal pattern, age 26, married, 40c. job, good references. Mention 453. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260-0400.

WOOLEN OVERSEER WEAVING—Fancy woolen and worsted goods, also woven felt; highly recommended; now employed; married; Amer. (208). C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. of Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WOOLEN CARDER, excellent reputation; now employed; all grades of wool in fine and coarse yarns as master carder; C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. of Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WOOLEN SPINNER—Large experience with all kinds of stock; good recommendations; married; American. (609). C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. of Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WORKING FOREMAN or caretaker

American, married, temperate, A1 references, wishes position on private place or farm, with good wages. Apply to J. L. LOUIS R. FISHER, Blue Hill st., Ponkapoag, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Protestant, American, would like opportunity to learn electrical work; can give good references; lives at home. HARRY W. SQU. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Tel. 280.

YOUNG MAN, well educated with Brazil and Argentine experience, position as representative for some manufacturing concern (confectionery preferred); can speak, read and write Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and English; references. Address V. AMOROSO, 5 North sq., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, good education, references and business experience, wishes position with a future newspaper employer. A. E. HARRISON, 434 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, temperate, wishes position in any business; good references; teaming or farming preferred. JAMES F. MULLAHEY, 21 Portland st., Worcester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, wants employment driving double or single team in the country or city. RALPH HALL, 13 North ave., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 260-130.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING COOK wishes employment by day or hour; capable, references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

ATTENDANT of 25 years' experience desires position. MRS. HELEN STONE, 250 Chestnut st., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Young, capable woman would give service the day or night, visiting attendance. MRS. ADE, 107 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT, wide experience, best references; 5 years' last place. MRS. COITRELL, 20 Dorset st., suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 312-8300.

ATTENDANT—Experienced, refined, scientific American woman desires position to care for lady or elderly people; city or suburbs. Address MRS. S. CAROLINE HUS, 84 Montgomery st., Boston. Phone Tremont 2504-M.

ATTENDANT COMPANION, experienced in care of elderly people; capable, references; travel; refined and adaptable; best references. Call or address MRS. N. R. COHAM, 26 St. Botolph st., Boston. Phone Back Bay 3784-J.

ATTENDANT COMPANION, refined and adaptable, desires position; good references; would travel. Address MRS. C. MACDONALD, 101 Massachusetts ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3784-J.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, 19 years' experience with a printing house, wishes to secure position in Boston proper; furnished. MRS. S. CAROLINE HUS, 22 Edison pk., Quincy, Mass.

CHAMBER WORK—wishes position by neat colored woman; go home nights; or morning work; or will do plain laundry. LILLIAN DAVENPORT, 67 East Lenox st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAMBER WORK (2)—Young girls; thoroughly competent; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. Tel. 230-1-M.

CLERK, billing and entry, also typewriter and general office work, age 27, single, resided East Dedham, 810-12, 12 years' experience; references. Mention 633. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260-0400.

CLERKS desires positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DUNN, 42 Broadfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COMPANION—Refined lady would like position to travel as companion; good references; winter resort preferred; highest references. ELIZABETH GILMAN, 23 Main st., Boston.

COMPANION/HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family; thoroughly competent; permanent position; other than large compensation desired; will act as attendant and care for children. MRS. L. A. GLOVER, 236 E. Milton st., Boston. Tel. 260-0400.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced on book and newspaper work, also some experience as printer; references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 105 Fenbrook st., Boston.

CONTRACTOR/OPERATOR, age 29, single, resided Boston, 82-13, 12 years' experience; references. Mention 633. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 260-0400.

COOK, young colored woman, wishes position in private home; good references. MARIA HILL, 20 Cambridge st., Boston.

COOK, Scotch, Protestant, wishes position; best references. Apply to MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 230-1-M.

COOK—Refined woman wishes position as second cook in hotel; restaurant or lunch room. EMMA MERIAM, 6 Cornhill st., Boston.

COOK, neat, capable woman, Nova Scotia, good references; city or country. Apply to MISS MCKEON'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK, first-class, Swedish, wishes position in private home; good references. LOUISA LEBBIE, 6 Cornhill st., Boston.

COOK, young woman, wishes employment; will accommodate or do work of any kind. ELIZA DUNLAY, 40 Cortes st., Boston.

COOK—Wanted in private family where kitchen maid is kept; position as cook; first-class city or country. MARY MELLY, 40 Clarendon st., Boston.

COOK and second maid, Swedish, desires positions together; best references. MRS. ANTONIE, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in public institution; best references. SARAH E. WARD, 11 Upland rd., Everett, Mass.

COOK AND SEWING MAID—Scotch Protestant; good manner; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

DAY WORK—wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; best references. Apply to MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER desires position with first-class wholesale house; large salary; references. MRS. B. F. FARRAR, 10 Everett st., Malden, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, experienced cutter and fitter, wishes employment. MISS MAUD McLEAN, 128 Charles st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes employment. MRS. L. L. WHITEHOUSE, 26 Huntington ave., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, experienced, cutting and fitting, desires employment. A. M. RILEY, 21 School st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER (colored) wishes employment; reasonable prices. MRS. C. BURNS, 28 Northfield st., suite 2, Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; will take place as attendant to another dressmaker. MRS. E. T. HARLOW, 11 Knollin st., Malden, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable woman; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by young green girl. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

GENERAL MAID wants situation, excellent references. Apply to MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 230-1-M.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes employment half day. C. H. THORNEILL, 58 Buzsard st., suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Cleaning, etc., wanted by capable woman. MARY HOUGHTON, 621 Harrison ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—wanted by day; plain sewing or work of any kind. MAY BROWN, 30 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—wanted by very experienced general maid; good references. Apply to MISS MCKEON'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—wanted by the day; neat colored girl. W. B. FERRIN, 129 Elm st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Middle-aged woman wishes few hours daily employment cleaning apartments; would do laundry. MISS HOTT, 224 W. Newton st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Neat, obliging woman wishes employment by the day. MRS. HAMMOND, 31 Walworth st., Boston.

GOVERNOR, young woman, good education and references, desires employment as governess or companion; will call evening for personal interview. MISS ALICE HAMBLIN, The State University, suite 3, Cambridge, Mass.

HAIRDRESSER, experienced, wants position in first-class establishment. L. M. KINNON, 11 Haviland st., suite 3, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (50) wishes position in small family. MRS. E. B. HARRIS, 17 Waverly st., Roxbury, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper with elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR T. MANSUR, 227 Main st., Stoneham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer. CLAIRE PARKLEY, 40 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple; no heavy work. Write ANNE E. BELL, 217 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; good plain cook; neat. MRS. M. MANER, 227 Main st., Stoneham, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper in small family or as attendant. MISS MARIA HAVENDER, 23 Monmouth st., Hyde Park, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family or where maid is kept; good references. MRS. MILES, 56 Rutland sq., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady would like position as housekeeper for elderly couple; references. MRS. EDITH MOORE, Millbrook, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS wish positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DUNN, 42 Broadfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted; neat, competent woman; elderly or business people away from home during day; no cooking. MRS. G. BURTON, Morris st., Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman wishes position in family, school or boarding house; experienced in managing; references. MRS. AGNES GRANT, 23 Upton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wishes position in private home; out door drying; good references. HELEN SOLOMON, 25 Kendall st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS or writing wanted to do; please reply by letter only. MRS. J. M. MCKEON, 45 Monument ave., Charles st., Boston.

MAID—Experienced Swedish girl, neat, trustworthy, with good references, wishes position in small family. EDLA BUCKART, 236 E. Milton st., Boston.

MAIDS—Three general Nova Scotia girls; young, neat, willing; do not object to country; references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MAIDS—Two Protestant girls wish position as general housework maids; please reply by letter. MRS. TAYLOR, 1 Appleton st., Everett, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl wishes employment caring for office or apartment. GERTRUDE ELK, 224 W. Newton st., Boston.

MANICURIST with some experience wishes position where she can advance; willing to accept small salary. ANNA G. BRADLEY, 105 Orchard st., Chicago; phone Lincoln 367.

MILLINER, young lady, would like opportunity to work on ribbons roses or to sew with ressembler; experienced; best references. MISS HELEN M. EATON, 20 Tremont st., Boston.

MORNING WORK—Young colored woman wishes morning work of colored woman or laundry to do at home. MRS. M. HUNTER, 236 E. Milton st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurserymaid would like care of child not under 2 years of age. EDITH CANN, Pleasant st., Arlington, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK wishes position, or will take place in fruit or confectionery store. L. MACKINNON, 11 Haviland st., suite 3, Boston.

PRIVATE SWITCHBOARD position wanted by an experienced operator; other work in connection if essential; references; state hours and wages. MISS MARION L. JONES, 511 Homestead st., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like sewing or mending work or chamber work; apply by letter only. MISS JOSIE ADDISON, 40 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Refined American woman wishes position as seamstress, housekeeper or attendant; capable taking entire charge; references. MRS. G. F. DOE, 45 Monument ave., Charlestown, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wish positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DUNN, 42 Broadfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

SEAMSTRESS—Refined, competent woman, experienced children's clothes, shirt waists and plain sewing, wishes employment. MRS. R. E. BRADLEY, 216-1/2 Bedford st., Somerville, Mass.

SECOND MAID, experienced girl, with good references. Apply to MISS MCKEON'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

SECOND MAID, young, N. S. Protestant, thoroughly experienced; references. C. MacDonald, 232 W. Newton st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, experienced cutter and fitter, wishes employment. MISS MAUD McLEAN, 128 Charles st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes employment. MRS. L. L. WHITEHOUSE, 26 Huntington ave., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER BOOKKEEPER—Young woman (American Protestant) wishes position; understands French; good penmanship and days of stock; 8 years' business experience. MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. 230-1-M.

STENOGRAPHER (21), single, residence South Boston; \$8-10 week; good references and experience. Mention No. 6540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, single, residence Charlestown, 101-12, able to take stenographic shorthand, Remington, Underwood and L. C. Smith machines, good experience and references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

WATERSIDE and chamber work wanted by two sisters; private boarding house or institution. References. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 264-444.

WATERSIDE wish positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DUNN, 42 Broadfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER seeks position in moderate sized family; good plain cook; neat, prompt, thorough. M. M. SELBY, 294 Commonwealth st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position tutoring children in music, or reading to an elderly person. A. E. McMAHON, 878 Huntington ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING novel salesman wanted, with established high-class trade in Boston and vicinity; must be able to take charge of workrooms; steady position to right party; salary \$1500 to start, with quick advancement; with four years' experience only. THE REED CO., Fairport, N. Y.

DESIGNER OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR wanted; must be competent manufacturer, understand figuring costs, and be able to take charge of workrooms; steady position to right party; salary \$1500 to start, with quick advancement; with four years' experience only. THE REED CO., Fairport, N. Y.

DRIVER on BAKE-WAGON wanted, experienced, selling mostly to stores, also some private customers; must be able to get customers. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 421 8th ave., New York City.

MUSIC COMPOSERS; steady position to right parties; male or female. SEPTEN PRESS, 155 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER—Wanted, reliable man as porter in hotel; must keep clean, sober, and reliable. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 421 8th ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced specialty men, to sell soap in western Pennsylvania and western New York; state experience and salary expected. THE CHAS. L. ROY CO., 30 Washington st., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING novel salesman wanted, with established high-class trade in Boston and vicinity; must be able to take charge of workrooms; steady position to right party; salary \$1500 to start, with quick advancement; with four years' experience only. THE REED CO., Fairport, N. Y.

DESIGNER OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR wanted; must be competent manufacturer, understand figuring costs, and be able to take charge of workrooms; steady position to right party; salary \$1500 to start, with quick advancement; with four years' experience only. THE REED CO., Fairport, N. Y.

DRIVER on BAKE-WAGON wanted, experienced, selling mostly to stores, also some private customers; must be able to get customers. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 421 8th ave., New York City.

MUSIC COMPOSERS; steady position to right parties; male or female. SEPTEN PRESS, 155 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER—Wanted, reliable man as porter in hotel; must keep clean, sober, and reliable. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 421 8th ave., New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced specialty men, to sell soap in western Pennsylvania and western New York; state experience and salary expected. THE CHAS. L. ROY CO., 30 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DESIGNER OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR wanted; must be competent manufacturer, understand figuring costs, and be able to take charge of workrooms; steady position to right party; salary \$1500 to start, with quick advancement; with four years' experience only. THE REED CO., Fairport, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER wanted, competent for 2 ladies in apartment; must sleep home. MRS. DUNCE, 319 W. 14th st., New York City.

MAID wanted; reliable, neat, white girl, in private family, 2 adults and 1 child; general work, no cooking, no laundry. MRS. LOSE, 280 Garden ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MUSIC COMPOSERS; steady position to right parties; male or female. SEPTEN PRESS, 155 Johnson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted for two children (6 and 2); no other duties; permanent for right person; references. MRS. APT. BROOKLYN, Ft. Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT ON POULTRY FARM—Young man with country experience; any part of country. Address CHRIS REBER, Beattystown, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER—Junior accountant (24), accurate, well educated, clean person; well recommended; willing to travel; 19 years' experience. WILLIAM BARRETT, 105 E. 10th st., Boston.

BUTLER, colored, wants position in private family; first-class references; good references. MRS. E. L. LEWIS, 1926 Calverly st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARETAKERS—Colored man and wife wish position on gentleman's place in country; can furnish good references; would be satisfied on moderate salary. HENRY A. ATKINS, 409 Lenox ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, neat appearance, careful driver, make own repairs, desires position with private family or connect with any line of automobile business. Address GEORGE H. KLEBE, 724 Green st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, competent, willing to make hotel or country work; state salary. WAYNE W. JACKSON, 575 Riverside Drive, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, good mechanic, wishes position with private family; strictly temperate; 14 years' experience. RAY JENKINS, 14 19th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC—Nine years' experience on American and foreign cars. ALFRED HOFFMAN, 475 6th ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHIEF (Swiss-French), could be in charge of or before March, wishes permanent position in private family; Brookline, Mass.; references; weekly wages \$15. VICTOR CROCIOT, 100 Bronville, N. Y.

CLEANER (colored man) wants situation; fully trained; experienced in cleaning; also care of steam heaters, etc.; private or public, by day or week; willing to be generally useful and afraid of work. THOMAS W. THOMPSON, 517 S. 16th st., Philadelphia.

ELDERLY MAN desires light employment of any kind; references furnished. GEORGE S. MOORE, 421 E. 84th st., New York City.

ELECTRICIAN, first class, wants position, experienced on hydro-electric construction, wiring of all kinds, telephones, etc. ALFRED HOFFMAN, 475 6th ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGINEER, 29, wishes position; private family; 13 years' experience in electrical work; references. R. O. DAVIES, 244 S. Clinton st., Philadelphia, Pa.

EUROPEAN YOUNG MAN, college education, 24, speaks English, French, Italian, 64 School st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOUNDRY FOREMAN—Change of position wanted by foreman of Gray Iron foundry; 15 years' experience; present position; 22 years at the business; desire for advancement reason for wishing change; best of references as to ability, character, etc. Address, giving particulars, F. J. DUFFY, Box 207, Yonkers, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER, thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapes, flowers, fruits and vegetables, and care of gentlemen's country places; 10 years' experience; 8 years' experience from last place. Address JAMES F. ROBINSON, P. O. Box 130, Shelter Island Heights, Shelter Island, N. Y.

INVENTOR, assistant, on any mechanical device, desires position; experienced. Please apply by letter only. J. S. RISK, 24 Broadway, New York.

JANITOR—A responsible man (43) wishes position as janitor and superintendent, or other position of trust; best references; familiar with steam, carpentry, electricity and plumbing. NIELSEN, 1375 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAPANESE BUTLER, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, neat, temperate, obliging, wishes position in small family anywhere; last place years' reference; recommendation. KANE, 17 Concord st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARTNER—Practical painter wishes employment; inside or outside work; very reasonable. P. B. LYONS, 1609 Park ave., New York City.

SALESMAN (23), at present employed, capable and tactful; desires connection with reputable concern to travel in middle West. EDWARD COYLE, 311 W. 13th st., New York City.

SALESMAN wishes position in eastern city as salesman for lighting fixture department; 10 years' experience; 15 years' experience requires ability to secure. GEO. E. HAMILIN, 217 N. 53rd st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, six years' experience, wishes position in hardware store. R. P. EASTMAN, 130 West Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

SALESMAN CORRESPONDENT, with extensive ability, able to take charge of branch office or department, seeks connection with reliable concern. CHARLES LUDWIG, 3557 Broadway, New York.

TRANSLATOR, skilled in French, English, Finnish (Dutch) desires position as interpreter. ERNEST TERNEST, 255 12th st., New York City.

VALUER, young colored man wishes position as valuer. RICHARD R. M. P., 180 W. 135th st., New York City.

WATCHMAN—A man, capable and willing to do almost anything, wishes position as watchman. S. E. HUTCHINSON, 1274 Nelson ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wishes work about insurance, bookkeeping, or other office work. ROBERT HIGGINS, 415 N. 3rd st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires to connect with reputable concern as salesman or assistant; 6 years' experience with present employer, considerable experience in modern business methods. CLIFFORD T. BIRKS, 40 W. 15th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, New Yorker, experienced and able, would like to represent some reliable firm. CHARLES HOLLENDER, 59 Nassau st., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Refined woman wishes position as chambermaid, experienced in hotel and boarding house, or to take care of household. MRS. M. J. HUGHES, 1274 Nelson ave., New York City.

ASSISTANT BUYER—Suit woman, capable, 10 years' experience, recently with high-class New York firm; desires position as assistant buyer. MRS. MARGARET OSBORNE, 321 E. Ferry st., New York.

ASSISTANT—Refined, educated young woman desires to give house services in exchange for room and board; New York City. Address, giving particulars, 1010 10th st., New York.

COMPANION—Refined middle-aged gentleman, 40, of housekeeper and experienced in all household duties; desires position as companion. Address, giving particulars, 1010 10th st., New York.

CUTTER and fitter of waists and coats, first class, wishes position in high-class making establishment. ANNA E. DE BLAND, 275 Madison ave., New York.

DRESSMAKER—First-class experience, capable of designing, desires employment. MRS. M. L. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York City.

GARDENER—Farmer—American, married, no children; Protestant; wife good housekeeper. Address, giving particulars, C. VAN COTT, 252 W. 135th st., New York City.

HOUSEWORK—Colored woman, married, 3 days' work weekly in furnished house; good references. MARIETTA E. CRILL, 1010 6 E. 152d st., New York.

HOUSEWORK—Young woman, refined, agreeable, wishes position in New York city as managing housekeeper, companion or any part of country. Address, giving particulars, ELIZABETH BOULA, 214 W. 104th st., New York.

MAID wishes position in general household; good worker; willing and obliging. Address, giving particulars, 59 W. 138th st., apt. 7, New York.

ORGANIST wishes church position in or near Philadelphia. ISABELLA K. BLAKE, 1010 6 E. 152d st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent, now studying French literature, desires steady position; salary \$3.00 p. m. daily. MISS HELEN M. RANKIN, 414 W. 18th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER/BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking dictation, desires position; locality no object; best references. MRS. LAURA A. VON, 1505 Davis ave., N. Pitt.

TEACHER, competent, willing, experienced teacher, with exceptional ability in disciplining, wishes position in grades or private school. Address, giving particulars, E. J. PEYERSON, 265 Hoyt st., Buffalo, N. Y.

TYPIST—Operate any standard machine; can make hotel or country work; state salary. JULIA RAMSON, 30 W. 103rd st., New York.

TYPIST—MULTI-TYPING, owns machine; wishes position in office or home; state salary. KATHRYN MAY, care Parsons Balmoe, 1193 Broadway, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE

METAL SPINNERS wanted, first-class, experienced on chandler work; state salary and experience. Apply by letter only. THE HULLER CO., Cincinnati, O.

STEAM HULLER—Wanted for factory getting out hard and soft wood staves; must be first-class man, able to read plans, and have experience in determining measurements on the job; none but experienced need apply; steady work and good wages. Address, giving particulars, THOS. H. PROSS, C. P. O. Box 155, Youngstown, O.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED—A number of first-class men, experienced on tools, files, etc. Address, giving particulars, MRS. H. HEN, 104 Clinton st., Cincinnati, O.

TOOLMAKERS—Young woman of refinement wants position as nurserymaid, governess or chamber work in private family. J. N. NELSON, 221 W. Madison st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, companion wants permanent position; reliable; no institution work; would go anywhere. MRS. H. E. ARNOLD, 2700 Wells st., Milwaukee, Wis.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined Christian woman, wishes position. MRS. ANNA H. SIMS, 608 W. 21st st., Cincinnati, O.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman desires employment. TEMPE REECE, 2815 Westworth ave., 2d flat, Chicago.

KINDERGARTEN—Young woman with kindergarten training at University of Chicago desires position; will go anywhere; willing to start new kindergarten. M. M. ALLEN, 608 South Park ave., Chicago.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position to do plain sewing or as lady's maid, nursery maid, chamber or second maid. MRS. BARCLAY, 412 Judean ave., Evanston, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Elderly woman, who is fond of children, wanted to care for child of 2 years in exchange for good home. Mrs. J. J. PHILLIPS, 3555 Ontario st., Austin, Ill.

CHEF—Wanted for restaurant, experienced, 104 FOSTER CRONK, 221 South Main st., Chicago.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family of 2 in Bloomington, Ill.; wages \$20 per month and good home. MRS. LEAH KENK, McLean, Ill.

COOK wanted, white; steady employment and good wages for right person; also white pastry cook and dining room help. THE GRAND CAFE, Champaign, Ill.

MAID—Wanted, half day for light housework; family; best references. MRS. BRADY, 3702 Lake ave., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MILLINERY TRIMMER wanted. For further information write E. J. ANDREWS, Shandorville, Pa.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted who would appreciate a good home, for general housework in family of 3. MRS. W. E. CARL, 258 Orchard st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; German woman preferred; age about 40; domestic in family. Apply to MRS. IDA FOSTER CRONK, 221 S. Wabash ave., Chicago.

ADDRESSING wanted by expert penman; or will do collecting references. C. M. BOWLES, 615 Elm st., Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN of integrity wants to become acquainted with a man of affairs who is looking for a trustworthy assistant. L. POTTER, 314 Lyric Theater, Cincinnati, O.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, collection, respondent, desires position with reliable concern where industry and integrity are appreciated; references. CARLTON E. FLINT, 2806 East 78th st., Chicago.

CAUTIONER, young man, 20, graduate of leading Ohio college; 22; a position as cartoonist, wishes position with newspaper or publishing company. JOHN GROFF, 2500 Broadway, New York.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technically educated, 15 years' experience, seeks broader fields of action, would consider a position as city engineer. JAMES S. FAIR, 104 Mountain Grove st., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLERICAL—Young man (20), 2 years' high school education, wishes position with opportunity for advancement. JOHN A. WAGNER, 550 Helden ave., Chicago.

CUTTER AND DESIGNER (28), 19 years' experience, with first-class merchant tailoring, wishes position. HUGH G. CORRIETT, 307 Wheaton ave., Champaign, Ill.

ELDERLY MAN, temperate, wishes light inside position; no scrubbing. EB. BUTTNER, 10704 Holladay St., St. Louis.

ELECTRICIAN, experience in all construction of street railways, wire work of different type; had charge of work for years. GEORGE W. LANE, 6722 Idaho ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ELEVATOR MAN, active, obliging, colored man, wishes position in factory or elevator, with table or desk work. CHAS. P. CRENshaw, 6042 May st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT wanted; law graduate, admitted in Illinois; 22; clerical experience; in or near Chicago. GILBERT GRINNELL, P. O. Box 477, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

GAS MARKER—Thoroughly experienced in soft coal gas plant in stocking, charging and purifying; colored; married; industrial. Address, giving particulars, ARTHUR SMITH, 5115 State st., Chicago.

INSURANCE—Young man with 7 years' experience, including farm, fruit and city work for strong firm, insurance company in northern Illinois or Wisconsin. CLARENCE F. HOY, Huntley, Ill.

LECTURER, thoroughly experienced with stereopticon, desires position with eastern corporation desiring such work. Address, giving particulars, MRS. MARSHALL, 5816 Ontario st., Chicago.

MAN, speaks English and German, wants work of any kind; handy in factory or pairing bolts, shifting, oil and millwright work. JOSEPH RUPP, 6831 Throon st., Chicago.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION MANAGER, energetic, capable and successful, wants situation on afternoon daily in city of 100,000 to 200,000 population; 15 years' experience. Address C. E. KETTING, Syracuse, Ind.

PAINTER wishes position on country place or twice a week as makeup and foreman of the shop and help on day; temperate and industrious; references. Address, giving particulars, HERBERT BESCH, P. O. Box 115, Camelton, Ind.

SALESMAN wishes position with reliable house or city experience; references. For reference, CLAY C. GRIFFITH, 783 Bayard ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN wishes position with salary only; good references. CARL E. LARSEN, 415 5th ave., East, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SECRET SERVICE OPERATIVE with detective agency; no experience; age 24; A1 references. Address, giving particulars, APT. 6, 285 S. Clark st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, business and high school graduate, experienced, references; wishes position with young lady; in or out of town; salary no object. LEO NEWMAN, 334 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

TIMEKEEPER/CLERK wishes position in construction, mining or plantation company; references; willing to relocate. WM. RIEGER, 1533 Millard ave., Chicago.

TELEGRAPHER (20), unmarried, country bred, experienced, typewriter, total abstinence, desires position in telegraph office. Address, giving particulars, JESSE C. EDWARDS, Box 143, Massillon, O.

WORKER of any kind by young married man; best references. HANSON C. LAGHER, 419 Smith rd., South Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position in engineering department; capable of assuming charge; best references; or downtown of city. Address, giving particulars, HANSON C. WHEELER, 300 W. 65th st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTRESS—Wanted position with good stock company, dramatic, preferred; experienced; capable of impersonating any character. Address, giving particulars, MRS. H. E. CARL, 258 Orchard st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ASSISTANT—Woman wishes position as housekeeper, or to assist in management of hotel or boarding house; references preferred. MRS. M. M. MILLS, box 64, Boonville, Ind.

ATTENDANT—Young woman, fond of children, wishes position to take charge of them in day nursery or children's home. MRS. THELMA RAYMOND, 4508 Chalmers ave., 2d apartment, Chicago.

CLERICAL—Young woman with good education, wishes position in office or employment (office or private teaching preferred) for forenoon and evenings; also part time. Address, giving particulars, LOUISE STABLE, 1625 S. Fairfield ave., Chicago.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by beginner in stenography; some experience filing; references. Address, giving particulars, ELIZABETH HILL, 501 Aland blvd., Chicago.

DRESSMAKER, 22 years' experience, wishes position to take charge of dressmaking in family. Address, giving particulars, MRS. H. M. McLEITCH, 1118 1/2, Calhoun st., Wayne, Ind.

EMPLOYMENT wanted at housework or sewing by capable woman. MRS. B. HEN, 104 Clinton st., Cincinnati, O.

GOVERNOR—Young woman of refinement wants position as nurserymaid, governess or chamber work in private family. J. N. NELSON, 221 W. Madison st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, companion wants permanent position; reliable; no institution work; would go anywhere. MRS. H. E. ARNOLD, 2700 Wells st., Milwaukee, Wis.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined Christian woman, wishes position. MRS. ANNA H. SIMS, 608 W. 21st st., Cincinnati, O.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman desires employment. TEMPE REECE, 2815 Westworth ave., 2d flat, Chicago.

KINDERGARTEN—Young woman with kindergarten training at University of Chicago desires position; will go anywhere; willing to start new kindergarten. M. M. ALLEN, 608 South Park ave., Chicago.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position to do plain sewing or as lady's maid, nursery maid, chamber or second maid. MRS. BARCLAY, 412 Judean ave., Evanston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

A FAIR AVERAGE YEAR SHOWN BY BANK CLEARINGS

Excluding New York City, There Is a One Per Cent Gain During Eleven Months—N. E. Holds Own

SOUTH IS IN LEAD

So far as a study of bank clearings throws any light upon the course of business the conclusion must be that 1911 has been a fair average year. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30 there was a decrease in the country's total bank clearings of nearly 3 per cent, or some \$4,400,000,000, but excluding New York city, which despite its commercial supremacy and its resultant contribution of 60 per cent of all clearings is vitally affected by stock exchange activities, there is a gain for the country of over 1 per cent. Compared with 1909 even there is a gain for the "outside" section of roughly \$5,300,000, or over 9 per cent.

What stands out, however, from a detailed survey of the clearings, is that an undeniable improvement has set in during the latter half of this year. In only four months have clearings registered comparative increases and three of these have been in the past quarter. With the exception of September, moreover, November reflects the largest gain of the past 21 months, or since March 1910. Since the middle of July there have been only three weekly decreases. The result is that for the past 11 months the percentage decrease of total clearings has come down from 7.6 per cent for the first half-year to 2.9 per cent.

Sectionally speaking the South is well in the lead, and despite cheap cotton is still showing monthly gains of nearly 4 per cent or better. Its gain of 6.3 per cent for the nine months is far and away the best showing made by any part of the country and is only partially approached by the Pacific group of states. It is interesting to note that since the fall of 1908 only two monthly decreases have been reported by the South—and these were practically nominal. Of the larger cities of the country Galveston shows honors for "bright spot" with Akron, O., the rubber center.

New England has been just about holding its own with a fractional increase for the 11 months over last year. Although this part of the country was the first to feel and reflect through receding clearings the slump in manufacturing in the spring of 1910 it has not been showing the way in the 1911 resumption. Not until May did increases begin to appear. Although the growing improvement in textiles, leather and wool has not yet had full weight the first week in December starts off auspiciously with a 9.1 per cent decrease.

The record of the middle West is about up to 1910, but the Pacific coast which showed marked signs of retrogression in the early spring has "come back" with a 3.5 per cent gain for the nine months. That section of the West between the Pacific and the middle territory has if anything been lagging, but all in all the West has been holding up its end in good shape.

GOOD OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

CHICAGO—General business assumes a more robust aspect as the new year approaches. It is not believed that there will be anything approaching a boom, but the feeling is quite general that decided improvement in trade will take place early in 1912.

Traffic officials are encouraged by the fact that loadings are holding up well and they are hopeful that revenues will start increasing in the next few weeks. Volume handled is about even with last year and tonnage is well divided.

Bankers report indications of a firmer money market and a distinctly better sentiment is noted in mercantile circles. There is also a better tone in the western iron and steel trade.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis continue to show a better movement in freight and officials feel much encouraged over the outlook. There is very little change in traffic conditions on the southern roads and business is moving in a fairly even volume for the season.

PETITION TO OPERATE CARS

NEW YORK—The board of estimate at its regular meeting adopted a resolution in operation of cars over the Manhattan avenue bridge between Manhattan and the Bronx, to the effect that the New York & Harlem Railroad Company be directed to present a verified petition in writing before Feb. 1, 1912, for right to operate these cars. The New York & Harlem company has leased the right to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but a communication from the receivers of the Metropolitan stating that the properties of the company will be sold at a foreclosure sale on Dec. 29 requests that the matter be held in abeyance until after the first of the year.

MORE INTEREST DISPLAYED IN COPPER METAL

National Conduit & Cable Company, in its monthly circular, says:

There has been a decided increase in trade interest in copper, and recent large sales at advancing prices indicate a definite improvement in sentiment regarding this metal, both in this country and Europe. The market records increased firmness and the heavy volume of business which has been booked during the last few weeks has placed the market in the strongest position in many months.

The belief gains ground that if production is kept at a good level copper has a prospect of bringing a higher average price next year than in 1911, but if output should begin to exceed demand to the extent it has done in the recent past there will be good reason to look for an early reaction in price. If the present upward movement rests upon a sound basis, it must be shown that supply and demand are more evenly balanced than they have been in the last three years. In the mean time buyers are taking a good deal on faith, but if this confidence is well placed they will enter no objections to whatever strength the market can show.

Within the last 10 weeks London standard has advanced over 40 per cent for both cash and three months copper, and present indications are for a further rise in values. The reduction in foreign stocks, a large European consumption and expectations of continued improvement in the statistical position are depended upon to prevent the market from relapsing into its former depression.

WABASH BONDHOLDERS

NEW YORK—W. C. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, has joined the Wallace Wabash 4 per cent bondholders' protective committee.

SOME GOOD ORDERS ARE OBTAINED BY CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

The low prices prevailing for railroad equipment, particularly for freight cars, have in a measure tended to obscure the really creditable volume of buying of the last seven weeks. During this period a total of about 60,000 freight cars have been ordered of American builders. Of this business American Car & Foundry has probably booked about \$25,000,000 worth.

This with previous orders means business enough to keep plants operating as they are at the moment up to April 1. If additional buying develops next month, however, the basis of operations is very likely to be increased. At any event American Car has had since Nov. 1 the best volume of railroad buying to its credit of any time since the fall of 1909 and the result is an encouraging amount of forward business.

The current fiscal year, which ends April 30 next, will get the benefit of most of this heavy November and December buying, a stimulus of which it stood in considerable need. Even without this business, however, the company would undoubtedly have earned its 7 per cent preferred dividend, as its miscellaneous income including sale of castings and sale of replacement parts together with repair work is ordinarily sufficient to earn the \$2,100,000 required for the preferred dividend.

Prices for ordinary freight cars are fully 25 per cent below normal. They are so low that the next change, it is said, is morally bound to be an advance. It is probable that the equipment companies to get orders have cut prices much more than the decline in steel prices warranted.

An idea of the intimate connection between the car building industry and the steel business is afforded by the statement that 90 per cent of all freight cars built in this country are either all-steel or steel under-frame, while probably 75 per cent of new passenger cars are of steel construction.

The old wooden car is a memory of the past. It has been pushed aside by the incessant demand for durability and safety.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC LEASE

PHILADELPHIA—Buying of Philadelphia Electric stock this week by one of the city's largest banking houses has been based on the belief that the new year will witness the leasing of this company by the United Gas Improvement Company.

There is, of course, no positive or official information to this effect. Gossip has even gone so far as to indicate the probable terms of the lease, which, it is said, will be on a sliding scale, providing 6 per cent for Philadelphia Electric stock the first year, 7 per cent the second year and 8 per cent the third year and thereafter.

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in November amounted to 50,831 fine ounces valued at £210,040. In October the output was 51,074 fine ounces valued at £218,802. Last November the production was valued at £240,573.

GREAT HOLIDAY TRADE ENJOYED BY RETAILERS

Iron, Steel and Copper Industries Continue to Show Improvement—Some Wholesale Lines Quiet

TEXTILE BUSINESS

Some of the large retail houses and mail order concerns have been doing the largest holiday business in their history. The iron and steel business and the copper metal industry continue to show improvement. Seasonal dullness prevails in some wholesale lines but general conditions are reported as very satisfactory. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The holiday retail trade has been very satisfactory and in some of the cities in excess of former years, revealing noteworthy ability and willingness among consumers to spend. Wholesale operations are naturally held somewhat in check by the holiday trade and by the settlements incident to the closing of the year, but there is no indicated change in the more favorable situation in business, which has been progressively manifested during the past few weeks.

While immediate business is seasonably quiet, the undertone of the cotton goods market indicates slow but steady improvement in the volume of distribution. Bleached sheetings were advanced 1 1/2c to 7 1/2c, and the movement of this class of goods is large.

Steady improvement continues in the market for woolen and worsted goods, a good duplicate business coming in on dress goods for spring delivery in novelty fabric, whippers and cream goods. Footwear rules quiet, with few supplementary orders. Many manufacturers are now running under curtailed production, preparatory to inventory taking. Jobbers find retail trade good.

In the leather market occasional concessions are reported in a few descriptions, principally harness leather and shoe side upper.

A good part of the decline so far recorded in domestic hides is in accordance with 11 inferior quality of hides taken off at present.

Failures this week numbered 322 in the United States, against 294 last year, and 28 in Canada, compared with 30 a year ago.

Deal-ers' State of Trade says: While the weather has been not of the best for holiday shopping and country trade especially has been retarded, holiday influences have been instrumental in inducing a large volume of buying at retail, and early reports of volume of this department of activity are generally as favorable as last year in most sections.

In the larger fields of basic endeavor the events of the week have been mainly favorable. Widespread rains have given needed moisture to winter wheat, and conditions for that crop, reduced area considered, are better than for some years past. Then, too, the textile trades set better records.

One reflection is the largest week's sales of raw wool made at Boston since 1906. The iron and steel trade continues to evince the cheerfulness hitherto noted. Bank clearings for the week ending with Dec. 21 aggregated \$2,299,550,000, an increase of 5 per cent over the like week in 1910.

DIVIDENDS

Susquehanna Railway common has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 21.

New York County National Bank has declared the semi-annual dividend of 20 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

Washington Water Power has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York declared a regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 30.

The United Gas & Electric Company preferred has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15. City Investing Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 27.

The Vulcan Detinning Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 10.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared the regular dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The directors of the Dwight Manufacturing Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$30 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 22.

International Pay-As-You-Enter Tram Car Company, chartered, announces the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable through the Standard Trust Company of New York on Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 10.

COTTON INTO SIGHT

NEW YORK—Cotton brought into sight for the week is placed by the New York Cotton Exchange at 651,000 bales, against 494,000 last year.

A GOOD WEEK IS EXPERIENCED IN DRY GOODS

NEW YORK—Reports from various sections of the country and the activity which has prevailed in the central markets give evidence that this year's holiday trade has been fully up to the average, says the Dry Goods Economist. Almost up to the last moment fancy goods houses and other concerns which handle strictly holiday lines have been unusually busy filling rush orders from nearby points. And as the holiday retailing began exceptionally early this season, these late demands are further evidence of a generally large distribution to consumers.

Wholesalers in New York and other markets have also experienced a fair demand for staple goods of various kinds suitable for the sales that retailers will put on next week or immediately after the first of the new year. There is no indication, however, that buyers are departing from the policy of conservatism to which they have so long adhered.

In the cotton goods market the principal feature has been the advance of 1/2 cent on a leading brand of bleached goods. The demand for dress goods and silks continues moderate.

Embroidery houses are engaged in making deliveries, but shipments are not as numerous as they should be, owing to delay in the receipt of goods from abroad. Lace houses are engaged in preparing their samples for spring season selling.

Retail buyers of knit goods have shown more activity in providing for their spring needs. On fall underwear, jobbers are unusually slow in operating and the orders so far placed are considerably below those of previous years at this date.

In the women's garment field sales of spring suits are being pushed and the demand for dresses continues active.

CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILWAY HAS BEEN HELP TO BUSINESS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The signing of the contract for the construction of the St. John Valley railway which will extend over 200 miles from St. John to Grand Falls, connecting there with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and to be operated as part of the Intercolonial railway, has caused a decided boom all along the St. John river valley. The building of this railway will cost over \$9,000, and it will be constructed up to the standard of the Transcontinental. The surveys will go out in a few days and contracts have already been let for railway ties, and the work of construction will be begun as early as possible in the spring.

The contractors say that they hope to finish more than 100 miles of the road in the first year. As a result of all this, the cities of Fredericton and Woodstock are already pressing their rival claims for the railway shops of the new line, and real estate all along has advanced in value.

In connection with other railways in the province it is announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific will operate its line through New Brunswick from Moncton to Plaster Rock next summer. It is also announced that the Kent Northern railway in Kent county, one of the most profitable short branches of the Intercolonial, has been purchased by a Toronto syndicate. The International railway, extending from Campbellton to St. Leonard on the Maine border, has developed in its first year a much larger business than was expected, and as it runs through a heavily timbered region it has given a great impetus to the lumber industry.

METROPOLITAN STOCK NOTICE

NEW YORK—Holders of minority stock of Metropolitan Street Railway Company deposited under protective agreement of Dec. 10, 1907, are notified by the committee representing them, of which John I. Waterbury is chairman, that any who may desire to participate in the plan of reorganization formulated by the joint committee representing bondholders of the railway company must withdraw their stock from under the protective agreement, and deposit same with the depository of the joint committee on or before noon, on Dec. 23. To take this action depositors must surrender their certificates, properly indorsed, but no payment will be required other than the 50 cents per share heretofore called for. A letter to stockholders says:

"The committee will continue to assert and prosecute for the benefit of all depositors who leave their stock with them the claims and rights pertaining thereto, but each stockholder must decide for himself, as the committee declines to advise them."

WOOLEN MILLS SOLD

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The plant of the Evansville Woolen Mills at Evansville, Ind., has been sold by the referee in bankruptcy to the American Trust & Savings Company of that city for \$15,000. The trust company was the only bidder, representing the holders of the \$100,000 bond issue made by the company.

VARIEGATED CAREER OF JERSEY CENTRAL AND READING ROADS

Both Companies Passed Through Trying Times Before Reaching Their Present Prosperous Condition

MARKET INCIDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Jersey Central at 317 can be classed among the rich railways of the world, though that is not a record price. It is owned by Reading. Before reaching the position they now occupy both roads had woeful experiences. Both were 10 per cent dividend payers 40 years ago, and both retrograded, Reading going into receivers' hands three times.

Jersey Central's first palmy days were under the energetic administration of John Taylor Johnston. The road became a great earner of money, paid large dividends and looked as if its fortune was secure, but the Jay Cooke panic came along, and the mere fact that Mr. Cooke was several years ahead of time in transportation calculations in the Northwest, where every man's back yard extended to the north pole, was an indirect cause of bankruptcy of a rich and prosperous 75-mile line out of New York through property already being converted into town lots.

Jersey Central sold below \$10 per share and became a Wall-street waif for years. It recovered finally, but again fell into a streak of misfortune, from which it was rescued by J. Rogers Maxwell, Henry Graves and bankers. Jersey Central was put into a strong position, and through its lease of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's line, the Lehigh & Susquehanna became an important anthracite carrier. Mr. Maxwell bought out the bankers, and he and his associates became rich and powerful as the head of Jersey Central.

According to street tradition, one day Mr. Morgan came along and asked the price of the property. It was named, and he closed the transaction promptly. As a matter of fact, however, the Jersey Central purchase was made by George F. Baer after serious consideration. Mr. Baer heard that Baltimore & Ohio was dickering for the Jersey, and he saw at once that it would never do to allow the southern road to get it. He consulted Mr. Morgan, who was skeptical about the legality, but Mr. Baer had fully looked into that phase of it and assured Mr. Morgan. Mr. Baer went ahead and in a week he had bought 145,000 of the 272,000 Jersey Central shares. He paid \$100 per share, and raised the money by selling 60,333 second preferred shares and issuing \$23,000,000 collateral trust loan secured by the deposit of the 145,000 Jersey Central shares.

The purchase included the control of a majority of the shares of Central Railroad of New Jersey. It has always been supposed that the cost was \$157 per share, in which case the property has just doubled in market value since Reading got possession of it. The shares of the Jersey Central were for many years a favorite. After the low price in the '70s they afforded fine opportunities for the prudent trader at frequent times for many years. The last important bear campaign in the stock was made in 1897-8 by Mr. Keene. The stock had advanced in the first sharp recovery after the depression of 1893-6, and though Mr. Keene had made a very long turn on the bull side in Sugar, and the whole market looked strong and buoyant, he determined on a bear movement in Jersey Central. He sold a large quantity of the stock short and so manipulated his deal that he made a good deal of money in the incipient bull general market.

LOW RECORD FOR DENVER STOCK

NEW YORK—The sharp break in Denver & Rio Grande preferred, which touched 37, after closing at 44 Wednesday, makes a new low record for this stock, the previous low point being 44, to which the stock sagged in September. Prospects for resumption of dividends on Denver preferred receded at rate of about \$100,000 a month for the first four months of the current fiscal year, but this fact has been in possession of the market since Dec. 9, and November earnings will not be published for probably another fortnight.

In fiscal year ended June 30 last surplus after charges was \$2,363,000, and dividends were passed that the company might be relieved of the preferred dividend burden of \$2,489,000 and take care of its guarantee of \$2,500,000 interest on Western Pacific's \$50,000,000 first mortgage bonds.

ENTERS EUROPEAN FIELD

NEW YORK—The Pay-as-You-Enter Car Corporation gives notice of the incorporation, under the companies act of Canada, of the International Pay-As-You-Enter Tram Car Company, Ltd., with offices in London, which company has acquired the European patents and will henceforth issue the licenses for the use of the pay-as-you-enter car in Europe.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

New York BOSTON Chicago

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

In denominations of \$500 and \$1000
Yielding from 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%

Members:
Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia
Stock Exchanges

5% Commercial Loan Certificates 7% 6% Guaranteed 8%

Your money will safely earn attractive rates in our guaranteed loan certificates, convertible into cash upon demand after ninety days. The payment of Principal and interest insured by assets of more than \$100,000.00 and the integrity of able men. Savers of money and investors find these certificates desirable. Full information on request.

FRAMPTON & HOWE, INC.,
Seattle, Washington

BONDS

Our "Monthly Digest of California Securities" mailed on request. Correspondence invited.

S. B. WAKEFIELD & CO., Wakefield, Garthwaite & Co.
MEMBER OF STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE
232 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

5 1/2 and 6% Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates
in amounts from \$100 upwards. Being shares of 1st Mortgages on income bearing California properties. Principal and interest absolutely guaranteed.

Western Mortgage & Guaranty Company
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
We are also offering mortgages as a whole at best obtainable interest. Correspondence invited.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: There is but little change to report in the market for hay, and the trade is quiet as it is usual as the year draws to a close.

The higher grades are in rather light supply, and good number 1 hay in large bales sells quite readily and at full prices, and shippers really are finding some difficulty in filling orders promptly for the number 1 and choice hay, large bales.

The bulk of the supply here is in medium bales and of rather ordinary quality, and hence sells with some difficulty, as buyers seem to be curtailing their purchases till after the opening of the new year. Good clover and clover mixed are not plenty, and find a ready demand. Sales have been: Choice Timothy, large bales, \$26; number 1 Timothy, large bales, \$24.50 and \$25; number 2 Timothy, large bales, \$21 to \$22.50; number 3, \$16 to \$18; light clover mixed, \$20 to \$21; red clover mixed, \$18 to \$20; long rye straw, \$19 to \$20; oat straw, \$10 to \$11.

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The grain and feed markets have been dressed with the customary holiday attire this week.

As a rule we do not feel very giddy about this time and we therefore have rather dull markets, which we have had had for the past week, with a slightly lower tendency.

However the trade is watching out for bargains, and as a good majority believe in higher corn and oats prices for the immediate future, we are likely to have an increase in business at any time.

MARKET OPINIONS

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston—The President's tariff message did not prove as strong a bear card as had been predicted, and the reports of the tariff board and the interstate commerce commission were not reflected in any price changes. On the whole, the market has simply held at a level near to the highest attained since September. It has held at nearly the same level for over a month, in the face of a large output of bullish sentiment, and in many ways gives evidence of at least technical weakness.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston—We are not greatly impressed with the general market. The leading railroad and industrial stocks have not made much progress during the past month and we do not recommend purchases outside of a few exceptions. The copper stocks have been giving a good account of themselves but we would be careful about buying them except on weak days and would not neglect to take profits on some of these stocks on strong days, as reactions are bound to occur.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Wall street has an undertone of confidence, of revived hope. The improvement in steel business is maintained, railroad earnings are satisfactory, on the whole; the thrashing out of the inevitable Gould roads problem will strengthen the general list by eliminating what has been an ever-threatening possibility; southern roads are doing well and increasing dividends; most of the roads all over the country have their dividend problems well in hand and one hears less of forthcoming reductions, indeed, one road, the Vandavia, resumed dividends this week and the Atlantic Coast Line Companies have done the same. Bank clearings are improving, the gains over last year becoming more general and more pronounced week by week.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: The rise in Lehigh Valley to the highest price it has touched since being listed on the New York Stock Exchange is based on plans drawn up by the management for the distribution of the stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. As set forth in our bulletin of Nov. 16, these plans provide for the distribution of coal company stock on the basis of one share of coal stock for each four shares of Lehigh Valley now held. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum will, we understand, be paid on the coal company stock which, in view of the plan of stock distribution, is equal to an additional 2 per cent on Lehigh Valley shares.

SAVED

50% to 75%
FIRE INSURANCE.

FOR
CHURCH EDIFICES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

JOHN S. WILLIS

Suite 348 Pierce Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRIVATE HOTEL

On best residential street of city in Central New York. 30 rooms. Located within one block of business district. Lot 55x300 ft. Fine rear grounds. Private entrance and right of way from side street. HOUSE—4 stories, 50 rooms, 7 baths, completely equipped, fully furnished. 3 splendid parlors, dining hall on first floor, 40 sleeping rooms, single and en suite. Offices on ground floor. Brand new hot water heating system throughout. Gas and electricity. Has concrete laundry plant, motor, etc., hot water service. Proprietor wishes to retire from business. Present owner established 18 years, has built up the patronage of the most exclusive and refined people. Reasons for selling, desirous of retiring, and going abroad. Address L. 36, Monitor office.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 30

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15th, 1912, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1911.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

TEMPLE, WEBB & Co.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
SAINT PAUL
BERNARD LIFE
MINNEAPOLIS
LUMBER EXCHANGE

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1911.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

PEAT
To achieve SUCCESS, employ SUCCESSFUL methods. The Automatic PEAT Plant is a proven success. Buy Examinations and Surveyors' Blue Prints. Complete Plant erected. Cost and capacity guaranteed. LINCOLN PEAT ENGINEER, 1006-112W. Adams St., Chicago.

ty and Seven Per Cent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

correspondence regarding first mortgages on improved properties
ties of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
that can be earned on such investments, and the precautions we
mortgages protect our clients and the precautions we
will bring authentic information regarding first mortgages in

WE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
WEST TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

References—Merchants
Bank of Canada.

BRANCH OFFICE,
Vancouver.

THE HOME FORUM

CONGRUITY IN SCULPTURE

AN amusing comment on the beautiful new Bryant statue in Bryant park, New York, is that the sculptor had the consideration to throw a robe over the knees of the seated figure, to take away the shivery feeling which in this climate one so often has in looking at an outdoor statue. The hatless figure of William Lloyd Garrison seated in a big arm chair in the middle of the Commonwealth avenue mall in Boston always seems incongruous, even in summer-time. While a position of oratory is not so typical of Garrison as it is of many another man, on the other hand, to show him sitting on a pedestal under a tree is not normal. The only extenuating factor

in a pedestal is that it raises a speaker to be better heard. Perhaps a reason why so few of the great statues of antiquity are seated figures lay in an unconscious recognition that it is inappropriate to allow the public to enter into the presence of great folk's contemplative moments. They must be shown more nearly as they would normally be seen, if seen at all, by the multitude.

The Bryant statue is seated, but it is under a sheltering canopy of marble, which makes the poet seem to be receiving the individual visitor in the quiet of his sanctuary.

IN A FIFTEENTH CENTURY VILLAGE

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY village, almost intact, is a rare sight nowadays, and when one comes into Lacock, England, the sensation is bewildering. For so characteristic are the houses that one expects men in hose and jerkins and women in queer caps and kerchiefs and trailing robes, hunched into girdles, to issue from them. Lacock lies off the main road, and we came upon it in a driving tour through the leafy lanes and open downs of Wiltshire. We were certainly rewarded, for not only are its timbered buildings and projecting gables quaint in the extreme, but the little old-world place is clustered around a wonderful old abbey, one more memorial of the "woman's work" of bygone days.

We pass a fifteenth century barn in excellent preservation and turn up a side street under spreading trees to the lodge in the abbey grounds. A short drive brings us right into the courtyard, grassgrown although the abbey is still tenanted. It was founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, who was associated with her husband in much good work, including the founding of Salisbury cathedral. She saw the meadow "Snaylesmede," is said, in a vision, and chose this for the site. Tradition has it that in earlier days the place was a "castella," founded by the British king, Dynwal Moelmud.

At the time of the dissolution, when Lacock came under the suppression act, it received a very good character from the "visitors;" "there were no notable abuses," writes John ap Rice, who speaks further of the ladies' desire of "virtuous living." The company was dispersed in 1539, all receiving pensions, and the abbey passed into the hands of Sir William Sharrington, who converted it into his personal residence.

Many of the rooms and passages are



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield.)
HIGH STREET, LACOCK, QUAIN VILLAGE IN WILTSHIRE, ENG.

still of interest to the antiquarian, while the view from the terraces show that Ela chose the position wisely. Seen in the golden haze of a late autumn afternoon, the abbey presents a picture of somnolence and leisure which it would be hard to equal in these restless days; and the small rooms and solid walls of the village houses increase the atmosphere of permanence and—must it be whispered—mustiness? For when one turns away from the glamour of antiquity, one is forced to admit these ancient houses were uncommonly dark and cramped, not to say inconvenient. In that age people had nothing like the same appreciation for floods of sunlight, air and cleanliness; and interesting as Lacock is as a survival the friendly, sun-filled modern

houses that are being built today show a great improvement, as far as comfort is concerned.

We leave Lacock, therefore, not in any way regretful for the past, but rather rejoicing in the progress that has been made since then. Even a row of "rough-cast" villas that we pass later on does not inspire us with longing for the past, for in every one of those monotonous little houses is a kitchen range, a bathroom, and gas throughout, while through the ample windows, all made to open freely, streams the sun. If they are not built of very durable material, it is only perhaps because invention is proceeding at so swift a rate that far more convenient dwellings will be erected a generation hence, when all men will have risen to higher demands in the way of

ENGLISH HUMORISTS ON HUMOR

M. MAURICE DEKOBRA, a writer in *La Revue*, has been inviting representative humorists to define the word "humor." Several well-known English writers contribute their ideas on the subject.

G. Bernard Shaw says: "Humor cannot be defined. It is a primary substance which makes us laugh. You might as well try to prove dogma."

"I do not think humor can be explained," writes Jerome K. Jerome. "I would define it as that which strikes us by its drollery."

Owen Seaman, the editor of *Punch*, devotes 2½ pages of print to his ideas on the subject, pointing out that it depends largely on contrast, incongruity

and a subjective sense of superiority. In English literature, he says, laughter and tears are more closely allied than that of other countries.

The following definition is Mr. Anstey's: "A delicious conception of the incongruous." He admits, however, that this definition is not complete.

W. L. Courtney sums up humor as the minute observation of life with its alterations of light and shadow. The power to drive away melancholy by irony, now grave, now gay, which shows the insignificant brevity of everything that moves the human heart.

Mr. Zangwill writes: "Humor is the smile in the book of wisdom."

WORK FOR WOMEN GRADUATES

UPON the opening in New York lately of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations for Women, intended to enlarge the field of employment for women who have had college education, there were, the first day, about 60 applicants desiring admission as social secretaries, laboratory assistants, office managers, editors, translators, social workers, traveling companions and lecturers. Two requests came to the bureau for women capable of managing small farms, and, as might be expected, these applications could not be supplied.

Strangely, in all the development of agricultural education little provision has been made for women students, and yet, under the conditions of present-day farming with its improved tools and the

use of power, technical knowledge of a kind a woman is fitted to acquire for the control of farming is likely often to prove of great value, observes the *Intercollegiate*.

In city life the special handicap imposed upon women is the small rate of wages which is offered to them in contrast to those that can be secured by men's labor. But educated women should have no difficulty in advancing the scale of prices ordinarily paid for their work, for in the field of typewriting it is not easy to secure a technical expert who knows more than one language, nor who is able to use a vocabulary outside of the ordinary range of business phraseology. For the ordinary type of commercial work a lower grade of skill is sufficient, but it is still difficult to find competent secretaries, who have something more than the usual standard of common school education. The intercollegiate bureau can be trusted to advance the interests of women college graduates who, compared with graduates of men's colleges, have far less chance of securing an adequate or independent livelihood.

Our whole worth and perfection consists in thought. . . . Let us study the art of thinking well. This is the rule of life and the foundation of morals.—Pascal.

Natural Wonders of New England

THE movement for the preservation of scenic marvels in the White mountains through federal forest reserves has proved exasperatingly slow, and in view of this fact it is all the more gratifying to note the efforts by various organizations to save priceless natural features in that region, says the *Springfield Union*.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests is engaged in an attempt to preserve Kinsman's notch, with its Lost river and marvelous underground caverns. Lovers of the White mountains know this notch as one of the unique attractions of the mountains, while its general setting, including Mt. Moosilauke and its environs, ranks among the most beautiful landscape pictures to be found in the "Switzerland of America."

The society should have generous support in its undertaking to acquire and protect for all time this scenic gem, now threatened by those commercial agencies which already have obliterated so much that was beautiful in that region.

It is a fortunate thing for posterity that the Adirondack Club and other organizations have seen fit to acquire various choice tracts in the same state, which otherwise would have been denuded by woodmen and left in the same sorry condition that distinguishes so many thousands of acres in that land of natural wonders.

Starry Guide

The intermezzo in Massenet's "Esclarmonde" was played in an absolutely pitch dark theater. Every light was extinguished and the conductor had an electric bulb at the end of his baton, so that the men could follow the waving of that single star. It was an odd experience to watch that solitary point of light making its curves and motions in the obscurity.—Music.

There is more day to dawn. The sun is but a morning star.—Thoreau.

CAESAR MADE PARIS POSSIBLE

IN AN article named "The Collapse of the Roman Tammany" Dr. Ferrero gives in the *World Today* an admirable analysis of the actual accomplishments of Julius Caesar. His estimate is summed up as follows:

He was a man endowed with marvelous genius—lucid, plastic, unwearied, merciful, temperate—all light, all force, all harmony. He did wonders in the terrible struggle that he had to wage in order to conquer, keeping steady in the wide and eddying triumph through which his contests led. But he could not accomplish a great work of social reconstruction, although no one more than he possessed the qualities necessary to constructive statesmanship. The times were not yet ripe. He could do a work in the main only destructive. By the wars in Gaul he overturned the remains of Celticism in the heart of Europe; by the civil war, if he did not destroy, he at least profoundly weakened the old republican aristocracy. With this task of undoing, long, arduous,

dangerous, he cleared the ground for future rebuilding.

Few things have endured so long as those erected on the ground that Caesar cleared. Modern France, which speaks a Latin language, which has a culture so Latin that it is even today the true heir of the Latin spirit in the modern world, owes her existence to the destructive work effected by Caesar. If this genius of a politician had not thrown himself blindly into the maze of small Celtic republics and wiped them out, there would have been no Latin Gaul, the mother of present France; and perchance there would be today no Paris, the joy and splendor of Europe.

Bernard Shaw and Music Hall

BERNARD SHAW at the rehearsal of his play, "How He Lied to Her Husband," was asked by a representative of the *Daily Graphic* whether he minded a play of his being performed in a variety theater.

In reply Mr. Shaw said he was very proud that a work of his should be performed at the Palace theater; that he regarded it as one of the greatest honors of his career.

Why, he said, people should imagine he considered it derogatory, he could not understand, because he had always praised music halls for their high standard of efficiency. "But people," he sadly reiterated, "simply won't accept my remarks as simple truth."

The fact that only highly trained people perform in variety theaters was the reason for Mr. Shaw having chosen the most highly trained and efficient actors he could procure for his play at the Palace. Had it been an ordinary theater, he would have been satisfied with ordinary actors; but here—why, think of the difference!

"Suppose," he said, "my play, for instance, was to follow a performing horse. The animal would be the most highly trained procurable, and if my actors were inefficient the audience would at once perceive the difference. I have often seen jugglers and performing animals make actors from the ordinary stage look terribly inefficient by comparison. I thought of this and was careful to choose for my play at the Palace only actors who have achieved great successes with my other plays."

Champion Husker

For seven years the world's cornhusking record has been held by Fremont county, Iowa. Earl Neeley, who works on Henry Abbey's farm, five miles west of Sidney, has just attained the record of husking 219 bushels and a fraction in 10 hours.—*Springfield Republican*.

"What is the use of this article?" asked a shopper.

"I really don't know," replied the clerk; "I think it is intended to be sold for a present."—*Harpers Magazine*.

DEFICIENCIES OF THE DICTIONARY

SPEAKING of the proposed use of the word "thou" to stand for the demonstrative personal pronouns he or she, avoiding the clumsy need to use both when a man or woman is implied, some one writes that this word was at one time in use in Pennsylvania among certain Scotch settlers there. It was not used in the application noted here but means that or yonder person or thing. Both the *Standard Dictionary* and the new *International (Webster)* give both these uses of the word. Thou is a Scotch word used as you is used, and Stevenson is cited as example. The other use of the word is given as having been proposed in place of he or she, his or hers, in 1853 by a gentleman of Erie, Pennsylvania. Apparently the lexicographers do not intend to be caught napping, and have inserted the word in anticipation of its possible general acceptance.

Another interesting point is brought up by the same correspondent, who remarks that when we say that we heard the train stop at the distant railway station we really mean that we heard the sound of its motion cease. For its stopping means that it became silent. So if a child is practicing his piano lesson, if we say that we heard him stop, we mean that we no longer heard him. It is a contradiction to say that we heard a sound cease, and yet there seems to be no other way to express it without circumlocution. These things hint a surprising lack of works in the plethoric dictionary. It is a perfectly definite idea seeking expression here—that of becoming aware when a sound has ceased; yet there is no word or brief phrase which exactly expresses it. And almost any one can find a dozen common actions of life which might easily be expressed by a single word which require now three or four.

We indeed, say for example, I dined, instead of the cruder, I ate my dinner. We say I wrote him, meaning I wrote him a letter, but there are many other common actions of the sort which still

require several words. One could say "I bathed in a single syllable and be very elegant at it, but to eat monosyllabically hints anything but good table manners. To retire is held rather a shoddy genteel phrase, but to go to bed requires three syllables. We may water a horse but we must give our friend a drink. We may feed the horse, but we entertain our friends at dinner—atrocity phrase, for which give a dinner is a not much better substitute. To dine a friend is a colloquial phrase as yet, but it plainly will come to general use for it is needed.

To ask "Where do you worship?" has an old fashioned ring, and the modern "Where do you go to church?" perhaps speaks a different sense of things in more ways than one. We may say to the wage earner "Where do you work?" but to the corporation manager we must say "Where is your place of business?" or at least "Where is your office?" lest we imply that he does anything so plebeian as to work there.

In English we may admire a friend but we must wonder at the scenery. How clumsy is the phrase. "It is not to be wondered at," yet what else exactly says this? You cannot even be surprised at something in a single word. Perhaps Saxon imperturbability is hinted here. It is perfectly good form in French and Italian, those politest of tongues, to say "Thanks"; but it is held rude in English. Of course the French or Italians would always add sir or madame, but even "Thanks, sir," seems abrupt in English, which in most cases, however, is more concise than the Latin tongues. The French cannot say "Thank you," but must punctiliously affirm "Je vous remercie."

All of which goes to show that language is not made by rule but like Topsy just grew as the need was; which means that the speech of today may in future ages need a dictionary and a grammar of twentieth century English to be understood even as we spell out the meanings of middle English or old high German.

Remembering, while the dollar flames, And ever up the nightly skies The calm and patient stars arise To look above with loftier aims;

Remembering, when we fear to move, Our way is safe to onward tread— Behind us quake the sands we tread— The rock is firm we shrink to prove;

Remembering, in sore need and pain, The struggle to the victory— For none that struggles to be free Deals any lightest blow in vain! —W. D. Howells.

Sailing on Wheels

A Haskell county farmer has rigged up a horseless carriage by attaching a big sail to his buggy. The wind carries the vehicle along at a terrific speed. But the trouble is that when the farmer leaves home he has to wait until the wind changes before he can return.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Still Striving Forward

Still striving forward, let us laud Our avocation with our deed— Not perfect words, but actions plead Of good intents to man and God!—

Remembering, while the dollar flames, And ever up the nightly skies The calm and patient stars arise To look above with loftier aims;

Remembering, when we fear to move, Our way is safe to onward tread— Behind us quake the sands we tread— The rock is firm we shrink to prove;

Remembering, in sore need and pain, The struggle to the victory— For none that struggles to be free Deals any lightest blow in vain! —W. D. Howells.

Sailing on Wheels

A Haskell county farmer has rigged up a horseless carriage by attaching a big sail to his buggy. The wind carries the vehicle along at a terrific speed. But the trouble is that when the farmer leaves home he has to wait until the wind changes before he can return.—*Kansas City Journal*.

PURE IN HEART

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEEING that the great Teacher declared that it was the pure in heart who should see God, those who would follow in the way he pointed out and escape from the bondage of evil in all its forms cannot too clearly determine just what was meant by this purity nor strive too hard to gain it. Humanity has too largely accepted a loose and varying moral code from which to judge of purity and perhaps because of this has had little appreciation of that possible state of mind wherein the presence and power of supreme good is seen and experienced. Indeed the manifestation of blessing and the demonstration of the dominion of good have been so limited at times that many have been led not only to reject the various codes but to turn also from the simple statements of the Master Christian. That Christ Jesus referred to a higher purity than mere morality defines is demonstrated by his life. It is related that at least one man came to him who had rigidly observed the moral commandments "from his youth up," but who still rejected spiritual counsel, and Paul

was well known as an extreme moralist even while bitterly persecuting the followers of Christ. The purity which Jesus preached and practised related to that actual spiritualization of thought and life which subordinated so-called material law and which realized and demonstrated man's privilege here and now to live in peace under the protection of the law of Spirit or divine Love. Such purity rose far above all codes in demand and in reward and because it protested against the meager morality of the age it met with vigorous resistance.

Today the message of Christian Science has declared again this great spiritual demand of Christ for actual spiritualization. From the standpoint of the omnipresence of God it defines this spirituality as that state of mind which perceives this presence continually, the presence of all that means God and His attributes. Herein lay the difference between the thought of Jesus and the teachers of the moral law of his time. His ability to understand the reality and power of good, the peace and freedom which signified the presence of God, far exceeded that of the material thinkers,

just as his demonstration of this presence for the benefit of those who were in bondage to evil and material thinking exceeded others'. Mrs. Eddy has thus defined the difference in their perceptions in page 52 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon. His affections were pure; theirs were carnal. His senses drank in the spiritual evidences of health, holiness and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness and death." It was Jesus' persistent and pure faith in good and his one purpose to prove its presence which distinguished him, and it is this ideal purity which his followers must maintain in order to fulfill his commands to repeat his works in the overcoming of sin and disease.

In the light of this explanation it becomes clear what Jesus meant when he

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves.—Babeek.

said, "The Truth shall make you free" and "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This method of overcoming all evil through actual acquaintance with good seems almost too simple to be practical. It is certainly a glorious privilege if true, and in the light of individual demonstration, it may be found so. Christ Jesus possessed such a pure sense of the supremacy of good that nothing could disturb his faith nor limit his demonstration of good, but he understood the impossibility of building such purity upon a basis which admitted the reality and power of that which was neither pure nor good. Were this point more clearly realized by all those who try to follow him they would be more busily engaged in casting out all thoughts of or belief in evil of every description, and thus be depriving evil of its apparent control of mankind. To countenance evil, sickness, sin or death in contemplation even if unexpressed is to deprive oneself of the privilege of knowing God, good, and to prevent that purity of thought which is synonymous with this knowing.

There is one thing necessary to accom-

plish this purification and that is a keen desire for and love of that which is good. No one can become conscious of the omnipotence of pure Spirit while still entertaining or indulging the beliefs of satisfaction in material sense. One must have felt the supreme happiness of goodness and desire to get rid of the beliefs of matter. Then one more spontaneously rejects the suggestions of evil and gains more readily the spiritual standard of actual reality. At some period in each career thought awakes to realize the desire for good, and then it is the privilege of each one to demonstrate step by step that as the knowledge of good displaces belief in evil one rises superior to the influence of evil and finds his every need met for harmonious existence. To quote again, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ, in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God, and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses" (*Science and Health*, p. 242).

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science
Publishing Society
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.

Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 23, 1911

Monday, Dec. 25, will be generally observed as Christmas day, and no newspaper will be issued from this office.

The Business Situation

IT HAS been rather difficult to convince many people that there has been any betterment in business conditions during the past few months. Pessimism became so embedded in their consciousness that they could see nothing but the gloomy side of things. However, the improvement lately has been so marked that even the most skeptical have been forced to admit that a decided change for the better has taken place. Whether the improvement will continue throughout the coming year depends upon the people themselves. Some statisticians figure that the country is due for a business reaction of a more pronounced character than that witnessed during the summer months. But statistics do not always convince. Because in the past there have been periods of action and reaction and upward swings and downward swings in business is no reason why depressions should forever continue to follow pronounced business activity.

There is reason for the hope that men are becoming more conservative in their methods and less liable to go to the extremes. More thought is given to economic questions and more attention paid to fundamental conditions which form the basis of industrial and commercial activity. It has not been many years since there were abundant crops of fruit and grain one year, followed by crop failures the following years; but to a large extent this has been overcome. Fruit growers are learning more each year how to produce good sized crops, avoiding both failures and overabundance. Intelligent farming is doubtless responsible for the fact that it has been more than a dozen years since there has been a failure in the wheat crop in the United States. Prosperity should be evenly distributed throughout the years and this may be the case if men will be satisfied with moderate gains in trade and avoid extravagance and waste in times of greatest commercial expansion. Although the coming year will witness important changes in the tariff, a presidential election and further readjustment in corporation methods, it is believed by many that the worst doubts have been discounted and that, in the face of changes which tend to unsettle business, commerce and industry will continue to thrive and expand.

Continued buying of cars, locomotives and steel rails is reported by the railway companies. An estimate of the rail orders yet to be closed for next year's delivery places the total at 750,000 tons. In addition there are about 500,000 tons of other steel products under negotiation. It is expected that contracts will soon be made for large shipments because of further price advances.

Textile mills are more active than they have been in a long time. Woolen mills especially have been busier lately than at any time in the last two years, notwithstanding the threatened tariff reductions. Prices have been lower and profits smaller. This is largely responsible for the renewed activity just as reduced quotations for steel products have brought about greater business for the steel mills. However, it must be borne in mind that stocks have been running low. Urgent demands of consumers have had most to do with the revived trade in these industries.

Senatorial Valuation of Art

THERE was before the upper house of the United States national legislature a few days ago a bill extending the authority of the American Academy in Rome, an institution for the higher education of American youth in art that has of late exhibited renewed vitality and attracted unusual attention in this country. It is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and is, therefore, under the direct control of Congress. The purpose of the measure, which was in charge of Senator Root, was to make a change in its charter that would enable the institution to benefit by a recent gift of \$20,000. The bill was attacked by Senator Bailey of Texas, first, on the ground that the federal government could not properly engage in the promotion of educational establishments abroad, and, second, because so far as the masses of the American people are concerned art has no value. The government, he said, ought to bestow its solicitude on educating millions "who struggle far beneath the point of desiring an education in art." He would be unwilling to encourage such institutions as that in Rome "until every hill in America is crowned with a public schoolhouse."

Debate took a turn of interest to all who may be concerned in the attitude of democracy to art. Mr. Root pointed out, for instance, that while it was true, as had been asserted by the senator from Texas, that the fathers of the republic made no provision for the founding of an art academy in Rome, one of them at least, a representative for a time of the infant nation in Europe, had there imbibed a taste for art which afterward inspired him to found the University of Virginia, to build Monticello, to seek a share in the creation of the White House, and to assist in the development of the colonial style of architecture "which is the delight and joy of all of us."

In the interest of public education it was well that this discussion took place. Although it went against Mr. Bailey, he can hardly regret, as a Democrat, that it resulted in more securely fixing the place of Thomas Jefferson in the esteem of his countrymen. Misguided as well as misinformed admirers of this great man have felt it incumbent upon them to picture him as a person out of sympathy with the refining influences and graces of worldly experience. Monticello has been a silent yet eloquent contradiction throughout all these years of the widespread impression of Jefferson's ultra simplicity of taste. He was, as has been thoroughly established, a man of broad culture and a thorough believer in the theory that all good things could find expression and development in a democracy. Were he still among us, he would undoubtedly be proud of the great advancement the country has made in culture and in the provision that is being made on all sides to satisfy its legitimate demands.

WE HAVE now reached the time when it is perfectly proper to advise holiday shoppers to shop as late as they can.

IT SEEMS to be in the natural order of auto-truck development that these machines shall become more numerous and of construction adaptable to all purposes. This proposition carries with it the presumption that the early future will see the streets crowded with automotor business vehicles of every character from the delivery wagon to the big freight truck. It will follow, as a matter of course, that in the interest of economy trucks of the latter type will be built much larger and much heavier than they are now. The fixed charges connected with the operation of a ten-ton or fifteen-ton truck may be so little larger than those connected with a three-ton or five-ton truck that people engaged in what is known as heavy trucking will, as a rule, use the larger type. One driver and one trip may be thus made to do the work of two or three. This increase in tonnage of vehicles, together with the increase in the number of street vehicles running far in excess of the average of present vehicle weights, presents a new and interesting and important problem in street paving.

It may be put down that the streets and viaducts and bridges of the future will be made to carry "all they will bear." The tendency to load them to the limit is already apparent. Street pavements even now make a poor showing in the matter of resisting the constant grind and pressure of traffic. How will it be when trucks of two and three times the present tonnage are driven over them?

The auto-truck manufacturers themselves have sounded the warning. It does not rest with them to say "yea" or "nay" in the matter; they must build to meet the demand, and the demand is for more auto-trucks and for larger, and consequently heavier, ones. The best they can do is to let the authorities of cities, and especially of great industrial and mercantile centers, know what is coming and what is expected of them in the nature of street pavements and general highway construction. Especially will it be necessary, from all appearances, to strengthen construction upon those thoroughfares which attract in large cities the main streams of traffic. Poor, broken, bumpy, rutted pavement cannot fail to impede and delay the movement of traffic and lead to business losses; smooth and substantial pavements over which reasonable speed may be made will expedite traffic, increase the capacity of the thoroughfares and afford aid and comfort to commerce. The time to begin making plans and preparations to meet new conditions already forcing themselves on public attention is now, and this statement has nation-wide and not merely local application.

Opera Ideals for Boston

MAETERLINCK and Debussy, collaborating as it were, have produced in the opera "Pelléas and Mélisande" an innovation in the realm of opera that makes a peculiarly subtle and refining appeal. The opera is soon to be rendered by the Boston Opera Company, with Maeterlinck present and his wife singing the leading role. The management are in receipt of a letter from the Belgian indicating that he expects that as a result of his cooperation in this production it will virtually be the first time that it has been rendered adequately and satisfactorily to its creators.

In the significant interchange of thought between citizens of Boston and the patron and the manager of the opera company at the City Club the other evening, this illustration of an alliance between European makers of great art and Boston interpreters of it was cited as indicative of the general purpose of the local enterprise, to the end that in due time Boston, like Baireuth or Berlin or Moscow, may become known universally as a center to which music lovers must resort invariably with the opening of each season; and this to the commercial as well as esthetic advantage of the community, as Manager Russell clearly demonstrated to his audience of business and professional men.

As the Monitor has recently pointed out, one of the most important developments of the contemporaneous outflowing of humanism in New England and the United States is the alliance that is now being established between the old universities and colleges of New England and the agencies that minister to man's esthetic sense. Equally significant is such an opening in the way of an alliance between civics and esthetics as the City Club conference presupposes. When the elements of the population that furnished the audience for Manager Russell and his singers the other night really come to believe that a municipal opera may be a civic asset and local glory, and will act accordingly in the way of patronage, then all talk of how income may be made equal to outgo will cease automatically, and as well all proposals that the management's ideals be lowered to the old "star" system of operation.

The Symphony orchestra has led the way in creating a reputation for Boston throughout Europe, which the opera house will supplement if the ideals of its projectors are given a fair chance to develop.

NEW YORK's dock commissioner, the Hon. Calvin Tomkins, chief guest of honor at the recent dinner celebrating the port directors' advent as a factor in city expansion, is one who thinks of port administration in a broad-gauged way. In the first place he makes it clear that with the opening of the Panama canal and widening of the Erie canal, New York city, to a greater degree than now, is to be the focal center of transshipment of produce of all kinds from the Orient and the east and west coasts of South America to Europe, and reverse. If the city wisely administers its port, it can meet the new situation and come, he believes, to hold the same place of primacy in the world's commerce that Venice, Amsterdam and London have previously held but that of late has not been concentrated in any one port. Whatever solution New York may make of the matter, opening the Panama canal will also give to all the Atlantic ports from Galveston to Boston an opportunity for expansion both as shipping centers and as manufacturing sites of which they as yet have no adequate conception, and a volume and kind of interrelated business that calls for cooperation and not for rivalry.

It was this note of ironic, friendly advice that made the New York commissioner's counsel memorable. By instruction of Mayor Gaynor, all the data at the command of the New York dock commission and all of its expert knowledge are to be put at the service of the Boston port directors as they study the local problem. Com-

Future Auto-Trucking and the Streets

missioner Tomkins discussed the immediate and future successes of the two ports like a judge and not like a partizan, frankly admitting the patent advantages of the Boston situation and of state rather than city control of the solution.

The explanation of his breadth of view and detachment is not in lack of loyalty to New York, but in profound conviction that the success of one port means the success of the other; that the Atlantic ports hold a great national trust in their hands facing an era of ocean transport such as the country never has seen; and that proof of their ability to rise to a national task will be in their cooperative action. Failing in this, or holding to a provincial and local view of the matter, it will be taken out of the hands of the cities and taken up by the states and by the nation. A Boston aroused, as it now is to a degree unprecedented in several generations, concerning the right use of its port means a New York bestirring itself, which is necessary. For public opinion in the city on the Hudson now is so concentrated on the matter of subway transit and movement of the population into and out of Manhattan borough that it is failing to care for adequate transport of goods, dockage of first-class passenger steamers and handling of business that offers. Boston now expects to entrain passengers from Europe on the docks, as the English do so successfully at Southampton.

IN VIEW of the magnificent possibilities offered, it is next to amazing that the subject of electric development on the Panama canal has thus far attracted so little attention and aroused so little discussion. Gatun lake, through which ships are to pass, is at a level of 85 feet above the sea. This body of water is to be reached by a flight of twin locks at Pedro Miguel and a double flight of twin locks at Miraflores. Figures relating to the great Gatun dam, to the spillway and to the volume of water to be held in harness as well as that set free at flood tide completely overshadow those that can be offered in connection with what is commonly recognized as the greatest canal in the United States, that connecting Lake Michigan with the Des Plaines river and ultimately with the Illinois and Mississippi, and yet the latter is producing electric power at a rate which bids fair to make it profitable on that basis alone.

Judging by the results thus far achieved on the Chicago drainage canal, electricity enough to illuminate the Panama canal almost as brilliantly by night as the sun illuminates it by day could be produced at the Gatun dam. The former is already assisting very materially in the lighting of Chicago; 10,000 new arc lights from power developed at Lockport are to be installed within three years in that city. There will be one for every street corner and one for every alley opening. Lights that formerly cost the city \$87 a year will be provided at a cost of only \$38. The saving to the municipality annually will approximate in this particular \$1,500,000.

Of course, there is no great city close to the Gatun lake, but there are Panama and Colon, there are several minor places, there is the entire Canal Zone, there are the approaches to the canal and there is the canal itself, all of which could be brightened and beautified by a generous and artistic diffusion of light. Power generated on the Panama canal—who knows?—may yet be employed in various ways toward making the district through which it passes a rival of the most attractive among the winter resorts of the Mediterranean.

IN RECENT years the United States has been moved greatly by two pleas, the first for national development, the second for the conservation of natural resources. A third plea, lately heard, is now forcing itself with renewed energy on the attention of the thinking public. Louis D. Brandeis was only one of several who felt called upon, as a result of casual or careful observation, to protest against the waste incident to the conduct of the railways of the country. Those who point out the faults in any established system may confidently expect to attract criticism themselves. The railroads were not slow in the matter of defending their methods. They took the natural course of "fighting back." Things, they said, were by no means so bad as they had been painted. Perhaps they were not. But the main point, for the good of the railroads and the public, is to find out just how bad things are, and then take vigorous measures for their correction.

According to the chief engineer of the Chicago Great Western railway, the railroads of the country lose \$50,000,000 annually in fuel; they spend, he says, \$200,000,000 in order to obtain \$80,000,000 worth of efficiency. And he gives the reason. Locomotive furnace and boiler construction is not, generally speaking, up to the standard; firemen are untrained; coal is shoveled into the fire boxes of the locomotives that gives but a scant return; to use figures, 55 per cent of the coal is wasted. In the opinion of this expert railroad official, at least 25 per cent of this waste could be and should be redeemed.

The prevention of waste is only another way of promoting development and conservation. There is scarcely a large city in the country that is not complaining of the discrepancy between the number of millions of gallons of water pumped by its waterworks and the number of millions of gallons of water delivered and paid for. Palpably, the fault lies in leaky pipes, in inefficient engines, in the incompetent handling of machinery. Water-pumping engines have been known to pump as much wind as water without the knowledge of the waterworks engineer.

Better training, manifestly, is what is needed for the men who make machinery and for the men who operate it. Working at hazard and running things by chance will not do for this age. The people are as deeply interested as the corporations in economical and efficient management; it is they who must eventually pay the price of incompetence and extravagance, and it is they who must make war upon waste. One way is through vocational training for children.

IN THE nature of things not everything can go to Washington; but if President Taft would refuse to do much traveling, and stand pat on the refusal, a lot of things that now drag him away might seek him at home.

IT MAY not be so according to the calendar, but for very many people—altogether too many—December 25 is the shortest day in the year.

A HIGHWAY SAFETY LEAGUE has been organized for the purpose of looking after the interests of pedestrians. What are they?

Making Electricity on the Canals

Why Not Make War on Waste?

Seaports Administered as National Trust